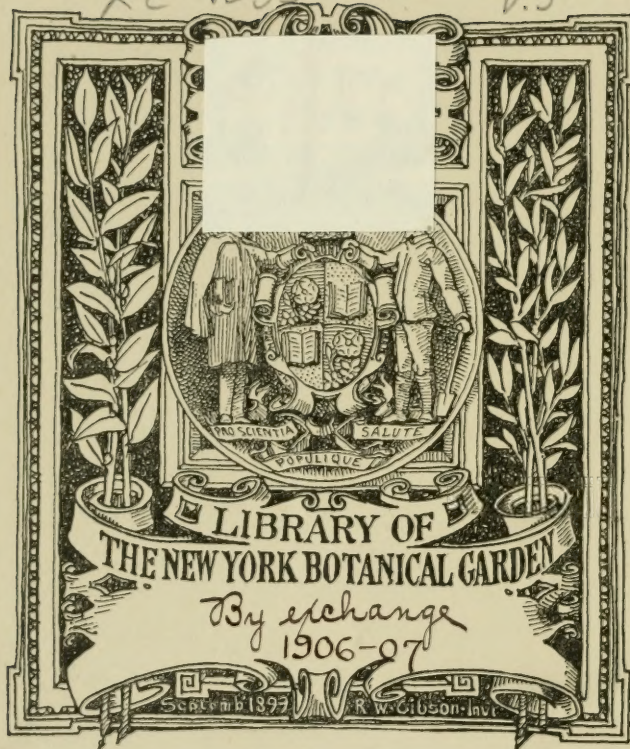
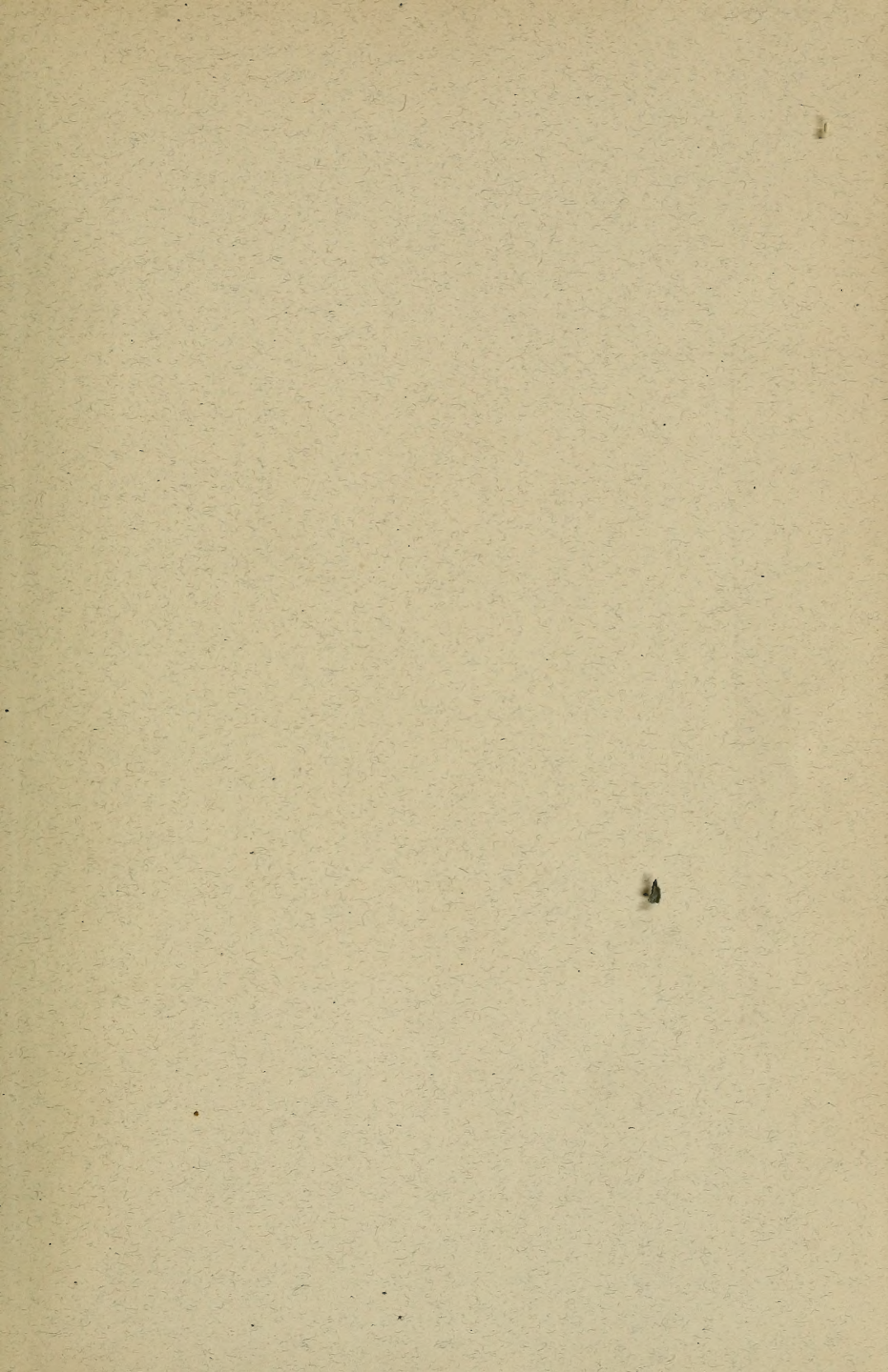


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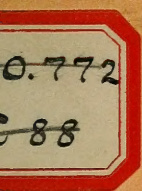




The CUBA REVIEW & Bulletin

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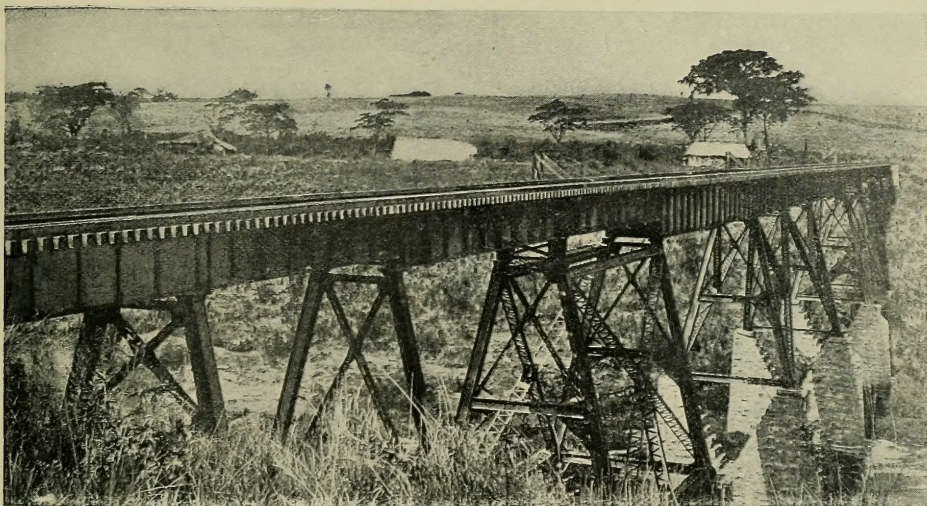
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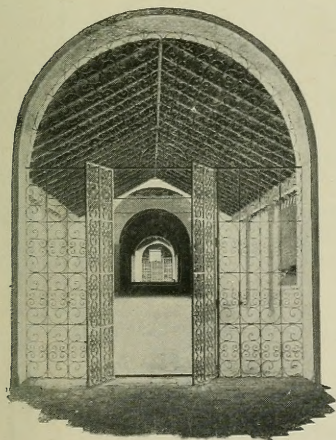
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet

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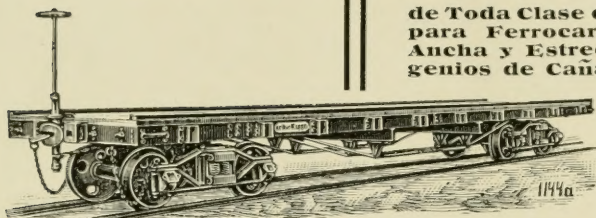


CORRIDOR, HOTEL CAMAGÜEY.



Somos
FABRICANTES

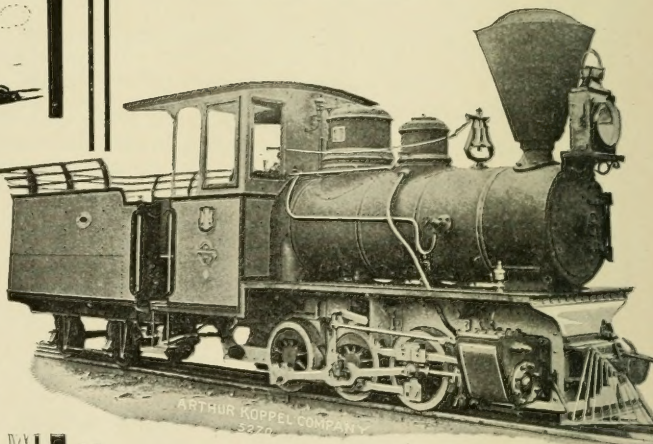
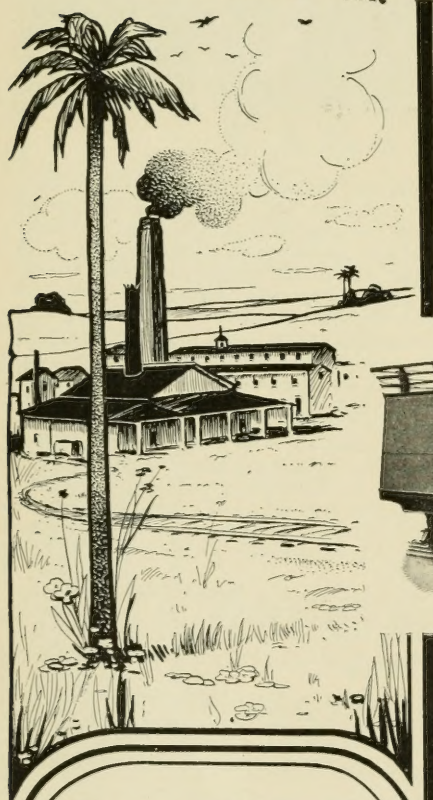
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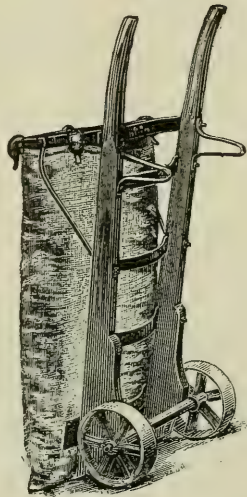
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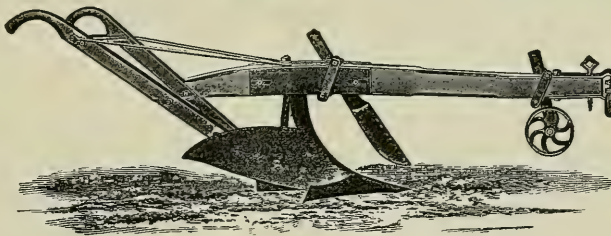
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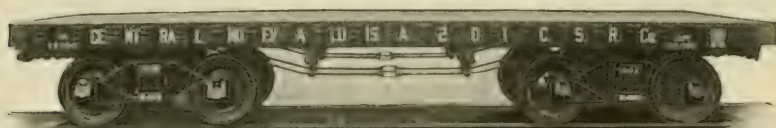


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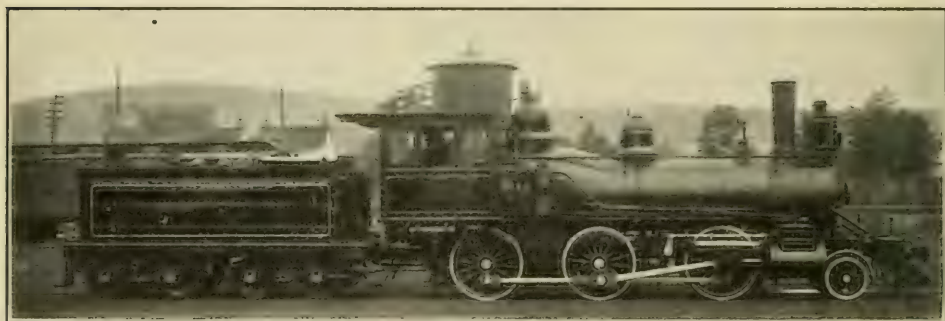
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THE CUBA REVIEW

And Bulletin

“ALL ABOUT CUBA”

A Monthly Magazine, Published at 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

Subscription: 50 Cents Per Year, 5 Cents Single Copy. Advertising Rates on Application

A. L. RULAND, Editor

F. J. ROHDE, Business Manager

Vol. V

DECEMBER, 1906

No. 1

“My happy land! Thou favored land of God,
Where rest his mildest looks, his kindest smiles”

Jose Maria Heredia, Cuban Poet.

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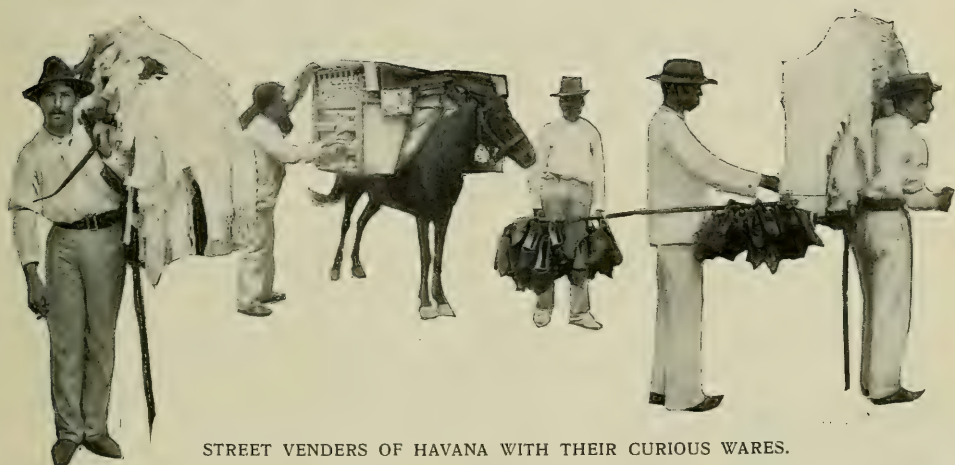


ATTRACTIVE PROSPECT FOR THE AUTOMOBILIST, YUMURI VALLEY. (See p. 18.)

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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STREET VENDERS OF HAVANA WITH THEIR CURIOUS WARES.

Wanderings in Cuba

TO those who have wandered there, Cuba is a land of the lotus. To the northern dweller racked by climatic tortures, the more intense because always sudden and severe, and harassed by the fierce, strenuous, unjoyful existence, the modern struggle for wealth only too often entails, Cuba is a fair island, a land of sirens which beckon him to her shores for needed rest and enjoyment. He finds it

"a place
Blest by Heaven's especial grace,
a pleasant shore,
Where a sweet clime is breathed from a land
Of fragrance, quietness, and trees and flowers
Full of calm joy it is, as we of grief,
Too full of joy and soft delicious warmth."

Scenes more strange than those which India offers meet the eye on every side. The whole world of nature is strange. The small-leaved forests of the continent are replaced by taller, more leafy and graceful scions of the vegetable kingdom. The rich and dainty plants whose acquaintances we made only in heated conservatories and hot-houses where they were most tenderly nurtured and shielded from every chilling wind and where at the best but stunted specimens survived, are here in Cuba, springing up in every hedge and wayside, rude and healthy hoydens with a vigor of life and growth that sends their branches far up above our heads. And what a novelty and balm the very air is to northern frost-irritated lungs and bronchial tubes. Breathing is a pleasure, for the bland airs steal over the system with a serene, soothing and healing influence, and the feeling of security is always present that every day will be a pleasant day. Morning after morning one wakes to another day of sunshine. Rains may come, and showers spring up from nowhere and gently fall, while the whole sky is radiant. Just

over your head are clouds, a mere handful, and the rain falls just there, but the rest of the heavens is tranquil and clear.

The beginnings of Cuba's real existence are linked with the advent to her shores in October, 1492, of a colossal figure, that of Christopher Columbus. From that period, Cuba began to mark time, with a feeble rhythm at first, but with stronger and stronger beat as the centuries rolled on.

Prior to 1492, historians tell us the Indian inhabitants of the island lived a quiet, peaceful life. We are told they were gentle, hospitable and docile, but disinclined to any more effort than was required to maintain an easy, slothful existence. The island was known then as Cuba, an Indian name, though Columbus on landing, promptly named it Juana in honor of the eldest daughter of his sovereigns. After King Ferdinand's death the island was called Fernandina, and later on was named Santiago in honor of Spain's patron saint. Still later the inhabitants to show their piety named it Ave Maria. Notwithstanding these several titles, it is to-day known as Cuba, a name which in all probability it is destined to retain.

At Columbus' time the island was divided into nine principalities under different caciques, all independent of each other, and yet such was the pacific disposition of the people, the utmost tranquillity usually prevailed. But the invaders soon changed all that and troublous times came until 1511, when an expedition came from Spain purposely to conquer and possess all the territory, in which they naturally succeeded, by reason of their superior armament and methods, killing, it is said, some 500,000 natives in the process. Few traces of the original inhabitants are now to be found, although in the interior towns one may find a few descendants. Dating from these ancient days are the principal towns of the island. Columbus believing he had reached the shores of India, blundered into the Bay of Nuevitas, the same year.

To a river near there he gave the name of San Salvador, having but recently left that place. The river to-day is known as the Maximo, and the entrance is still called "Boca de las Carabelas" (entrance of the vessels). He also touched at Baracoa, giving the name of Alpha and Omega to the point now known as Cape Maisi, still believing that he had reached the extreme point of Asia.

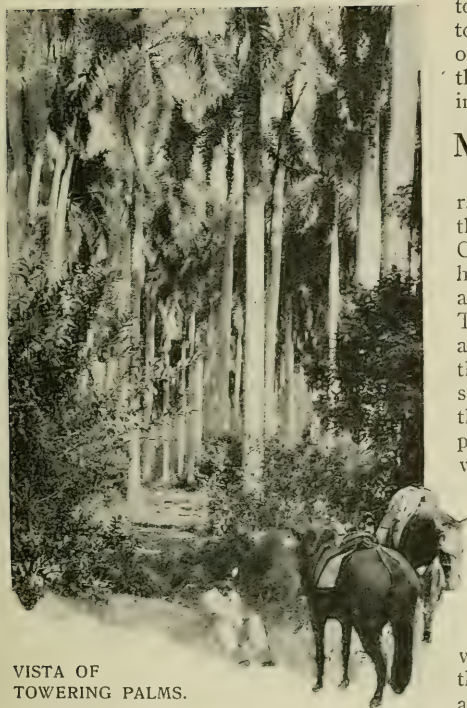
Two years later he came to Cuba again, reaching Guantanamo Bay, which he called Puerto Grande. Baracoa and Bayamo came into existence about this time and in 1511 Trinidad, Santo Espiritu and Puerto Principe, and four years later, Santiago de Cuba and Havana, and in 1545 San Juan de los Remedios. There has been little change in these towns and the flavor of antiquity is everywhere noticeable. Guanabacoa over the way from Havana sprang into existence in 1545 and what is more important, with the conquering expeditions came the introduction of sugar cane which has made Cuba so enormously rich.

In 1538 De Soto's ill fated expeditions to conquer Florida left Havana from which the brilliant leader never returned.

Thereafter nothing very startling occurred until 1762, when the English took Havana and Matanzas and the island. They imported negro labor and set things going. There was a large emigration from Florida and Santo Domingo to Cuba, which materially aided matters, and the Floridians brought over bees and established the honey industry. Honey and wax exportations of Cuba cut no small figure in her annual exports. (She sold \$776,000 worth in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.—Edi-



COURTSHIP IN CUBA.



VISTA OF
TOWERING PALMS.

Pinar del Rio is broken by many beautiful ranges, the highest being another "Pan" 2530 feet high. In all of this latter range marble deposits are abundant.

The coasts show a freedom from outlying rocks, reefs, bars and keys from Cape Cruz, southwest corner of the Province of Santiago, to Nuevitas, about 200 miles, with very few exceptions. From there on to Matanzas, the reefs are thick, but there are many lighthouses along the coast.

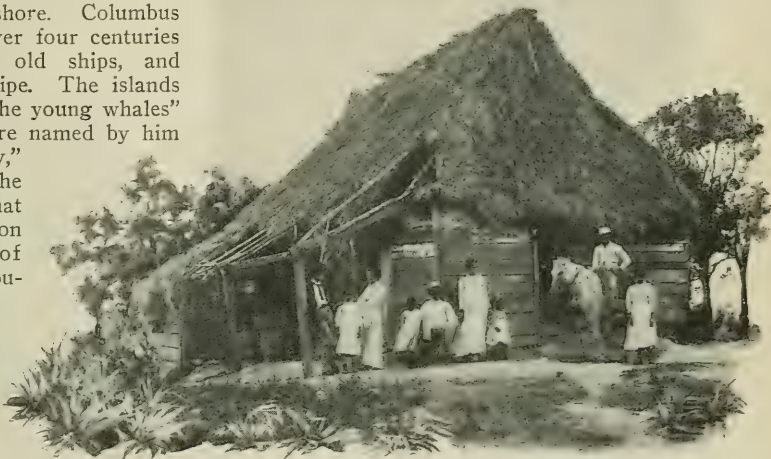
Speaking of Bahía Honda, Humboldt said: "Its possession might well tempt any maritime power at war with Spain."

Nuevitas has two bays, one called Nuevitas, and the other Mayanabo. The three islands in the harbor which the steamer passes on the way to the anchorage are called "Los Ballentos" (the young whales). The water is shallow and the boat anchors miles from shore. Columbus sailed into this bay over four centuries ago, with his queer old ships, and called it Puerto Principe. The islands in the bay, probably "the young whales" already mentioned, were named by him "El Jardin del Rey," (the garden spot of the King). It is said that during the last election in Cuba, a citizen of Nuevitas fearing trouble, moved with his family to one of these islands and remained there until the elections were over. The city was originally

for CUBA REVIEW.) The island was restored to Spain in the following year by the Treaty of Paris and the first newspaper established, the *Diario de la Marina*, which is still enjoying a hale and vigorous existence in Havana.

Mountains, Plains and Distances.

The Sierra Maestra are the highest ranges in Cuba. They rise at Manzanillo on the south coast and end at Cape Maisi. When Columbus struck this point in 1494, he thought he had reached the extreme point of Asia and named the cape Alpha and Omega. There is deep water here close to the shore, and as one skirts the land, the great walls of the canon of the Río Grande, 2600 feet high, seem to tower in the air. Near Santiago they take the name of Cobre, meaning copper, and there are great mines near the city, which were first opened by Hernando de Soto many centuries ago, but are now in the hands of an American company. The highest peaks in the island are here and 7670 feet is the maximum height. There are more mountains in Santa Clara Province and others in Matanzas where the well-known "Pan of Matanzas" greets the visitor in approaching Cuba. Then there is the "anvil" of Barocoa, the "saddle" of Gibara, all picturesque mountains.



NATIVE HOME IN THE INTERIOR.

called Santa Clara. In 1513 the town was moved to the Indian village Caonao and to Camagüey, for the pirates were many and bold.

Nuevitas as a city began its municipal career in 1819 as San Fernando de Nuevitas.

Just across the harbor is "La Atalaya" (the watch tower) an American colony, and when the owner, Mr. Saucier, of Boston, searched for a site for his house, he looked for the remains of the old watch tower, which stood there centuries ago to give warning of the coming of the pirates and the workman found it and a trace of the old foundation, and Mr. Saucier's house is there. The view from the upper balcony is one that arouses the keenest admiration. Then the tarpon, the red snappers, needle fish, and other varieties in the bay give the fishermen the gamest sport. In the mangrove swamps, you will arouse the graceful heron, and he flies up through the palms like a patch of blue sky.

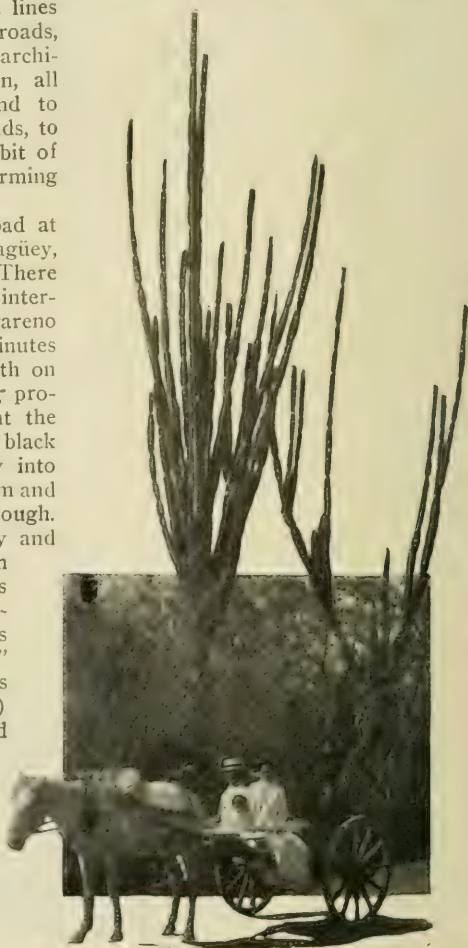
Far overhead are countless birds none more graceful than the one called "man of war" or frigate bird. Far up in the sky, a speck only, he floats along on suspended wing apparently without effort. On a lower plane are the more plebeian birds, the buzzards, and still lower the ungainly pelicans. The former are the scavengers of Cuba and there is a fine of \$50.00 for shooting them. The latter are the clowns of their kind and their peculiar habits are a perpetual entertainment to the tourist.

Decidedly one should visit Nuevitas. One word, however, the hotels are abominable, absolutely, but you can stand it for a day or two if you are robust.

But after all it is Havana, the queen city of this Queen island, to which tourist eyes and hearts turn, and though all these coast towns north and south and all the interior towns strung like beads on the lines of the United, Western, and the Cuban railroads, have attractions and characteristics and an architecture and an atmosphere entirely their own, all calculated to arouse the keenest interest and to yield enjoyment not to be secured in other lands, to every tourist, it is Havana which has a little bit of all the cities, but which most of all is its charming self.

So we leave Nuevitas and take the railroad at the southern end of the city and start for Camagüey, reaching there in two and one-half hours. There is much to see in this short ride and more to interest. There are the stations, especially Lugareño and Las Minas where we stop for a few minutes to get a cup of coffee at the quaint little booth on the platform, and you get "ron," that alluring product of Bacardi of Santiago, and if you want the real thing, order a "chiquita" or "tasita" of black coffee, a demi tasse if you please, and empty into a still smaller glass of the aforesaid "ron" or rum and don't forget the sugar, two pieces will be enough. You can also buy *naranjas or †pinās or jelly and paste of guava, and bread rolls or a sandwich of your wish. While you are partaking of this simple refreshment, a bell rings and the inexperienced traveler drops his rations and makes a bee line for the train and—"nothin' doin'." The train remains stationary and the veterans sip their "café y leche" (coffee and milk) leisurely. Again a bell rings, two strokes, and nothing happens. But when shortly afterwards three strokes sound, everybody gets real busy and in the course of a few minutes, the conductor blows his whistle and the train proceeds.

*Oranges. †Pineapples.



GIANT CACTUS GUARD THE ROADS.

There are many American settlements along this road, though there is no indication of their presence. Back from the tracks across the meadow land, a quarter of a mile, is a fringe of trees and back of these you will find many American settlements and plenty of Americans living in cozy little houses and raising fine potatoes and four-pound lemons and grape-fruit, oranges and pineapples in great abundance and delicious flavor. The land may not look well just here, but get away into the interior and there is none better. We reach Camagüey about 1 P. M. and may possibly get to the Hotel Cam-



CATHEDRAL
SANTIAGO.



SANTIAGO'S PICTURESQUE STREETS.

(first-class) and are soon going through scenes that bewilder one with their novelty and beauty. All these places, Camagüey, the wonderful Santa Clara valley by moonlight, a bright American lady's side trip to a sugar plantation and many other interesting matters are all separately described and pictured on other pages. But now Havana is our objective point and we ride and ride on through the forests that come down almost to the car windows on each side. We pass villages and the inhabitants come out from the huts and greet their many friends who are in the forward cars, those of the "tercera clase" (third-class) with that peculiar wriggle of the fingers of the outstretched hand which is a universal form. When Queen Victoria the new "reina" of Spain went into her box to witness the first bull fight, she with a graciousness that won all hearts stretched out her hand and gave to the assembled multitude the identical "adios" the Cubans, mulattos and negroes give their friends all the way to Havana.

Matanzas is well worth a lengthy visit. The city itself is quaint enough and the buildings are old and picturesque. Then there is the grand harbor, a sail over to the beach with very often a lucky find of most beautiful shells, the Yumuri Valley, about which the tourist has already heard enough, but which all the same he must not fail to visit, and while in the neighborhood enter the little hermitage, which seems to guard the valley, and climb to the belfry tower, for the view of the city, harbor and ocean is entrancing. You may even be able to hire a volante and take a ride in that ungainly but

agüey for breakfast or lunch as we would call it. We will not remain in Camagüey, leaving descriptions of

this most ancient and picturesque city (it dates back to 1519) for another chapter, for the train leaves Camagüey at 3:00 for Havana, and we hasten to secure our tickets and enter the car marked "Primera clase"

comfortable vehicle, although the article is scarce, and the prosaic "rubber neck" automobiles are in evidence and make half hourly trips round about the city, past the railroad station, and on to the Playa, where the baths are and the caves. These latter are likewise worth a visit. The heat of the underground caverns has deterred many from venturing, al-massacre of a lot of Indians by the Spaniards and others slyly intimate that it means just the reverse, a great slaughter of the invaders. It would have been better to have retained the old Indian name, Yucayo, so much more melodious and characteristic.

Don't forget to visit the old Fort of San Severino on the harbor front. It was built in 1692 and takes the shape of a star, the four points bearing the names of Nuestra Señora de la Rosario, Santa Ana, San Antonio and San Ignacio. At the entrance, you will find lying in the long grass some old cannon, some dating back as far as 1622.

After leaving Matanzas, the run westward to Havana is filled with the most beautiful of scenery. It is a continual succession of charming, picturesque groupings of palms, scarlet hibiscus, thatched huts, and people, that you have ever seen off the stage. Try this trip after you are comfortably settled in Havana, taking the first morning train at Regla, which leaves about 6:30 and you will have an experience so agreeable as to be always remembered. The service of the United Railways is all that can be desired and the comfort of travelers thoroughly looked after. It is a rolling country. We find here Royal Palms in profusion and we pass station after station surrounded with gardens glowing with color. The air is pure and elastic and in the early morning hours in the country, a light overcoat is desirable. But one notices the results of this pure air in the throat and nasal organs. Colds in the head are unknown and pocket handkerchiefs are forgotten.

It is hard to realize as we look about us that but a few days ago we were in the middle of the bitter cold and snow of the North. A little later in the afternoon, the character of the views begin to change. The ingenios and cane fields become less frequent, then cease altogether and the houses have more the appearance of pleasure retreats. The roads show lines of mules and horses loaded with panniers of fruits or hidden under great loads of fresh fodder, destined for the mules and horses of the city. Pleasure carriages appear, then Castle Atares comes in the landscape, Principe, the harbor, Morro, the sea, the ships, white, yellow and blue houses and with red tiled roofs and we are in the streets of Havana close to the hovels and strange brown and black faces eagerly watch the car windows for friends. Chinese soldiers, priests come in and we are in the midst of the clanging of bells and the hurly burly of noisy Havana. As you ride through the streets what a Gil Blas, Don Quixote feeling the names of "posada," "tienda," "viveres," "cantina," "pannderia," etc., give you.

The buildings interest one at every turn, all in different colors, not garish, but subdued tints prevail, one color over another. It is apparently calcomine and the rain and the sun has obliterated some and brought out others, making as one looks down the street the most fascinating of color combinations. We catch a glimpse of the noble parks and see daintily dressed children playing. Those of 8 and 9 were real little ladies, almost stately and womanly in figure and demeanor. The Royal Poncianas are simply gorgeous in great masses of orange colored blossoms that almost hide the leaves. But the hotel is quickly reached, the principal ones being near the railroad station. You have your choice of the Inglaterra, Pasaje, Telegrafo and Florida, but you will find none of them up to modern requirements. The Hotel Sevilla is now being built and it may possibly be that it will be ready next month. This will be first-class from the American point of view. You will be surprised to find that your first breakfast will be a small affair, fruit such as oranges, which will be brought to you on a fork and peeled down to the pulp, pineapples, and if you want a sweet pine, ask for



NATIVE BAND.

piña blanco (white pine). Cubans don't care for any other. They are sour to them. You will also get grape-fruit if you want it and the Cuban variety is really delicious.

Cubans up the country around Camagüey call the grape-fruit the foolish orange, because I suppose it looks like a big orange and it is something else, so you may be sure they don't like it. You will also get coffee and milk. Take a very little coffee and a great deal of milk, for there is no deception about Cuban coffee. When you get out in the suburbs and even in the cafes in Havana, the coffee will have a pronounced salty taste, very disagreeable at first, but you get to like it or at least you put up with it as you do with a lot of strange foods and customs in this strange land. You can also get a roll for your breakfast and Havana rolls are fine, though those at Cienfuegos are the best. You might get eggs if you try hard, but you will have to pay extra for them. If you want an elaborate meal, you must wait for the real thing, which begins at 11 o'clock. This is the breakfast. The dinner is from 6 to 8.

As you roam through the streets, you will come across distinctively Irish names like O'Reilly, O'Donnel, O'Farrel and O'Lawlor. These are the names of descendents of Irishmen who entered the Spanish service after the Battle of the Boyne. On another page you will find a fuller description of many of the quaint thoroughfares of the city.

Havana was originally called Carenas, that is the place where the city now stands. Sebastian Ocampo put in here a few years ago, to be exact, it was 1508, and found the place everyway suitable for "careening" his boats for necessary repairs. Havana in 1519 was known as "San Cristobal de la Habana" and was situated at what is now known as Batabano. But mosquitoes and fevers caused the town's removal to Chorrera on the other side of the island, near its present site. When you take the Vedado cars, you will pass an old building jutting out into the Gulf, which dates back to these times. The purposes of the occupants were to give notice of the coming of pirates and filibusters who periodically called in on the city with disastrous results to the inhabitants. History seriously records that in 1665 one English predatory expedition, which landed on a dark night near the Punta, was frightened away by the noise made by the huge land crabs, and they do make an uncanny noise as they scuttle through the bushes, and by the cucuyos, the Cuban firefly. The latter has two lights on his head that look like automobile lamps and they almost scare people who know what they are.

When Diego Velasques removed the city to its present place, he gave it the modest name of "Key of the New World." It was burned by pirates in 1528 and that decided Hernando de Soto to begin the construction of La Fuerza. This old fort is at the foot of O'Reilly Street opposite the President's palace and a melancholy interest attaches to it, that when De Soto sailed to Florida on an expedition from which he never returned, his wife waited in La Fuerza for his return and died there of grief. The other notable defenses, the Morro Castle, the Punta and the Cabanas fortress were ordered begun about 1589 by Philip II. These buildings still stand in Havana and the visitor but a few days from the prosaic modern up-to-date United States can feast his eyes on real undeniable objects of antiquity centuries old. These three defences are recorded on the coat of arms of Havana on exhibition everywhere, given the city by the same monarch. It is a shield bearing on a blue field three castles *argent* in allusion to the three forts of La Fuerza, Morro and the Punta. Under the castles is a golden key to signify that Havana was the key to the Indies, the whole surmounted with a crown. Cabanas was begun because Morro was built. The engineer, Don Juan Bautista Antoneli, pointed out that unless Cabanas was fortified the defences of Morro were of no use as the latter commanded their position and so Cabanas was constructed.

You will see bits of old walls here and there in Havana. They were started in 1663 and the old city proper was between them and the harbor front. Fifty years ago travelers in describing Havana spoke of going in and out of the gates of these huge walls, so they must have been standing then.

You will visit the Cathedral, of course. There is a tower at each angle, the floor is of variegated marble, rich frescoed walls and delicate masonry of various colored stone, the prevailing tint being yellow, and a high altar of porphyry. There is a look of the great days of Old Spain about it and one can imagine knights and ladies worshipping here in the old days.

We might go on indefinitely and take the patient reader all over the beautiful island, for there is much of like things to be seen everywhere. We have aimed only to suggest the delights in store, confident that the visitor will, if at all observing, see for himself much more that is beautiful and interesting than here described.

Cuban Highways Ideal.

The superb scenery, delicious balmy air, the quaintness and charm of her ancient towns and cities, lure many enthusiasts to these fair shores.

By W. J. Morgan.

THE continued increase in automobiling warrants the belief that in a few years during the winter months a warmer climate will be sought by the automobile fraternity and in large numbers; in that event, Cuba will surely be on the list of favorite places to visit for touring purposes.

My first experience with Cuba was, when I endeavored to get up a road race with the aid of Messrs. E. J. Conill and Raymond G. Mendoza, the young Havana capitalist and lawyer respectively.



THERE ARE A THOUSAND POINTS OF INTEREST AROUND HAVANA, AND ALL REACHED BY THE FINEST OF HARD ROADS. TREES, FLOWERS, HOUSES AND PEOPLE ARE A NEVER-FAILING ATTRACTION.





ROAD LEADING INTO THE YUMURI VALLEY.

HIGHWAYS LINED WITH ROYAL PALMS.

Offers of financial support were made, and in some cases made good, but in some cases the would-be donors defaulted, so that it rested with Mr. Conill and his few willing associates to make up the deficiency, which is a matter of fact both in 1905 and 1906 tournaments.

Eventually the Secretary of the Board of Public Works became interested and later on it was suggested to the writer by Mr. E. J. Conill, who was President, and Mr. Mendoza, who was Secretary of the Automobile Association, that I visit Havana and see President Palma, asking for the Government's support and co-operation.

In company with Mr. S. A. Miles, General Manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, I set sail for Cuba and had an interview with President Palma, who the next day informed me that the Government would grant the use of the road from

The above gentlemen gave me all the encouragement possible and it was Mr. Conill who was the prime mover of the idea to give Cuba an annual winter international road race, such as the Gordon-Bennett of Europe and the Vanderbilt Cup affair of Long Island. The snag was run up against by the International Racing Association of Cuba.

Havana to San Cristobel for the international road race, and that he had so informed the officers of the International Automobile Racing Association of Cuba.

Ways and means were at once discussed as to the raising of funds and for the management of the races. Mr. Conill (it can be said) bore the brunt of the above proposition strongly aided by Mr. Mendoza.

Owing to the recent unsettled condition in the Island it was found impracticable to arrange a tournament this winter 1907, but may be in 1908 the road races may be again resumed. Judging from a statement recently made by Mr. Mendoza, some solid support will have to be given in a financial way by the Havana people, especially the hotels and merchants, before another tournament can be announced.

The racing both winters was fair, and the only drawback to a complete success, was accidents caused chiefly by the roads with which the foreign drivers were not familiar. The Cuban driver seemed to have the best of it, as they were able to negotiate the road much better than were the foreigners.

So much for the racing part of Cuban automobilism.

A far more important vista is that of automobile touring in Cuba. Recently the writer has received several letters asking for information about Cuban roads, and if it was safe to take a car there. I have given in answer, all the information possessed by me and have assured my correspondents that it was perfectly safe to take an automobile to Cuba, and that about Havana alone, the roads offer inducements for most charming drives.

One of the chief drives, as everybody knows, is San Cristobel, 90 miles from Havana.

Then there is a branch road from Guanajay to Mariel, one of the most delightful side trips imaginable. I believe it would be possible to go with a car from San Cristobel to Pinar del Rio, as I have been over part of the trail on horseback. The Cuban Government I believe made all plans to extend the Havana, San Cristobel road to Pinar del Rio and I saw the bridge masonry work over streams in many places, showing that the proposition is under way.

The trip to Vento Springs, a few miles out of Havana, is also a very good road and it is often visited by automobile tourists. Then of course, there is the famous Prado and Melicon drive at Havana.

It is safe to say, that the Cuban Government, whatever it may be, will surely see to it that "good roads" country in Cuba will not be neglected, and I think the increase of automobilism on the Island, especially in Havana, will do much good in spreading the gospel of "good roads," which means more to Cubans than it does to most other peoples, as the climate there is delightful and the attractions superior to most places.

One of the finest automobile rides the writer has ever had, was one evening through Mariel to Havana, some 50 miles. It was a moonlight night and the drive in the honorable Horatio Reuben's White steamer was something to be remembered while life lasts.

The one great point in Cuban automobilism is that it is a dry climate in winter and very little rain falls, judging from the weather bureau reports and the writer's personal observation. Then the facilities of getting to Cuba are excellent, especially with an automobile. They can be shipped by steamer and landed at the docks in Havana. It is my belief that automobilism in Cuba will be a most important part of that country's life in a very few years, and while the cars in the north are practically frozen in, there will be speeding under the warm skies in the beautiful Isle of Cuba.

Christmas in Cuba.

The Midnight Mass. Traditional Provincial Dancing and Singing.

IN Cuba the advent of Christmas is heralded for several weeks before, by flocks of turkeys with fiery red crests, emitting their loud "gobble, gobble," as they are driven through streets by a rustic flourishing a light whip to keep them together, while they hop along gingerly, like a maid with mincing gait. Squealing pigs, and grunting swine are also thus exhibited, and cooks and house-maids hasten out doors to make their selection for the Christmas supper. Roast turkey, and a barbecued suckling pig with a lemon in his mouth and a twist in his tail, are the traditional dishes for the *cena de noche buena*. Cubans celebrate Christmas Eve with a supper as a family reunion instead of Christmas dinner as Americans do. For weeks before hand, turkeys are

kept in close quarters and fattened on walnuts to render their flesh more toothsome for the feast. The supper table is laden with roast turkey, baked hams, previously boiled in champagne and well sugared, and rice and black beans, or *moros y cristianos* as this dish is dubbed in remembrance of Spain's antagonistic races of olden times, the Moors and Christians. Delicacies of all sorts, fruits, guava marmalade, cheese, preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds are served and black coffee is succeeded by cigarettes for the men, who regale themselves with the fragrant weed, while the ladies wink at their smoking. Wines and champagne flow freely, but seldom does anybody drink to excess, for intoxication is rare among Cubans who are generally abstemious and temperate, and intemperance is an imported vice.

After supper people attend midnight mass, or the "Cockcrow mass," as it is called. The birth of our Saviour is heralded by crowing roosters, pealing bells, blare of trumpets, explosion of torpedoes and street cries,—in fact by a loud clamor of voices everywhere, and boys play pranks on unwary church-goers and sometimes pin women's gowns together, so when they get up from their knees there is a rip and a rent.

Natives of Old Spain form a ring in the plaza and dance their traditional provincial dances and sing national airs. The strumming of guitars is heard as well as Cuban *bandurrias* and *guarachas*. A *bandurria* is somewhat similar to a banjo, and *guarachas* are Cuban ditties composed by natives who are apt versifiers, and whose favorite theme is love.

Many families pass the holidays in their country homes and gather around them a merry house-party. Cavalcades of gallant cavaliers and gay maidens ride to church while their elders prefer to go in their carriages. Upon their return from midnight mass, the young people indulge in the languorous *danza* with its slow, plaintive measure and graceful swaying movement. To add to the general merriment, sometimes a sprightly old don will dance the *papalote* with the youngest girl, imitating the movements of a kite, and while his partner will pull the imaginary strings, in obedience to every motion, he sways from side to side and his speed and antics increase. Sometimes a pianist furnishes the music, or else a number of colored musicians, with primitive drums consisting of two wooden tubs with a hide stretched tightly over each one, on which the performer beats time with two sticks and rhythmic regularity, while the strident notes of the trombone or saxhorn intermingle with those of the *botija*, a clay jar, with finger holes, into which the musicians breathe, his deep bass harmonizing with the accordeon, and another son of Ham scratches the smooth surface of a gourd with a small instrument, producing a rasping accompaniment.

Danzas as well as *guarachas* are often dubbed grotesque names. However, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," so this does not detract from their melody. And the languor, grace and beauty of the tropics seem to be portrayed in Cuban strains.

It is not the Cuban custom to give Christmas presents, as New Year's Day is their season for gifts or *aguinaldos*. On that day, members of families, friends and dependents are remembered.

During Advent, all the Roman Catholic churches have a miniature reproduction of the Virgin Mother and the Infant Jesus. Mary, with the holy babe in her arms, is represented near the manger, while the Wise Men from the East, who have followed the star from afar, present their offerings to the Saviour of the world. In the background are the lowly denizens of the stable. Some devout Catholic families have oratories in their palatial homes and during Christmastide also display a miniature reproduction of the Holy Family in Bethlehem.

And thus we celebrate in Cuba the Christmas holidays in commemoration of the day when angels sang: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

M. E. SPRINGER.



PRIMITIVE
WATER
SUPPLY.

Cuba in Carnival Costume.

By Eliza Bunting.



CARRIAGES GAY WITH "SERPENTINA" CROWDING THE MALECON.



WHILE the Cubans do not go in for the wonderful pictorial display of barges, floats and other vehicles of similar grandeur that one sees at the New Orleans Mardi Gras or the annual Battle of the Flowers at Nice, yet there is about their spring carnival a distinct flavor, an atmosphere peculiarly its own.

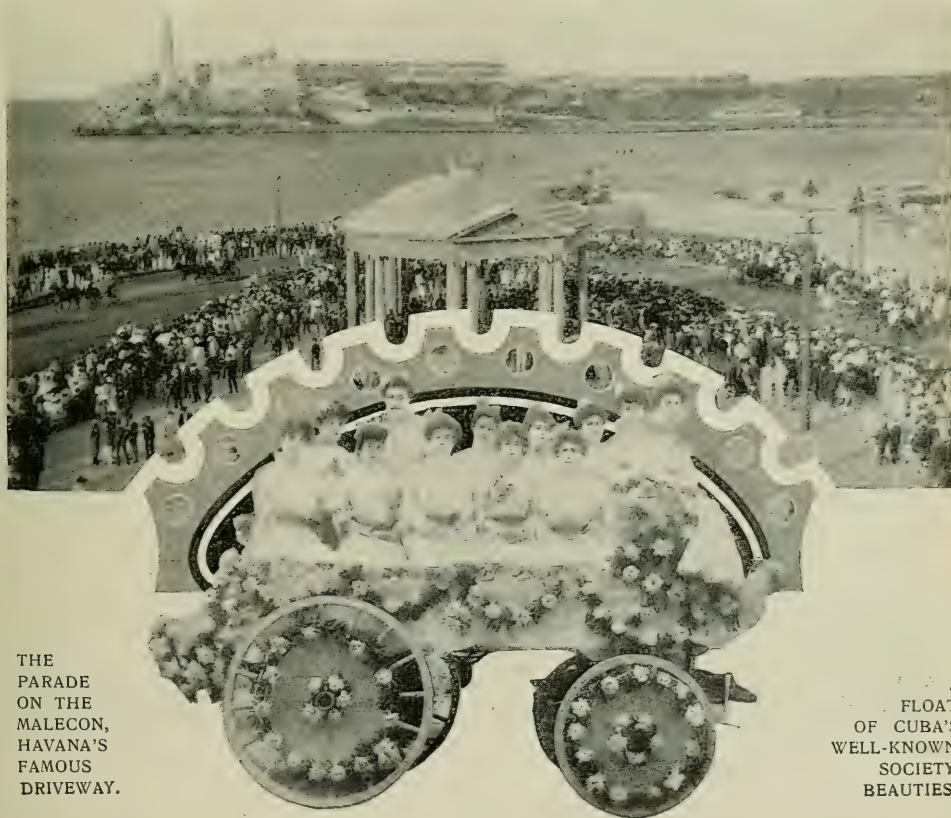
Early on the Sunday morning preceding Ash Wednesday you will be awakened by the fusillade of fireworks which usually announce a fiesta of some kind on the island and if curiosity draws you to your balcony, you will see on the street crowds of children, usually of the poorer classes, prancing about in costumes quaint and ludicrous with hideous masks turning their pretty baby faces into grimaces of changelings. Unlike, however, the bedraggled fancy costumes donned on Thanksgiving Day and New Year's by youngsters of this country, all the carnival dresses—no matter how cheap—of these children of the south have a certain artistic value and are worn with the inherent grace of their race. Many of them are composed entirely of thin colored tissue paper, which by putting skirt upon skirt ad libitum is made to resemble a ballet dancer's costume, but which in the tumult of the day suffers disastrously and leaves many an olive tinted body nearly bare by nightfall.

One of the most effective costumes, worn by a little dark eyed midget, who holding out her tiny tambourine, begged in wheedling tones for "one cent," was composed entirely of rags torn into even strips about two inches wide and sixteen inches long whose fluttering ends were most ingeniously gathered in at the waist and then left to fly as she whirled along.

Walking along the side streets approaching the Paseo del Marti (Prado) which is the center of gayety, one sees every shop closed, flags out on balconies, murmurs from an interested populace, standing in doorways, of "Americana—Simpatica Americana," for despite the large number of resident Americans in Havana, and the even greater number of annual tourists, an American, and noticeably those of the gentler sex, always causes a pleasurable thrill of excitement among the natives, and they are all considered that untranslatable word "simpatica," which means everything that is delightful.

About four o'clock in the afternoon after the hearty Cuban breakfast and its subsequent much needed siesta, the real fun begins, and you are in luck if you have friends on the Malecon or Paseo del Marti who have bidden you to watch the procession from their private balconies, as the balconies of the various hotels along the line of march, the Miramar, Telegrafo, Inglaterra and Pasaje, as well as that of the American Club are usually packed to suffocation. Those who have no claim upon hotel, friend or club, must content themselves with renting one of the thousand iron chairs, which are placed along the route of the procession for the accommodation chiefly of the less wealthy—no disfiguring wooden grandstands being allowed to mar the beauty of the drive. Everywhere are cheerful venders of confetti and serpentina with the droll nasal cry "una peseta papeta" (twenty cents a package) and we were bombarded with confetti and flowers on every side by friend and stranger alike before we reached the American Club where we stood for three solid hours watching the merry war beneath as the occupants of various carriages and automobiles, pelted each other with accurate and sometimes deadly aim. By five o'clock the carriages were four deep on either side of Central Park and they all trailed long streamers of serpentina after them. The amount of these carnival missiles you have thrown at you attests your popularity, the carriages containing the prettiest girls always having more than others. One wonders at the fascination of driving around and around a circle not more than a mile in circumference hour after hour for three consecutive afternoons, but the spectacle is certainly amusing to onlookers.

To begin with, the horses which ordinarily are harnessed double, on carnival days are driven tandem for no seeming reason other than the gallant display it makes.



THE
PARADE
ON THE
MALECON,
HAVANA'S
FAMOUS
DRIVEWAY.

A
FLOAT
OF CUBA'S
WELL-KNOWN
SOCIETY
BEAUTIES.

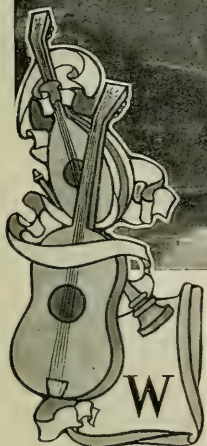
Their hoofs are often silvered or gilded and rosettes of flowers or ribbons gayly adorn their ears and the various parts of their harness. On the spokes of the carriage wheels are wound garlands of flowers or ribbons, and the body of the carriage itself is often embedded in palms and ferns. Vehicles there are of every class—open victorias predominating, from the old-fashioned volante, relic of the days of Spanish grandeur, to the most modern of four-in-hands, swagger tea carts, and high power automobiles. Everybody is out in his bravest attire and handsome uniformed officers vie with duck-clad cavaliers on horseback in pelting the languishing señoritas or sprightly American girls as they drive past. Throwing serpentinas so that they hit the desired victoria is a fine art and your arm will ache with the effort long before you've mastered it. By dusk the ground is inches deep with confetti, and serpentina trails from the hundred balconies along the route for the floral battle is waged not only on the ground, but those on the balconies pelt those in the carriages who in turn throw their missiles aloft.

Suddenly with the growing darkness and as if at a concerted signal thousands of lights spring into being on the moving vehicles. The effect is magical; witchery is in the soft southern air; the President drives by, his carriage filled with distinguished guests—you cheer—and suddenly all is over, and you, fatigued and voracious, are more than ready for dinner in one of the fascinating little cafés for which Havana is famous. A masked ball at the Spanish or Cuban club follows and it is daylight before you seek refuge in your casa.



BEAUTIFUL SANTA CLARA VALLEY BY MOONLIGHT. (See page opposite.)

Santa Clara Valley



By a Lady from New York.

WHEN we were told in Havana that the only train which would take us to Camagüey left at nine o'clock in the evening our disappointment was intense, for ever since our first trip to Cuba two years before, when we heard of the majestic loveliness of the Santa Clara valley, which runs through the heart of the island, we had

looked forward to discovering its beauties for ourselves, only to find out that it would be night time when we passed through it.

It just happened, however, that circumstances forced us to start on our trip eastward several days earlier than we had anticipated, and much to our chagrin we found that owing to the stress of travel and the fact that there is only one sleeping car attached to the train every berth was engaged and we would have to travel in an ordinary day coach. With the philosophy induced by much travelling, we decided to make the best of it and supplied ourselves with pillows and rugs, making up our minds to a sleepless night.

Matanzas was reached about midnight, and here some officers of the Rural Guard (who always ride free of charge) boarded the train and with their songs and card-playing, destroyed whatever idea of repose we had had, and I can never thank them enough; for looking out of our window we saw a gradual but intense red glow steal along the horizon which moment by moment became more lurid. Thinking it one of the cane fires we had heard about we watched it with interest. Fancy our astonishment when suddenly the golden disk of a great red moon made its appearance, and soon the entire valley was flooded with light.

The Santa Clara valley by moonlight! How can one, with even the most ardent enthusiasm, do justice to the superb and almost supernatural beauty of that scene! The moon in the tropics has, as you know, a brilliancy peculiarly intense, and as it shone upon the slumber-shrouded valley with its cane fields and native huts guarded by sentinel palms, the sight was one of unearthly witchery and charm.

Jovellanos was reached in about two hours more and there we all sprang from the train to snatch a cup of solacing coffee at the little stand which one finds at every Cuban station.

About two hours before reaching Santa Clara, where one imbibes his matutinal coffee, the moon fell asleep and the stars were put to bed; and then in the east faint streaks of feathery lilac and rose and gold began to glimmer and gleam until, with a mighty rush, the sun rose in all his proud effulgence.

Mile upon mile of wonderful country was passed. People began to appear from the rude shacks; women with soft dark eyes and fugitive smiles; magnificently bronzed laborers, barefooted and wearing naught but a pair of linen trousers, urging their patient oxen toward the cane fields; and merry little children run down to the waiting train and

stare at you unabashed with a frank curiosity in which there was nothing of boldness but much of interest. The natives are all courteous, and even the lowest has a natural grace and dignity worthy of emulation.

Cabelleros were seen in picturesque attire riding on old-time high-pommeled Mexican saddles, swift-gaited, sturdy little Cuban ponies, as surefooted as Rocky Mountain burros. One creamy-skinned woman, who from her haughty pose and rich garments, seemed a person of consequence in the province, looked like a print of a hundred years ago. She was riding with a caballero and the long skirt of her green silk habit almost swept the ground. Shading her piquant face was a large soft-brimmed Panama.

He who longs for the picturesque must go to the country for such touches of local color, and the person who, having visited only Havana and Matanzas thinks he has seen Cuba as she really is finds himself vastly mistaken, for the old-time spirit and langourous atmosphere has almost entirely departed from these busy seaport towns, driven out by the active rush of northern enterprise.

As we rolled on toward the east the country became more level, and the palms, while showing a greater variety, were stunted in their growth. Ten o'clock brought us to Ciego de Avila, where everybody piled out for a wonderful breakfast served in an oblong shack by one Ah Chong, an alert and canny Chinaman, who having been drawn to that part of the country by the fortunes of war, was far-seeing enough to realize that since the Cuban Company did not run a buffet car in connection with their train he could do a thriving business with its ravenous passengers, and for the sum of 75 cents serve with the utmost expedition a delectable meal of chicken and rice a lá Chinese. Chong and I were old acquaintances, so when we again boarded the train he rushed after us, his arms full of sweet oranges and those spicy little red bananas from Baracoa, crying, "velly good—you likee—Chong give you—goo-by."

Made drowsy by our satisfying meal and the increasing heat of the day, we dozed for a time, enjoying after our sleepless night a well-earned siesta, and at one o'clock found we had reached our objective point, Camagüey, that quaint old city situated thirty miles inland from the port of Nuevitas and the commercial queen of all the interior towns of the island, and growing every month greater in importance.



CUBA—
"GAN EDAN—
THE
GARDEN
OF
DELIGHT."

Some Phases of Camagüey



CITIES, like people, have a distinct individuality of their own and certain salient characteristics which distinguish them. Havana, for instance, is a gay coquette, smiling, brilliant, frivolous and alluring, displaying her charm and beauty to the most casual passerby. Camagüey, on the other hand, might be likened to an old duenna, wrinkled of visage and formal of manner, but with a gleam in her faded eye that hints of the romance of Moorish days and a fund of historic anecdote which she will unfold for you on closer acquaintance.

Untouched as they have been until recently since the sixteenth century by the modernizing influences of contact with other and more progressive peoples, the inhabitants of Camagüey still retain their formality in social intercourse of the ancient Spanish regime, and typify its conservatism more than any other city on the island. The old Spanish families looked with a sort of horrified amazement at the free and easy manners of the first American tourists who flocked to Camagüey with the opening of the new railroad and hotel. This feeling was shortly changed to a sort of tolerant indulgence when they saw how really harmless were our informal independent ways.

During the daytime the long narrow streets of Camagüey are almost bare of the ladies of this quaint city, but as one drives through them in an antiquated hack drawn by a horse as seemingly venerable as the town itself, a glimpse is often caught of a dim interior behind a quaint Moorish screen or equally ancient wooden-barred window like those of Cairo, where in two absolutely straight rows and facing each other on either side of the window sit the women of the household rocking—rocking and *forever* rocking. Or if you glance above you on a second story balcony you may see a dusky-eyed belle with a rose behind her ear who will gaze at you with demure interest while manipulating her fan as only women of southern blood know how.

It is in the evening, however, when the scars and ravages of a city even so battered by time as Camagüey are made beautiful and suggestive of romance by the "mystical, magical moonlight" of the tropics, when one feels to the full the subtle spell of the languorous island. Then the youth and maiden meet in the historic plaza with its four palm trees and now silent fountain and promenade around and around in a tireless, animated circle, the men, according to etiquette, walking in one direction and the girls promenading in the other, their intercourse with the sterner sex limited to formal bows. In fact, as far as I could observe, the only place where the señoritas and their admirers did more than smile and bow was at the weekly dances.

Camagüey has two boasts, the finest climate on the island and—the prettiest girls. Certain it is that the air there in contrast to the seaport towns has a delightful dryness, the ever present breeze is invigorating and one can exercise even in the heat of the day without that feeling of lassitude which a moist atmosphere induces. I noticed this particularly in the daily horseback rides we would take to one or another point of interest, unreachable except on one of those sturdy little Cuban ponies. An amusing thing about

hiring horses in that part of Cuba is that you pay the same price whether you want the beast for an hour or the whole day. The few American women down there ride cross saddle as none but the most antiquated side saddles are obtainable, and these are so aged and badly built as to be both unsafe and uncomfortable. For a bridle a rope suffices. A pleasant road for driving leads out past the fascinating and exquisitely colored old church of the Caridad, from where it stretches for miles a straight, level length. Sunset is the time to take this drive and on it you will encounter barefooted Carmelite monks; merry peddlers of fruit, shoes, milk or notions, shrieking their wares in piercing tones from house to house, a large number of which were erected over 200 years ago; trim, splendidly-mounted officers of the Guardias Rurales, the well-organized mounted police of which Cuba is so justly proud, and some of whom are drawn from the proudest families on the island; strings of patient mules laden with the products of the fields; an ox cart drawn by four magnificent cattle; a cabellero on horseback, who has covered perhaps forty miles since sunrise, and the private carriages of the elite of Camagüey filled with gayly-gowned women. All the carriages are provided with bells which their drivers clang sharply to warn foot passengers of their approach. There is but little high speed at Camagüey, however, the cab horses being of inferior grade.

A restful immunity from mosquitoes was another delightful surprise in Camagüey, and during our stay there we never once had use for the protecting netting with which our comfortable modern beds were provided.

Camagüey like all the large towns has two clubs, a Spanish and a Cuban, earnest in rivalry, and it is at the Sunday

STREET IN CAMAGUEY WITH
ITS CURIOUS OLD
WINDOWS.



CAVE NEAR
CAMAGUEY,
ONE OF THE
SIGHTS FOR
TOURISTS.

night balls at these clubs that one sees the inhabitants to the best advantage. The first Sunday we were there, we elected to go to the Cuban club, having heard that it was the livelier of the two. We sat on the balcony, which encircled three sides with the duennas and other spectators of the hall looked down upon the dancers. On the floor was a heterogeneous collection consisting of black-coated Cuban civilians, officers of the Rural Guard, handsome and impressive in their gilt-embellished khaki uniforms; a captain of the United States army; two young Canadians (temporary residents of the city), and a host of Cuban women, many of

whom were beautiful, but whose pale cheeks the sensuous danson failed to flush. They were dressed in very bright colors, but despite the heat none wore a low cut corsage. The Cuban danson is very peculiar and consists in swinging your partner around and around in a narrow circle to a sort of waltz step accompanied by the weird throbbing strains of once-heard-never-to-be-forgotten music.

Between numbers we were led to a queer little café below stairs where upon bare wooden tables and from a bar at one end of the same room we were refreshed with a peculiar and insidious beverage made from limes and Rum Bacardi, the famous native rum manufactured in the city of Santiago.



HOTEL CAMAGUEY, IN ITS PICTURESQUE SETTING.

News from Havana.

Political Notes.

From our Own Correspondent.

THE rumors that elections would be held in December were not true. The probabilities are that such elections for a new president may be carried out in June. However, the unforeseen is always happening and the political weather vane always shifting.

—November 14th Juan Gualberto Gomez called upon Governor Magoon with a request that salaries of congressmen and senators should be paid to them, as they have not received any part of such pay since the Intervention. Virtually there is no congress; however, some representatives have been paid.

—Ex-President Estrada Palma was in the city recently on his way to his old home in Bayamo. The documents which Estrada Palma had prepared in explanation of his recent course were withheld from the public upon due reflection, but these papers will be valuable records for Cuban history. At present Estrada Palma takes no active part in politics.

—Major Black's report on public works submitted to Governor Magoon shows that thirteen million dollars is the sum total required for necessary improvements which were provided for in the Cuban budget, and many will have to be omitted for the present, only the most essential being considered.

The report divides the improvements required into three classes:

First: Works which have already been contracted for.

Second: Works being carried out already under the supervision of the provisional government.

Third: Works of imperative necessity, which should be carried out at once.

Major Black advises the government to appropriate six millions for repairs of public roads, which are required by the people on account of the absence of railroads in some districts, more than on the line of travel.

So far, no measures have been ordained for water works, sewerage and other matters, which will probably be provided for later.

The government palace has been whitewashed and repaired and many necessary repairs have been effected on other public buildings. A regular housecleaning is going on all over Havana, and paint, whitewash and water are freely used on all public buildings. Nature has already begun her work, and the trees in the parks are budding out again, and soon will be covered with foliage.

—Governor Magoon has rendered an important benefit to the public school system and appointed inspectors to aid the others already engaged in drawing up improvements for the education of the rising generation.

—A petition embodying an appeal for an American protectorate over Cuba has been in circulation with signatures of prominent men of affairs, natives of Cuba. The document formulates a request for the preservation of the Cuban republic under the watchful care of the United States, with a proviso that all the branches of government shall be administered by Cubans, under an American protectorate. This paper which has been submitted to President Roosevelt, has provoked a war of words from the Cuban press. The consensus of opinion trends to American control over Cuba—however this subject is a weighty one for consideration. Not many months ago the Ateneo, a literary society of Havana, held a number of debates upon the electoral laws. Among the orators were Manuel Sanguily, Juan Gualberto Gomez, and other well-known Cubans of varying political beliefs. To a thoughtful mind the diverse opinions voiced at that time were like straws which show which way the wind blows, and the revolution was foreshadowed in their utterances. The liberal party was loud in its denunciation of the Platt Amendment and some hot headed politicians even went as far as printing thousands of copies of the Cuban constitution without the clause embodying the Platt Amendment, as though they could thus wipe out the moral obligation which was the frame-work of their independence, without which the inauguration of the Cuban republic was impossible. Those very men later appealed to American intervention for help to settle their difficulties, saying, "We desire that the Platt Amendment be a guarantee more effective than heretofore."

—Gov. Magoon will make a tour of the Island early in December to investigate the conditions of the country for himself. His report will furnish a fair estimate of Cuba's needs.

—The rumor that England will not send a minister at present is followed by a report that France will follow England's example as well as other European countries, who consider that their governments only require consular representatives in Cuba under the Provisional Government. However, the American Legation will be retained.

Rumors of discontent and incipient revolt were brought to the Governor and he decided to take a trip in his automobile and inspect the surrounding country for himself, and he discovered that these reports were greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless Governor Magoon held a conference with Gen. Bell and strenuous measures will be carried out to prevent or punish petty thieving which has been very frequent of late. The rural guards shall patrol the country outside the towns. No one shall carry weapons without a license. Bands of disorderly persons in the rural districts who disturb the peace, shall be dispersed for the good of peace and tranquillity.

The error in the decree regarding return of horses appropriated by the rebels and which they had at the time of intervention was due to an alleged omission on the part of the translator, and whereas it was issued in the official gazette, and to rectify it would have caused unpleasant complications, therefore Commissioner Taft allowed it to stand. *It was not* the intention of the government to allow these horses to remain in their possession. The rebels were to ride to their homes after disarmament and then return their mounts to the legal owners. Many farmers thus deprived of their horses have entered complaints against the rebels, and the loss of their property has been an irreparable injury.

—The sum that has been assigned to Gov. Magoon as his salary of Provisional Governor, of \$20,000 per annum, serves as a curious comparison with the salaries enjoyed

by his predecessors in the government of Cuba. Gen. Wood, the Military Governor during the period of American Intervention of 1899-1902, only received his army pay. But at the beginning of the Spanish colony, when the chief executive was styled Alcalde of the Fuerza fort, and Governor, he received only 600 ducats, an imaginary money, that was worth about \$650. Later the salary was increased to \$3,308 and at the commencement of the 18th century, had reached the rate of \$10,000. During the administration or command, of Cajigal in 1747 to 1760, it was \$12,000. The Count of Santa Clara enjoyed \$14,000, and Count Ríola, in 1763, \$18,000. Gen. José de la Concha in 1851, was the first to receive \$50,000,—not counting the large sums assigned him for secret service, most of which were used against the filibuster and revolutionary movements of that time.

Notes for Business Men.*

THE question of foreign labor* is a most important one and many immigrants are arriving from Spain. Señor Mendoza, in the interests of the American Iron Co. of Santiago, will bring into that district two thousand immigrants from the north of Spain with their families.

Mr. Brooks of Guantanamo, also will introduce five hundred immigrants in Santiago Province to work in his cane fields.

A movement will be carried out to induce laborers from Canada to come to Cuba with their families. The immigration from Spain is still very great, and Spanish statesmen are pondering how to avert the loss of so many able-bodied men, who fancy that America is the "El Dorado."

—Professor James Crawley has been appointed to fill vacancy at the Experimental Station at Santiago de las Vegas. This station suffered during the recent troubles and at one time from three to four hundred men were encamped on their grounds. Professor Crawley is a sugar chemist and has had considerable experience in Hawaii. He is the choice of the Agrarian League, an association composed of Cuban planters, and was endorsed by Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This station was at first under the direction of Professor Earle, then Dr. Mayo had charge of it, and now Professor Crawley is at the head. The loss and injury sustained during the revolution and the recent storm will soon be repaired, for nature is already at work, and the reports from the country promise good crops and a fruitful season. Nevertheless, there is still a scarcity of vegetables, because of excessive rainfalls.

—The excessive duty on crates and baskets imported by truck farmers has been reduced. This measure was brought about by Consul General Steinhart.

—Col. Black with a number of officers, made a tour of inspection with a party of engineers, through the region around Tapaste with a view of laying a new railroad. The report of this undertaking will be submitted to Governor Magoon.

—All government property will be shipped from the Arsenal, and new piers have been built. The appropriation for this work is taken from the budget provided by the Cuban government with date of July 1st, 1906.

—The Havana Central & United Railways may be incorporated into one company, and this is a current rumor, that this company will absorb the new electric line which connects Habana with Guines and Guanajay.

—A sturdy fight has been going on between the merchants and manufacturers and the gas and electric company. The first demand better service and reduction in price.

—Gen. Bell will leave for Washington and his successor, Gen. T. J. Wint, now in command of the Department of Missouri, expects to succeed him on December 31st. Gen. Bell has made many friends in Cuba, who regret his departure.

Plaza Hotel, Camaguey.

THERE is a new hotel in Camaguey and it will be under the management of the well-known and genial hotel keeper, Mr. Grossman, late of the Hotel Camaguey. The hotel will be known as the Hotel Plaza, and is situated on the corner of

San Juan and Frantisquito streets facing both railway stations. American travelers will find this cozy little house one of the most comfortable in Cuba. There are rooms with shower and tub baths. There is modern sanitation and equipment. There is a first-class dining room and what is more to the purpose, a first-class chef, insuring the best of meals. Rates are moderate and the beautiful restaurant is already attracting good patronage.

*See the suggestion of securing Japanese labor in Willett & Gray's sugar article on page 54.

Things Queer and Quaint in Cuba.

By Mary Elizabeth Springer.

Street Names of Havana.

THE American tourist in Cuba,—if indeed, he tours to any extent in Cuba, during the coming season,—in his rambles over old Habana with camera under arm and "Spanish as She is Spoke," in hand, starting from the Plaza de Armas, in front of the Presidential Palace, may inquire as to the names of the different streets he passes along, why one is called Obispo, another Obrapia, Tacon, Ena, Empedrado, Tejadillo, Lamparilla, Amargura, Mercaderes, Oficios, etc., in this old portion of the city "intra muros," and why a number of streets "extra muros," outside of the walls, are called after Saints, San Rafael, San Miguel, San José, for instance.

The nomenclature of streets is an interesting subject to the traveler; the Boulevards, Rues, Strässe, Rambla, etc., of the cities of the continent, that he may have traversed, and in America, the names of by-gone patriots, and then a series of names of trees, Locust, Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, etc., as in Philadelphia, the tangled maze of old Boston streets, the capricious names of New York from the Battery along its two nerves which preserve their ancient Dutch names of Broadway and Bowery, soon running off into numbers for the cross streets and alphabetical letters for the parallel avenues; the broad stately avenues of Washington, and the division of streets by numbers, letters and points of the compass, a system now followed by most every city in the Union, it may interest such a tourist as the one imaginatively cited, to know

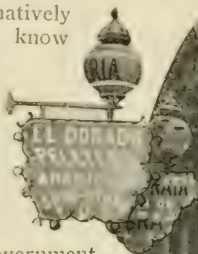
the meanings and reasons of the names of Havana streets.

For instance: Plaza de Armas, is universally known to be the Place of Arms, in every Spanish-built town, the central square in front of the government house.

Obispo Street, because it used to be much frequented by the then (1770) Bishop of the Diocese, Morci de Sta. Cruz.

Ena Street, close to the Temple, another Havana curiosity, in honor of General Manuel de Ena, killed at the time of the Narciso Lopez invasion of filibusters, in 1851.

O'Reilly, which Irish name always attracts attention, was named in honor of General Alejandro O'Reilly, who marched into Habana by this street at the time of the resto-



OLD
CORNER-STONE
OF A
BUILDING IN
THE BUSINESS
SECTION.

OBISPO
STREET,
HAVANA,
WITH
ITS QUAIN
SIGNS.

ration by the English in 1763, while Earl Albemarle marched out with his forces by Obispo Street.

Tacon Street, for General Miguel Tacon, who governed from 1834 to 1838.

Mercaderes, because most of the inhabitants were *merchants* and are to-day.

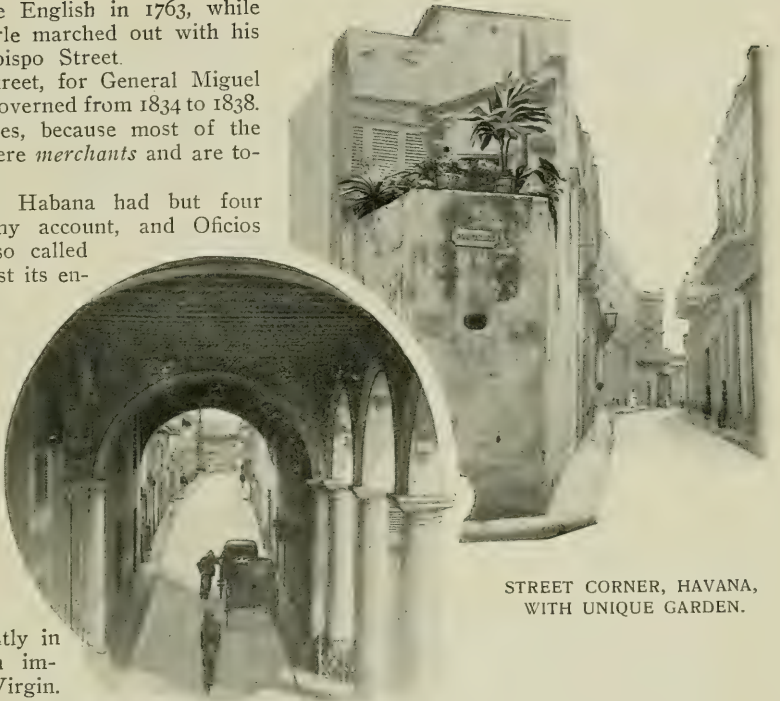
In 1584, Habana had but four streets of any account, and Oficios Street was so called because almost its entire length was taken up by mechanics, tradesmen, artificers, etc. Lamparilla St. got its name on account of a little *lamp* that a devout resident lit nightly in front of an image of the Virgin.

Obrapia, or *pious work*, for the house built by reason of a bequest of Martin Calvo de Arrieta, who in 1679 left a large sum to build a house, as an asylum, and to dower five orphan girls annually.

Amargura Street, or Way of Sorrow. It was through this street that many religious processions took place, especially in Holy Week. There are many other streets in Havana that have names related to the Church and its mysteries.

Tejadillo Street was so called for a small house with a *tiled* roof, the only one, for all the others were thatched.

Empedrado Street, having been the first street in Havana to be *paved*, this was previous to 1770, and the work was so well done it lasted till 1838, when it was repaved. No. 13 in this street shows in the entry two beams broken by a shell at the time of the English invasion.



STREET CORNER, HAVANA,
WITH UNIQUE GARDEN.

HAVANA STREET, SCENE FROM ELEVATED
STREET CAR STATION.

President Roosevelt's Message on Cuba.

LAST August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban Government was powerless to quell. This Government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban Government to intervene, and finally was notified by the President of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the Government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this Government to try to restore order the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective Governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless, and I furthermore dispatched



VEDADO RESIDENCE, A MODERN HAVANA DWELLING.

to Cuba the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions, by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some *modus vivendi*—some provisional Government of their own—failed. Finally the President of the republic resigned.

The quorum of Congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the Government came to a halt. In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional Government for the island, the Secretary of War acting as Provisional Governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late Minister to Panama and Governor of the Canal Zone on the Isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband; and the agreement was carried out. The provisional Government has left the personnel of the old Government and the old laws, so far as might be, unchanged, and will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new Government inaugurated. Peace has come in the island; and the harvesting of the sugar-cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed.

When the election has been held and the new Government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional Government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves, and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent, and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene, and to see that the Government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self-government is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this difficult path. I have the utmost sympathy with and regard for them, but I most earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities, and to see that when their new Government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one hand and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other.

A Visit to a Small Sugar Plantation.

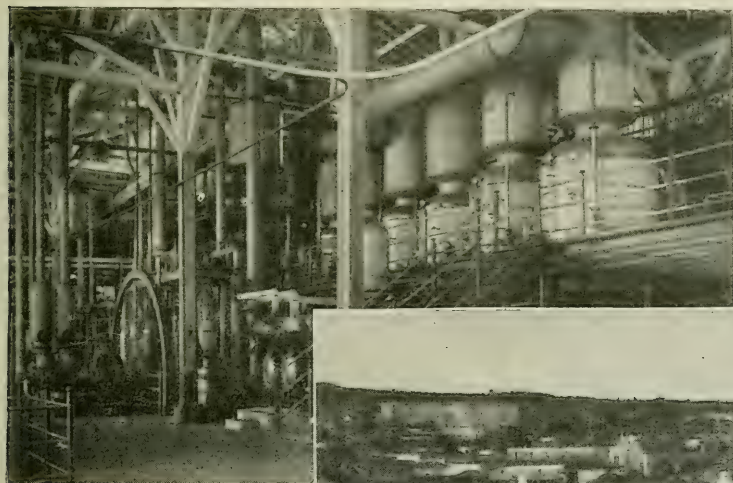
By an American Lady Tourist.

IT was the Captain, the merry, resourceful and ever gallant "capitan" who suggested, planned and executed that most successful outing which will forever remain a fragrant memory in the minds of both M. and myself.

Although this was our second trip to Cuba we had never visited a sugar plantation, for we had found the fascinations of the gay life at Havana so enthralling that we had stolen no time for rural outings, save those to the Yacht Club at Marianoa which were so smart as to have a distinctly urban flavor. So when the Captain, who was no end of a personage on the island, being a Marquis of something or other,—which title, because of its Spanish origin he dropped after fighting on the Cuban side during the war—heard this, he was fairly beside himself with tropical excitement, and, as he had rather established himself as our cicerone, vowed that not another day should pass without a visit to "the mos' gran" plantation—belong my cousin—big people." As we long before had found it useless to combat the Captain, we decided to fulfil our destiny with the best possible grace.

I think it was somewhere in the neighborhood of five—at any rate the milk venders had begun their shrill chant of "la lecha" under our windows,—when we were aroused by the call of our faithful Ramon and we quickly completed our matutinal ablutions. In the midst of a dainty al fresco breakfast,—spicy coffee, luscious little red bananas, alligator pears and an irresistible morceau of a genuine Spanish omelette,—served in the shrub-enclosed patio of our casa, in rushed El Capitan, his expressive face

aglow with satisfaction, partly at the success attending his efforts, and partly, I think at the dashing figure he cut in his smart Khaki uniform. His yellow top boots were polished till they re-



MASSIVE
MACHINERY
OF A SUGAR
MILL.



BRIDGE ACROSS
THE YUMURI RIVER,
MATANZAS.

flected the lithe, buoyant figure, and his gold mounted sword, a priceless heirloom, clanged merrily on the tiles. A child of nature and impetuosity he was, and thoroughly likable!

"You ready? We commence! We fly! The horse he wait," he cried with a for-
eigner's true disregard for the correct terms in which to express his meaning; and with
unerring military precision he marched us into the waiting gua-gua (carriage), shouted
directions to the cochero (driver), and jumped in himself, beaming and gesticulating.

We reached the Muelle de Luz, the ferry which conveys the Havanese to trains for
the Eastern provinces in time for the seven o'clock morning boat, and rarely have I
seen in one place a more heterogeneous gathering. There was a party from one of the
Embassies, both men and women, in up-to-date immaculate white linens, crowded up
against a grinning group of negroes with half-clothed babies squirming in their arms; there
were high-bred Spanish grandames, with pale powdered faces and magnificently gloomy
eyes; also cool-looking Canadian business men; sharp, quick-moving little Cuban inter-
preters seeking custom and hustling baggage; impudent multi-colored newsboys who
laughed a "good-bye" to you,—the only English word they knew—by way of greeting; slim
handsome officers of the Rural Guard; a bunch of rolling-gaited middies from a visiting
French warship; American tourists fighting for their trunks; cabbies following them
demanding extortionate fees, and through this chaos moved the unperturbed Captain,
flinging here and there a joyous response to the salutes of numberless acquaintances.

On the train, even in the first-class coaches, the cigar-loving tourist may enjoy his
weed in comfort, and for sight-seeing purposes the last half of the car has great wide
window spaces and comfortable rattan armchairs.

Between Havana and Matanzas the scenery is exquisitely lovely and of greater variety
than further East. You pass through gorges, where from between moss-covered rocks
springs a most marvellous growth of quivering maiden-hair fern; then out into the
open where endless avenues of royal palms wave and beckon and nod. In the distance
you see the outlines of purple mountains silhouetted against a sky of the most in-
tense unbelievable blue. Goats and oxen regard you with a patient curiosity as you

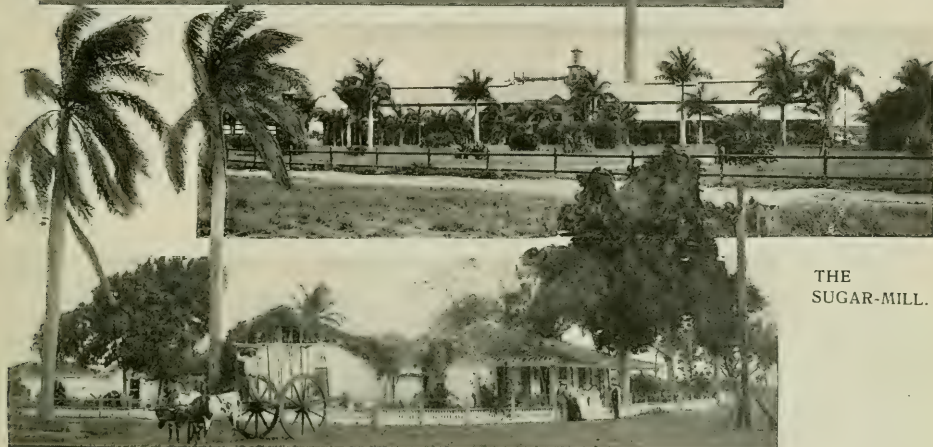
go whirling by.

Matanzas, the
seaport town next
to Havana in impor-
tance, is reached in
about three hours.
Here we left the
train and had our
second breakfast at
a quaint little café,
the excellence of
whose cuisine is

justly cele-
brated all
over the is-
land. It was
a typically



CUBA'S FERTILE ACRES
WHERE SUGAR IS GROWN.

ADMINISTRATION
HOUSE OF A
SUGAR
PLANTATION.THE
SUGAR-MILL.

RESIDENCE OF A PLANTER.

Cuban déjeuner, plates heaped with congreros mores, those delicious crabs which reach the highest state of delectability in the bays near Cardenas and Caibarien; large succulent pink shrimps; wicked-looking little ruby lobsters,—no wonder the Cubans are sallow!—slivers of ham and olives; then black bean soup; a red snapper fried in batter with its mouth open; and the eternal but always welcome omelette, stuffed this time with the most tender little green peas. For dessert, a pineapple of such luscious sweetness that sugar would have been an insult, and the usual guava jelly and Cuban cheese made from goat's milk.

Our volante, as the easy-riding native carriage is called, was due at the hotel at twelve, but though we waited until one, frantically telephoning every ten minutes to the stable and receiving assurances that it was on the way, it did not appear. Finally we jumped into a "gua-gua" and drove furiously to the stable, where, after a conversation conducted in Spanish more resonant than melodious, we found that the faithless and greedy Pedro had "sublet" our volante, the most luxurious one in the city, to another party of Americans for double the customary price. Now volantes are scarce, there being only about a dozen in the town, and as the road we had to travel was impassable except in one of those strange vehicles, the Captain was in a fine frenzy. He danced from one foot to the other gesticulating madly and denouncing the oily-tongued but now abashed Pedro in the most mellifluous and awe-inspiring Spanish expletives until he finally produced a very decrepid volante which was made to suit our needs, the Captain riding between us on a little mushroom-like stool fastened to the floor of the vehicle.

Our way lay over the famous San Isidro road, which coils and twists like a silvery serpent for several miles up from Matanzas, and from the top of the hills commands a splendid view of the beautiful city with its two rivers (Yumuri and San Juan), its dancing bay, old forts and stately cathedrals. To the right and left of us were thousands of royal palm trees, some growing in groups, some planted to form hollow squares or avenues, and in the distance always the purple mountains, so striking a feature of that particular part of the island.

It was not, however, until we left the fine main road and taking down the bars of a fence struck out literally across country, that we realized the value of a volante, for no other carriage known to man would have been capable of traversing that frightful country. Our cochero, as is the custom, rode the off horse, which is harnessed somewhat in advance of its mate, and skillfully guided us up hill and down dale, over boulders that reached to our axle and out of bogs and ditches that would appall the stoutest heart, with scarcely a jolt, so wonderfully swung and balanced is this peculiar vehicle. Part of our journey lay through pathless cane fields and every now and then we would come upon a great wagon drawn by four oxen which laborers were loading with cane to be conveyed to the sugar mill miles away. The drive consumed over three hours but finally we arrived.

The house attached to the plantation was mellowed by centuries into the most exquisite tint of ivory and fronted by majestic pillars. It was almost Doric in its simplicity and was set behind a time-worn iron fence in the midst of the most beautiful undulating garden imaginable, wherein grew orange and lemon trees, great palms, a profusion of the most fragrant rose bushes, and numberless brilliant tropical growths, the whole presenting a wonderful color scheme of orange and purple, yellow and green, crimson and gold! The reception room with its plain whitewashed walls and tiled floor, was almost bare of ornament, a large centre-table and several dozen rocking chairs arranged in two solemn rows being the sole furnishings. Our host, who entered with two shyly curious offsprings in his wake, showed at once by his manner that he was of the "beau monde" and was, with his blue eyes and golden hair, as fair as a Swede. This type of Cuban is moreover not at all rare. His wife was however, more the style of person we associate with the south, having dusky hair and heavily fringed dark eyes, a creamy skin and the grace of a fawn in her movements.

We were the most graciously received, but as they knew no English and we but a few words of Spanish, we had to converse mainly by smiles and gestures and the Captain was kept busy interpreting. We were immediately regaled with every available Cuban refreshment. Oranges were brought in, deftly cut down to the quick by our host and presented to us for consumption on the tines of a fork; mango apples which puckered one's mouth like a persimmon; juicy sticks of sugar-cane which we sucked vigorously until absolutely sickened by its tasteless sweetness; brimming pitchers of the Cuban's favorite beverage, cocoa milk, rather flat and unpalatable to northern palates; and lastly, wonder of wonders, bottles of American beer, which since our troops were quartered in the country, has become a very popular drink with the natives.

After this refection we were escorted across the road to the sugar mill where two picturesque-looking negresses with gay bandannas on their heads kept ceaselessly feeding the long slim sticks of cane into the ruthless machine which ground them to bits and separated the juice from the useless pith. The operation was intensely interesting and in our eagerness to see everything, we penetrated into some parts of the building where our shoes were fairly glued to the sugar-encrusted floor and we had to take particular care not to slide down the slippery stairs. The building, like all sugar mills, was open and protected by only a roof. Nearby was another small building, from whose roof splashed a continuous broad stream of cold water, like a miniature rainfall, which after much difficulty I succeeded in elucidating was for the purpose of cooling the cane brought in hot from the sun-smitten fields.

The juice of the cane after being squeezed out by immense crushers is then boiled in great caldrons and stirred by a negro with a long, flat wooden stick. It is of a most repulsive dark-brown color and smells horribly even a mile away. Great tubs of white lime stand near the vats and this we found was used to bring any impurities of the sugar to the surface, from which they were skimmed as we would scoop grease from soup.

When the sugar leaves the mill it is coarse in grain and of a rich golden color. I, in my ignorance, had expected to see it come out white. Nevertheless this brown sugar is in use all over the island. The hotels and better class of residents use the refined. We carried away several small bags of different grades.

Again were we conducted to the casa where refreshments were once more hospitably urged upon us, and two of the seven sons presented each of us with an enormous bouquet

culled from the choicest in their garden. One bright eyed little chap ran after me urging the acceptance of a treasured doe skin. Our volante was laden with fruit, cocoanuts, palm leaves and sugar cane, some of which we brought back to the States for friends less fortunate.

The drive home through the hush of the golden twilight was something to be remembered forever. Every mile or so as we rode through the fields, we would come upon a solitary laborer cooking his evening meal in the open, using simply a small



TWO HOMES OF
SUGAR PLANTERS,
SET IN
GARDENS OF LUXURIANT
CULTIVATION.

earthen vessel balanced over a tiny charcoal fire. He would greet us gravely, and courteously.

As the sun set and the afterglow kindled the clouds into a thousand opalescent tints, a mysterious silence seemed to settle over everything as if the course of nature had been suddenly arrested. The palms which had nodded so gayly in the afternoon breeze, stood motionless like giant sentinels; not a breath stirred the cane fields. Quietly the shadows deepened; night closed in and the day was done.

Cuba's Agricultural Possibilities.

By Prof. F. G. Earle.

Late Director Cuba Agricultural Experiment Station.



MILES OF WONDERFULLY FERTILE LANDS WITH NO HUMAN HABITATION IN SIGHT.

IN considering Cuban agricultural conditions the first possibilities that strike one are the great chances for improvement in the methods of production of Cuba's three great staples—sugar, tobacco, and cattle.

It seems unbelievable that great corporations with millions of capital should be carrying on the strictly agricultural business of sugar cane growing without employing the best obtainable agricultural expert advice. They assuredly employ the best legal talent; they employ the best machinists and engineers; and they employ expert sugar chemists, to conduct the manufacturing side of the business; growing the cane however, the foundation upon which the entire industry rests, is in most cases left in the hands of ignorant overseers, who still follow antiquated methods and depend almost entirely upon expensive hand labor. On those estates still planting new lands, this exclusive use of hand labor is almost unavoidable; the greater part of Cuban sugar is however to-day produced upon old lands where the use of agricultural machinery is not only feasible but imperatively required in order to cheapen production. Experiments conducted at the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station conclusively proved that the implements used for cultivating cane and corn in the United States can be used equally well in Cuba and by Cuban laborers, furthermore that their use together with suitable fertilizers and a reasonable system of cultivation will cheapen the cost of production nearly or quite 50 per cent. This is a most noteworthy economy, and the greatest agricultural opportunity in Cuba to-day seems to me to be in the employment of *modern* agricultural methods for the production of cane. This opportunity exists not for the great corporations alone, but for the man of small means as well. Much of the cane for the large centrals is produced by small farmers, called "colonos," who farm either their own land or that furnished them by the company. Any hard working farmer from the Middle West who understands corn cultivation, and who has sufficient capital to provide teams and tools, could make favorable arrangements for securing land from almost any of the large sugar companies who would take the cane, when mature, giving a certain percentage of its weight in sugar, or if preferred its market value in money. On most estates advances will also be made after the crop is planted to help pay for its cultivation. This is an opportunity for the American farmer in Cuba, that is being entirely overlooked, but it seems to offer a safe and fairly profitable business opening. The knowledge of farming methods, and especially of the use of farm machinery that would be brought in by such people would be of inestimable benefit to the whole sugar industry of the Island.

The opportunities in tobacco growing lie along two lines; cheapening the production and improving the product. All of the operations of the ordinary tobacco grower are too expensive. The stable manure, so universally used in the districts near Havana, costs from one to three hundred dollars per acre, while practically the same result could be obtained by growing velvet beans, and the proper use of commercial fertilizer, at one-eighth of the cost. The land is plowed from six to ten times, with the wooden, Cuban plow, drawn by men. With this instrument a man plows less than one-half an acre a day, so that the preparation of the land is unduly expensive. The work could be much better and cheaper done by ploughing twice with a disk plough, and harrowing two or three times. The cultivation of the crop is done entirely with the hoe, this also is immensely expensive. The young plants are another large item of expense. The raising of good seed beds is difficult and uncertain in most of the tobacco districts; this is mostly because they have to be started during the hottest time of the year, late summer or early fall. Heavy losses are occasioned by damping-off fungi, and a great opportunity awaits the man who first obviates this difficulty by solving the problem of soil sterilization. The quality of the product depends upon the nature of the soil, the kind of fertilizer used, the exact state of maturity at which the crop is harvested, the skill used in curing and fermenting, and last but not least upon the quality of seed sown. The best quality of tobacco is grown on light, sandy soils. In selecting fertilizers two points are particularly essential. The burning quality and aroma of the leaf depends upon an abundant supply of potash and on the absence of chlorine. Judgment must be used in the amount of nitrogen applied, since too much of this necessary element makes the leaf coarse and unattractive. The quality of the leaf depends very much upon the exact stage of maturity at which it is harvested. If cut too green, when cured it lacks color and aroma; if too ripe it becomes coarse and brittle; but if cut during a certain very short period of only three



EXTENSIVE
TOBACCO
FIELDS.

CHOICE TOBACCO LEAVES USED FOR "WRAPPERS."



PRIMITIVE CUBAN PLOW.

or four days, it will cure with soft silky texture and peculiar lustre which makes it very desirable. Very few of even the most experienced growers can tell with certainty just when this most favorable period arrives.

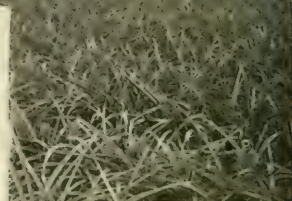
The curing of tobacco, as at present conducted, is almost entirely dependent upon the state of the weather; heavy losses in the barns often follow periods of unseasonable rains. Some cheap provision for artificial drying, when needed, would obviate these losses. The question of seed selection has received almost no attention in Cuba. A casual inspection in any tobacco field will show plants of many different types growing side by side. There is the greatest imaginable difference in the shape, number and quality of the leaves. The simple expedient of saving seed only from plants of the best type would alone, in two or three years, practically double the value of the crop. What greater opportunity could be asked than this?

Climatic conditions are such as to admit of making good butter and excellent cheese, but nearly all of these products consumed are imported.

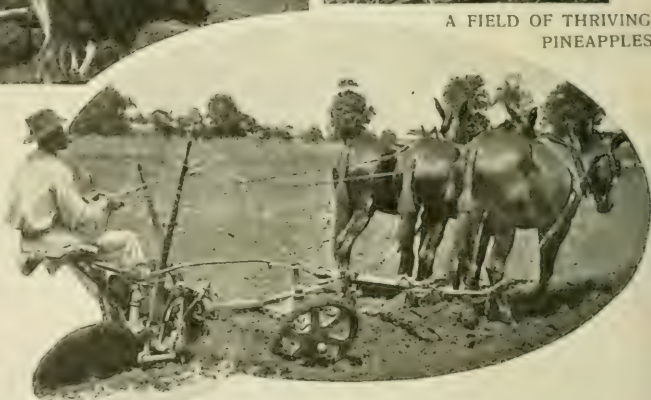
The greater part of the American settlers in Cuba are devoting their attention to the raising of fruits and vegetables for export. The pineapple industry has been longest established and has proven to be safe and fairly profitable; it is largely confined to the red land district lying directly west of Havana.

The planting of oranges and other citrus fruits on a large scale only dates from the first American intervention. The earliest planted orchards are now beginning to bear and give evidence that this business will be a paying one wherever good judgment has been used in the selection of soils and management of the orchards. As the subject of citrus fruits has recently been discussed in these pages no further treatment will be attempted at this time except to repeat the opinion already expressed that the orange industry here bids fair to rival that of California within a few years.

The business of raising vegetables for export is constantly increasing, as many people who are planting orchards grow vegetable crops between the trees, for the first two or three years, with the reasonable hope of meeting current expenses. Experience here as in all other regions is that vegetable growing for distant shipment



A FIELD OF THRIVING PINEAPPLES



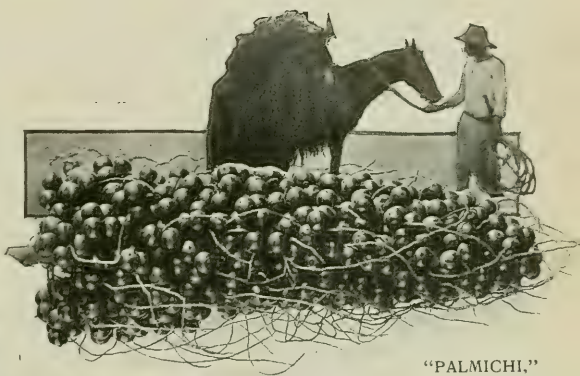
MODERN DISC PLOW WHICH IS REVOLUTIONIZING CUBAN AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

is a somewhat uncertain and risky undertaking. Some years the profits are good, but heavy losses are liable to occur from glutted markets or unseasonable weather. On account of our low freight rates, freedom from frosts, and, the long season during which it is possible to plant these crops, the chances for success, on the whole, seem more favorable here than in any part of the Southern States.

The lines already discussed, sugar cane, tobacco, fruit and vegetable growing, are the principal ones attracting attention at the present time. Coffee growing was once an important industry in Cuba, but the high price of labor seems to prohibit its planting except for home consumption. Owing to a protective tariff the price now obtained for Cuban coffee is very high.

Cacao is but little planted, although many parts of the country are well adapted to its growth, and the business, if properly conducted, would doubtless prove profitable.

There are a great many other products that might well receive attention: Corn, beans and rice are all imported in large quantities; these can all be grown here and doubtless it would be more profitable to grow than to import them. The growing of rice, in particular, seems to offer a very attractive field; great areas of land suitable for it, can be



"PALMICHÍ,"
FRUIT OF
THE ROYAL
PALM, USED
AS A FODDER
FOR SWINE.

COFFEE
BUSH IN
FULL
FRUIT.



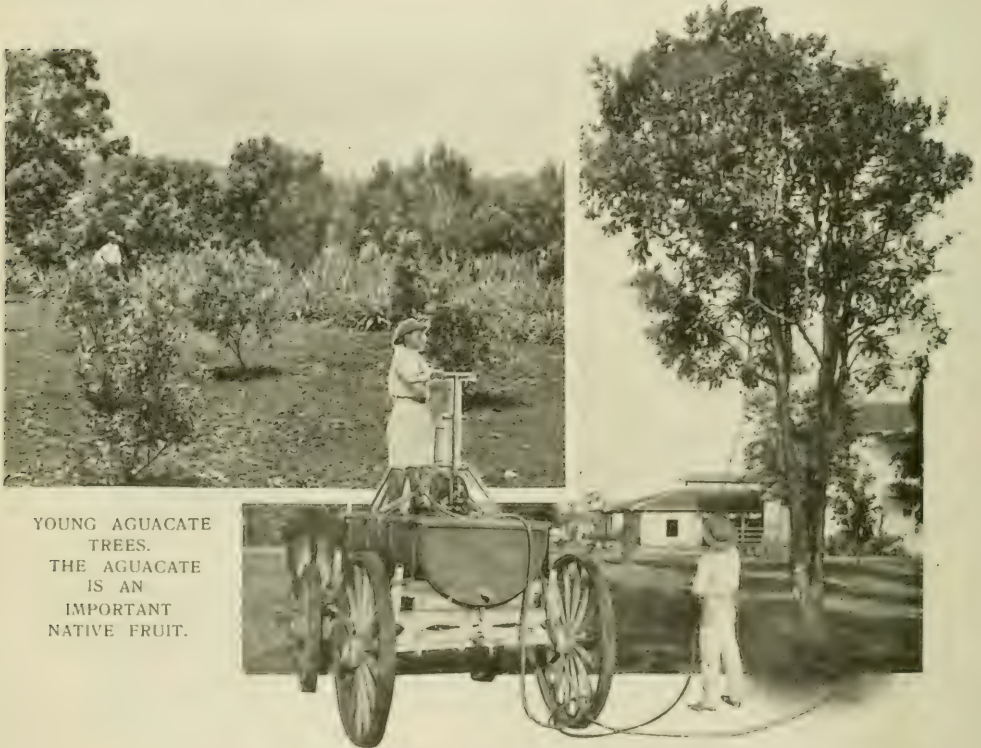
A CULTIVATED
"PEACH" MANGO
TREE.

bought very cheaply, so located that irrigation would be easy and inexpensive.

The same methods of planting and harvesting with machinery, so successfully adopted in Louisiana and Texas, would be equally applicable here.

The demand for nursery stock for orchard planting is destined to increase rapidly. Besides citrus fruits there will be a demand for budded aguacates and mangoes, of the finer varieties, and there is a real need of nurseries for propagating other native fruits and the numberless ornamentals that can be so successfully grown in this country. There would seem to be a field, too, for growing palms and other ornamentals for the northern greenhouse trade.

The possibilities of rubber planting are almost unknown in Cuba. The very little that has been done in this line has yielded some promising results. The original, magnificent forests of middle and western Cuba have practically all been cut down and destroyed. Some valuable timber still remains in the eastern part of the Island, but transportation charges are so high, that most of the lumber used for structural purposes is imported from the United States. Prices are very high and constantly advancing. Unquestionably part of the now unused lands could to advantage be planted with some of the more rapidly growing timber trees. The thinning could, within a few years, be utilized for fence posts, fuel, and railroad ties. Enough of these products could be sold to much more than pay all expenses, leaving the well grown timber as a clear profit.



YOUNG AGUACATE
TREES.
THE AGUACATE
IS AN
IMPORTANT
NATIVE FRUIT.

APPARATUS FOR SPRAYING FRUIT TREES IN OPERATION.

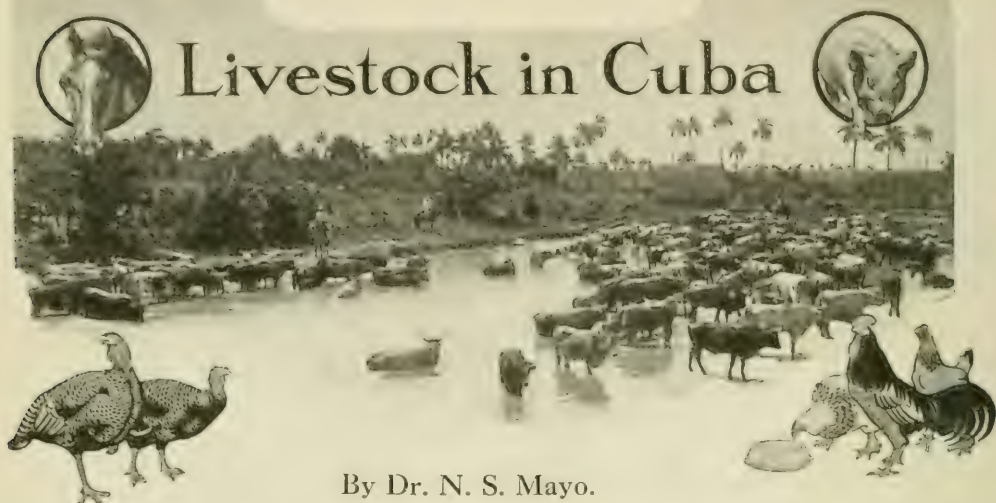
These are only a few among the many overlooked opportunities that now exist in Cuba. IT SEEMS INDEED REMARKABLE THAT A COUNTRY PRESENTING SO MANY ATTRACTIVE OPENINGS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS COULD SO LONG REMAIN SPARSELY INHABITED, lying as it does at the very doors of the United States. Cuba has a much larger proportion of level, tillable land than any other of these same tropical islands. It has cheap water transportation to all parts of the world. The means of internal communication are very good, and fast improving. The climate is most delightful.

A man from the North can, with comfort, work out of doors every day in the year. For the most part health conditions are very good. No one need hesitate to come to Cuba, as the chances for serious sickness are less than in most parts of the United States.



THE MARKETING
OF PALMS
AND OTHER
TROPICAL PLANTS

AND TREES, SUITED TO ORNAMENTAL USES, OFFERS GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES TO THE PLANTER.



By Dr. N. S. Mayo.

Chief of the Department of Animal Industry, Cuban Agricultural Station.

IT seems strange that this magnificent island lying so close to the United States of America is so little known and appreciated. To give a faint idea of the possibilities of Cuba it should be compared with its sister island, Jamaica. Jamaica is a mountainous island with comparatively little tillable land, yet this small island, approximately one-seventh the size of Cuba, supports a population about one-half that of Cuba.

I can imagine no pleasanter voyage than to leave New York in mid-winter with its snow and cold, and in two and one-half days from Chicago by the most luxurious of trains and a magnificent steamer, be landed in this beautiful tropical island where it is always summer and where the roses are always blooming; away from the strenuous life to this easy going land of "mañana," the land of to-morrow. To be sure this is a foreign country, foreign in language, customs and architecture. A bit of old Spain in the tropics with its strange but interesting flora. Surely when this old island, that was settled more than a hundred years before the Pilgrim Fathers set their feet upon Plymouth Rock, is better known it will become the Mecca for these Americans who desire to escape the rigors of the northern winters especially when they find how easily and cheaply the trip can be made.

It is also probable that with the influx of Americans much that is quaint and strange will disappear before the progress that is sure to come.

To an American farmer that first visits central or eastern Cuba one of the most impressive sights is the fine pastures, and to one who understand the handling of livestock, these appeal strongly. Cattle raising in these regions has always been an important and profitable industry and there is no reason why it should not continue to be.

Horses are also high priced in Cuba. The native horses are rather small but very hardy and excellent saddle horses. They possess the natural saddle gait and will take a running walk and cover five miles per hour regularly and if pushed faster they have a rapid "single foot" that is a delight to a good horseman. There is the foundation of a fine race of saddle horses in Cuba. These horses are kind and intelligent. One can ride up to almost any variety of gate, open it, and pass through and close it with ease and without dismounting.

The mule industry is very promising for Cuba. The demand for mules is increasing and will continue to do so as mules to a considerable extent will replace oxen that are too slow to be profitable for many kinds of work. At present practically all the mules are imported but they should be raised here extensively. A large jack crossed with native mares should give excellent mules for the country. A gaited

saddle mule is highly prized here and there is a splendid opportunity to raise them from the native saddle gaited mares.

Near the cities where it is possible to market milk modern American dairying should prove profitable as I have already indicated in a previous article.

One of the most profitable branches of the livestock industry and one which has received little attention so far is swine. They are prolific, easily raised, mature quickly and bring a good price. There are few diseases of pigs and if they are well cared for and in a suitable location where there are plenty of royal palm trees, pasture, and pure water, they should do well. The berries of the royal palm (palmichi), are very rich food and pigs are fond of them. Native Cuban pigs are of the "razor back" type, but the flesh is excellent. As a rule the Cuban countryman allows his pigs to run wild in the woods. Every few days he takes a small sack of corn over his shoulder and armed with his ever faithful machete he mounts his horse and, accompanied by two or three native dogs, sets out to look after his pigs. The dogs range through the woods and when they find a band of pigs, begin to bark. The pigs cluster together for defense. When the owner hears his dogs he rides to the place, often cutting his way through the thick tropical undergrowth, calls off his dogs, scatters a little corn about for the pigs and then continues his search. The Cubans are great admirers of the fine American breeds of swine, and breeding berkshire, poland chinas, duroc jerseys or tamworths should prove profitable here. White hogs do not do well in tropical countries, as the sun makes their backs sore.

Another profitable industry, if properly carried on, is poultry raising. This has already been written upon several times in this magazine. Fresh eggs are worth from 4 to 5 cents apiece in Havana the year around and chickens from 60 cents to a dollar.

There are a number of diseases and parasitic pests of poultry, but with proper care they will pay well. To those who contemplate going into poultry I would advise to begin in a modest way and give them plenty of range and some animal food. As a rule the Mediterranean breeds such as the brown leghorns or black minorcas do better in Cuba than the heavier American or Asiatics.



SCENE ON A CATTLE RANCH
AT SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR.



A CUBAN
MODEL
COW
STABLE.



Garden Crops in Cuba.

By C. F. Austin.

Chief of Department of Horticulture, Cuban Agricultural Station.

Some Definite Information About What to Plant and When to Plant, and the Best Varieties.



CANE.



RICE.



OATS.

FOR over two years we have been paying a great deal of attention to what can be grown in the garden, both by the home gardener and the commercial grower.

We believe that we are now in a position to give definite information as to what types of vegetables can be successfully grown and what varieties of these different types do the best in Cuba. We have tested many of the different varieties of the different kinds of vegetables during every month in the year so as to be able to tell not only the kinds of vegetables to grow but the time to plant them in order to have the best success.

In a warm country where there is a growing season all of the time, many people have an idea that one can succeed with a garden at any time of the year, but this is a mistake, for in this country we find that there is quite a distinct season for gardening, although there are some exceptions to this rule, some varieties of vegetables succeeding fairly well through the whole year. The list of these latter is small, however, most varieties having their season of growth just as in any other country, only the growing and fruiting season is usually longer.

The garden season of Cuba extends from October until May. During this time any person can have as fine a garden as will ordinarily be seen in any other country at the height of its garden season. The care and work necessary for success will be no greater than in any other garden section.

A good many things can be started in September, but the months of October and November are the ones in which practically all classes of garden crops begin to grow as if they meant business. This is the beginning of the season, not only for the home gardener, but for the commercial grower. The sowing of seed and setting of plants in the field can be repeated during the winter months as often as is needed to keep up a continuous supply of fresh vegetables until the close of the season, which ends during April and May.

With the beginning of the hot and rainy weather many varieties begin to lose their vigor, some of the seeds fail to germinate, others make a weak, poor growth and do not start with the vigor that is common with plants of the same kind during the beginning of the season. The American types of tomato may be taken as an example.

The plants will live and make some growth and blossom during the summer months, but as a rule all the blossoms drop without setting fruit. This is true of eggplant and many other vegetables.

A word might be said about the much talked-of rainy season in Cuba. This is a very variable affair. It may begin during April or May and last for several months, with a long dry spell in July and August, or it may be dry until June, after which will come two or three wet months, or there may be more or less rain through the whole year; usually we expect a good deal of rain from May until October and these rains usually come in the form of showers, occurring between noon and six in the afternoon every day or two or three times a week, or there may be a dry spell of a week to three weeks. From October until May we look for less rain; it may come in the form of a shower every few weeks and lasting only a few hours or it may come as an easy rain and last several days.

Before taking up the different kinds of vegetables which succeed in Cuba we wish to say a little about the soil here at the Station, so that readers can have a better idea of the work. Our soil is a heavy red clay which becomes very loose and open during the dry weather and very sticky when wet. It is a very poor soil to hold moisture, drying out so fast that shallow rooted plants suffer for water in a few days after a heavy rain. Several kinds of vegetables, that succeed in the sandy and loamy soils of other parts of the island, will not grow well here. We have seen squashes, melons, etc., that fail with us, doing well in the lighter soils. In this paper we shall give a list of the varieties that have succeeded with us.

For the convenience of the reader we will divide the vegetables into three classes: first, those that have given good success; second, those which have given only fair success; and third, those that have been practically a failure at the Station.

I. THE KINDS THAT HAVE GIVEN EXCELLENT SUCCESS.

These are tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, okra, lettuce, beets, carrots, parsnips, radishes, ruta bagas, salsify,

STRAW-
BERRIES
GROW
WELL IN
CUBA.



A HEAVY
CROP OF
BEANS.



KOHL
RABI.



YOUNG LETTUCE PLANTS.

turnips, dandelions, endive, mustard, spinach, Swiss chard, parsley, garlic, leeks, shallots, cabbage, kohlrabi and sweet potatoes.

2. THE KINDS WITH WHICH WE HAVE HAD FAIR SUCCESS.

These are Irish potatoes, beans (bush, lima and pole), cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, Bermuda onion sets, celery, collards, and peas.

3. THE KINDS THAT WE HAVE FOUND ALMOST A FAILURE.

These are sweet corn, musk melons, watermelons, kale, American onions, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflower.

The varieties of the different kinds of vegetables that we have found to succeed the best, both from test and observation, are as follows:

LIST OF VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Beans (Lima).	Endive.
Potato Leaf (pole), Henderson's Bush	Giant Fringed.
Lima, Burpee's Bush Lima, Dutch Case-	Kohl Rabi.
knife (pole).	Early White Vienna.
Beans (Snap).	Lettuce for commercial growing.
Stringless Green Pod, Refugee, Red	Hubbard Market, Big Boston, California
Valentine.	Cream Butter.
Beets.	Lettuce for the home garden. To those
Edmond's Blood Turnip, Extra Early	already mentioned may be added:
Eclipse, Crimson Globe.	Iceberg, Mignonette, Grand Rapids,
Cabbage.	Paris White Cos.
Early Winningstadt, All Season, Early	Salsify.
Jersey Wakefield, Steen's Flat Dutch,	Mammoth Sandwich Island.
Late Flat Dutch.	Spinach.
Carrots.	New Zealand, Long Standing.
Carenten, Nantes, Strain, Half Long	Tomatoes.
Stump, Rooted, Half Long Danvers.	Matchless, Livingston's Beauty, Bol-
Cauliflower.	giano's Best.
(Try) Extra Early Snowball.	Turnips.
Celery.	Red Top Globe Shaped, Flat Dutch Strap
Golden Self Blanching.	Leaved, Golden Ball.
Chard.	Rutabaga.
Swiss.	Purple Top Improved.
Collards.	Okra.
Georgia.	Long Green, White Velvet.
Dandelions.	Potatoes (Irish).
Improved Thick Leaved.	Red Bliss Triumph, Early Rose.
Eggplant.	Potatoes (Sweet).
New York Purple, Black Beauty.	General Grant, Red Nose, Hanover Yam.

The growing of vegetables upon a commercial scale for export to the United States has already become a well established industry and is rapidly growing. The leading kinds of vegetables that it has been found profitable to grow for this trade are tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, Bermuda onion, and Irish potatoes. The varieties of these vegetables have already been given in the list.

There is also no doubt in our minds that when we have reliable refrigerator transportation upon the steamship lines many kinds of the more tender vegetables can be grown profitably for the export trade, such as celery, beets, carrots, lettuce, etc., but at the present time the commercial grower will have to content himself with the production of vegetables of the hardier types that can stand the long delays and rough handlings that are common in the pioneer life of this industry.

We have put in a few pictures of vegetables as grown either here at the Station or on the farm of some grower in the Island. They give an idea of what has been and what can be done. There is no reason why every person living in Cuba should not have something fresh from the garden nearly every month in the year, and for most of the time an abundance of choice garden vegetables. A garden in any country means work and it is equally so in Cuba.

Cuban Fruits and Vegetables.

Specially written for the CUBA REVIEW by URNER-BARRY COMPANY.

THE fall crop of Cuban pines is now arriving, but the supply is much lighter than usual, and the market less satisfactory than in some previous years, especially last year. This is probably due to the liberal supply of Florida pineapples arriving, together with the fact that the New York market is very liberally supplied with fruits and vegetables, and prices generally rule low. Nearly all the pines arriving from Cuba are of the Red Spanish variety, Cubans apparently giving little attention to Abbakas, Smooth Cayennes, or Porto Ricos, these varieties doubtless requiring more attention and carrying less favorably in transit, so that the Red Spanish is considered the best kind to develop. Some Sugar pines are raised in Cuba, but they are usually consumed in home markets except in midsummer, when some stock usually finds an outlet on this market. Recent sales have been from \$2.25 and \$2.50 for choice sound 24s, with prices ranging down according to the size, as low as 90 cents and \$1.00 per crate for 42s. The smaller sized pines usually receive little attention on this market, buyers rarely caring for fruit grading more than 36 to the crate, and 42s and 48s are usually neglected, and do not command sufficient to warrant shipment from Cuba, except in rare cases, when market is very short of stock.

SORT PINEAPPLES WITH CARE.

Cuban oranges and grape-fruit have been in light supply and selling rather low not showing sufficient care in packing. The pines should be sorted carefully according to size, 18, 24, 36 or 42 to the crate, and if the fruit is of uniform size, it will fit the crate snug enough to prevent shaking and bruising while in transit.

Cuban oranges and grape-fruit have been in light supply and selling rather low owing to the large quantity of Florida fruit arriving. Late sales of Florida oranges have been largely in range of \$1.75 and \$2.25 per box for lines of mixed sizes, though selected sizes of strictly fancy have realized more, up to \$3.00 and in instances higher. Florida grape-fruit has sold generally from \$2.00 and \$3.00 per box, fancy up to \$3.50 and \$4.00, and poor stock lower. Cuban oranges and grape-fruit usually average slightly under Florida, but just at present few are arriving and advices indicate that stock is being placed to better advantage in home markets.

CUBAN VEGETABLES SHOULD BE SHIPPED NOW.

There are no Cuban vegetables arriving just now, and while small shipments will doubtless appear latter part of this month and next month, the season will not really open until about January 1. Many kinds of vegetables are in very limited supply in New York at present and receivers of Cuban products have calls from dealers daily relative to Cuban tomatoes, peppers, etc., and if these vegetables could be shipped here now very satisfactory prices could be realized, especially for tomatoes and peppers.

So many articles have been written on growing and cultivating vegetables in Cuba that it is somewhat difficult to understand why the natives do not take hold with more energy and develop the business to a greater extent. As it is now, most of the fruit and vegetables exported from Cuba are grown and shipped by Americans or persons other than native Cubans.

VEGETABLES FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE SHIPPING HERE.

As a matter of interest and with a view of giving Cubans an idea of the varieties of vegetables arriving in New York from far distant points, we herewith mention the vegetables now arriving from Europe and other than local sections:

Asparagus is in very limited supply from France and Belgium, and extremely high prices are being realized, French asparagus of white variety selling up to \$7.00 and \$8.00 per bunch, in rare instances higher, though smaller bunches of green from Belgium sell down to \$1.00. A shipment of carrots arrived this week from Rotterdam. Chicory and escarol are coming in freely from New Orleans, but prices are so high that stock from both France and Belgium is arriving and selling at satisfactory figures. Horseradish often arrives from various European sections and usually sells in the neighborhood of 5 cents per pound. Endive from Belgium is selling at 12 and 15 cents per pound,

which is satisfactory to shippers. Artichokes are quite plenty from France and late sales have been around \$2.00 per dozen. Various vegetables have been received of late from California, including many varieties of nearly all fresh stock, but prices realized have been too low to attract other than sample shipments, and the only article now arriving from California is tomatoes, which are coming in carload lots and meeting an active demand when choice at \$2.00 and \$2.25 per small flat box, holding perhaps one peck. New Orleans beans, shallots, lettuce and other salad vegetables are coming in freely and meeting with ready sale at high prices, lettuce up to \$8.00 and \$10.00 per large sugar barrel. From Florida string beans, green peas, egg-plants, peppers, lettuce, squash, tomatoes, and some other vegetables are arriving more or less freely and bringing quite satisfactory prices, making it evident that Cuban would bring profitable figures if shipped at present time.

Frutas y Verduras Cubanas.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por URNER-BARRY Co.

YA han comenzado á recibirse piñas cubanas de la cosecha de otoño, pero las existencias son mucho más escasas que de costumbre y las condiciones del mercado son menos satisfactorias que lo fueron en años anteriores, sobre todo el año pasado.

Esto se debe probablemente á las grandes existencias de piñas de la Florida, y al hecho de que el mercado de Nueva York está aborrotado de frutas y legumbres, y las cotizaciones son por lo, común bajas. Casi todas las piñas que se reciben de Cuba son de la clase colorada española, pues parece que los cubanos no cultivan mucho las Abacas, Cayenes lisas y Portorriqueñas, quizás por que requieren más atención y son menos á propósito para transportarlas á larga distancia, por lo que consideran la colorada española como la más ventajosa de cultivar. En Cuba se cosechan piñas de azúcar, pero, éstas generalmente se consumen en el país, excepto á mediados del verano en que se exportan algunas á este mercado. Las ventas últimamente realizadas se hicieron á razón de \$2.25 á \$2.50, clase selecta, tamaño 24 en el huacal, bajando los precios según el tamaño, pagándose de 90c. á \$1.00 por huacal de 42 piñas. Los tamaños pequeños tienen muy poca salida en esta plaza, pues rara vez hay demanda por piñas de tamaño menor de 36 en el huacal, y los tamaños 42 y 48 no se piden, por lo que su importación no está justificada sino en casos muy raros, ó sea cuando la plaza carezca de existencias.

ENCOJANSE LAS PINAS CUIDADOSAMENTE.

Varias son las quejas habidas con respecto á la mala calidad de las piñas cubanas, pues la fruta llega podrida á causa del descuido con que ha sido empacada. Las piñas cubanas deben escogerse con cuidado y según los tamaños, es decir 18, 24, 36 y 42 en el huacal, y si la fruta es de tamaño uniforme cabrá con el suficiente desahogo para evitar sacudidas y golpes durante el tránsito.

Alguna existencia ha habido de naranjas y toronjas cubanas, las cuales no obtuvieron muy buenos precios á causa de las grandes cantidades de estas frutas que se reciben de la Florida. Las últimas ventas de naranjas de la Florida se hicieron generalmente de \$1.75 á \$2.25 la caja de tamaños mezclados, si bien los tamaños escogidos de naranjas estrictamente finas obtuvieron mejores precios, hasta \$3.00 y en varios casos más. Las toronjas de la Florida se vendieron por lo regular de \$2.00 á \$3.00 la caja, las finas de \$3.50 á \$4.00 y las de clase inferior á un precio mucho menor. Las naranjas y toronjas de Cuba suelen ser un tanto inferiores en calidad á las de la Florida, mas al presente son muy pocas las que se reciben de la Isla, y las indicaciones son de que la cosecha se consumirá en el país á mejores precios.

LAS VERDURAS CUBANAS DEBEN EXPORTARSE AL NORTE.

Al presente no hay arribos de verduras cubanas, y aun que se esperan algunas consignaciones á fines del presente mes y durante Diciembre, la estación no comenzará realmente hasta principios de Enero. La plaza de Nueva York está careciendo de varias verduras, y los importadores de productos cubanos reciben diariamente demandas por tomates, pimientos, etc. cubanos, cuyas verduras podrían exportarse á esta plaza ahora, en la seguridad de obtener muy buenos precios, especialmente los tomates y los pimientos.

Son tantos los artículos que se han escrito con respecto á la siembra y cultivo de verduras en Cuba, que no puede uno comprender el por qué los cubanos no han prestado atención á este ramo de agricultura y emprendido el desarrollo de los cultivos menores con más energía y en mayor abundancia. Tan es así, que la mayor parte de las frutas y verduras que se exportan de Cuba, se cosechan y embarcan por americanos ó individuos



Reconocido universalmente como

El mayor establecimiento del mundo para habilitaciones de niños.

Es una tienda dedicada exclusivamente á la venta de todo lo necesario para vestir niños de ambos sexos. El tiempo, el capital y la energía que por lo regular se dedican á la atención de muchas secciones en otras tiendas, se dedican aquí á un solo fin.

Ropa para niños. Vestidos, trajes completos y abrigos para niñas y señoritas. Zapatos para niños. Medias, calcetines y ropa interior para niños. Sombreros, gorras y habilitaciones para niños. Sombreros para niñas y señoritas. Habitación completa para recién nacidos. Juguetes, muñecas, juegos y libros. Artículos para el colegio. Trajes de etiqueta para niños y jovencitos. Vestidos de baile, teatros, etc., para niñas y señoritas. Blusas para niñas y señoritas. Trajes de baño para jóvenes. Artículos atléticos y de excursiones para ambos sexos. Todo en dibujos que son exclusivamente nuestros; diseños y telas apropiados, y un surtido tan completo como no se encuentra en ninguna otra casa.

PRECIOS MÓDICOS POR ARTÍCULOS DE PRIMERA CALIDAD

EL CATÁLOGO DE BEST

Facilitará á los parroquianos en lugares lejanos, la selección de lo que deseen, pues contiene más de 20,000 artículos minuciosamente descriptos é ilustrados con grabados. Se remite á todo el que envíe 4 centavos en sello de correo para su franqueo.

Un comprador experto, empleado por la tienda, sigue fielmente las instrucciones de los parroquianos que hagan sus pedidos por correo, haciendo las compras con el mismo cuidado y la misma economía que lo haría el interesado en persona, pero con un conocimiento más completo del surtido que tiene el establecimiento. De este modo, los parroquianos que no residan en Nueva York son servidos de un modo eficaz y satisfactorio.

HACER PEDIDOS POR CORREO

es tan satisfactorio y seguro como hacer las compras personalmente en la tienda. No tenemos sucursales. No tenemos agentes.

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de otras nacionalidades, que parecen apreciar la inagotable riqueza de aquel suelo mejor que los naturales del país.

VERDURAS EXTRANJERAS QUE SE RECIBEN EN ESTA PLAZA.

Como asunto de interés y con el propósito de dar á los cubanos una idea de las verduras que se reciben en Nueva York procedentes de países extranjeros, á continuación mencionamos algunas que vienen de Europa y otros lugares.

Los espárragos recibidos de Francia y de Bélgica están escasos, cotizándose á muy altos precios, vendiéndose los espárragos blancos franceses de 7 á 8 centavos el mazo alcanzando algunas veces mayor precio, si bien los mazos pequeños de espárragos verdes belgas, se venden á \$1.00. De Rotterdam se recibió esta semana un cargamento de zanahorias, de Nueva Orleans vienen grandes cargamentos de achicoria y escarola, pero se cotizan tan alto que las existencias procedentes de Francia y de Bélgica se venden á buenos precios. Los rábanos picantes se reciben á menudo de varios puntos de Europa, vendiéndose generalmente á unos cinco centavos la libra. La escarola belga se cotiza de 12 á 15 centavos la libra, cuyo precio satisface á los exportadores. Las existencias de alcachofas francesas son abundantes, habiéndose cotizado últimamente á razón de \$2.00 la docena. De California se ha recibido en estos últimos días varias consignaciones de verduras, casi todas frescas, pero los precios obtenidos han sido demasiado bajos para dar motivo á nuevas consignaciones, y lo único que se recibe de California al presente son tomates, que llegan en abundancia y tienen activa demanda, cotizándose de \$2.00 á \$2.25 la caja pequeña, que contiene unos 9 litros. Las habas, chalote, lechuga y otras verduras para ensalada se están recibiendo de Nueva Orleans en grandes cantidades, cotizándose á muy buenos precios, sobre todo la lechuga que obtiene de \$8.00 á \$10.00 por bocoy. También se reciben de la Florida habichuelas, guisantes, berenjenas, pimientos, lechugas, calabazas, tomates y otras verduras que se cotizan á precios satisfactorios, lo que demuestra que los agricultores cubanos tendrían grandes oportunidades para obtener buenos precios si exportasen sus productos ahora.

Sugar in November.

Importation of Japanese Suggested for the Cuban Cane Fields. Large Numbers Employed on Hawaiian Sugar Estates.

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York.

SUGAR in November is generally a quiet subject to write about and this year is no exception.

The European beet crop is under manufacture but scarcely on the market to any extent. The Cuba and West India crops are still in the canefields. The Louisiana and Texas cane crops are only beginning. All crops are surrounded with such uncertainty as to make the month of November a month of guesswork rather than of settled facts. As regards the Cuba crop which has already passed through several periods of guessing at results, there is still another such period close at hand. A few months ago prospects warranted the expectation of one of the largest crops on record.

Then came the insurrection which threatened (if continued to the crop maturity), to cut the estimates in half, then the U. S. intervened and restored conditions to the first level in all respects except as to labor. Now, close at hand, is the labor problem upon which depends the cutting of the cane to keep the factories going. The end of the insurrection has by no means settled the labor problem.

The negroes who are the cane cutters have had a taste in the war of living without working and their nature is such that they may be disinclined now to work for a living, to the extent that is necessary to harvest the full crop. A suggestion to meet this difficulty may be acceptable just now taken from the methods of our domestic beet sugar industry.

Contracts are made with the leader of a band of Japanese in San Francisco to furnish the requisite labor for making and harvesting a beet crop in Utah or Idaho or elsewhere. The Jap brings his laborers, camps them out in tents, feeds them on rice and does all that is required for a certain sum per acre. These Jap communities are now about through with their beet root engagement and might be induced to transfer themselves to plantations in Cuba for the cane cutting campaign. The U. S. would undoubtedly see that these colonists were protected during their stay in the island. The Japs have been employed in large numbers on Hawaiian sugar estates.

While this uncertainty exists regarding the labor question, the market for sugar in

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NORMAL MAN LONGS FOR A HOME—'Tis the desire of every human heart.

A COMPETENCY—In old age is the birthright of your children.

OMAJA COLONY—None better located. Soil fertile. Water pure. Tracts any size, \$20 per acre.

FIVE-ACRE GROVE—Planted. Cared for. Guaranteed the best plantation proposition in Cuba from every standpoint.

A HOME—Prepare for that sought for by all normal men—a home and competency, while in the States—by our five acre plan; the safest, surest, best; while going in and about your ordinary affairs. Not necessary to be a capitalist to make money in Cuba.

LARGE TRACTS—50,000 acres of sugar land, at \$4.50 per acre, on Deep Water Harbor; four annual payments—no interest. Natural increase in value 50 per cent. per annum.

TIMBER LAND—15,000 acres, solid timber. Valuable. As civilization advances timber supplies lessen. The world is seeking good timber. Every ten acres, has more than \$150 worth of timber, net. Excellent location on the North Coast. No better sugar or fruit land on earth. \$8 per acre.

PALENQUA—A portion of this tract still offered at \$20 per acre in 80-acre or larger tracts. **NOTHING BETTER IN ALL CUBA.** GUARANTEED more than \$15 worth of timber per acre.

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Seventeen thousand acres (must be sold in one body), price \$10.00 an acre. Two railroads criss cross this tract leading to the three important harbors of the Island, Gibara, Nipe and Santiago. A town of three hundred inhabitants and a railroad junction is a part of this property. The railroad excavations show more than 4½ feet of rich, fertile black loam, that practical farmers from famous Indiana bottoms, from Central Illinois garden spots and Iowa's beautiful, rolling plains, pronounce it as never excelled. It fills all requirements as to location, title, quality and price.

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STOCK RANCH—5,066 acres fenced in ten pastures, adjoining a sugar mill being built. Nothing better. Price \$12.00 per acre.

Other Ranches. Other Large Tracts. We have Anything you want.

No irrigation problems. Ample rainfall solves that vexatious and expensive proposition. "LAND OF PERPETUAL JUNE" where wealth-producing crops flourish twelve months in the year. The wealth of a country depends upon many things; she may have all the good things spoken of above, but if she has not near markets and cheap transportation, her people will be poverty stricken.

LISTEN—We are within a few hours' ride of the populous Atlantic seaboard, with its millions of population, with the ocean a free highway, God's road unsurveyed, unstaked and unsold, with independent steamers waiting to take the wealth of produce, raised from virgin soil in a winterless climate, to waiting buyers, at prices that will make an industrious man of a few acres, independent and happy. He can soon own a good home, with means to educate his children, and be that prince among men, an independent planter. Men who have made the study of soils, people and climate the work of a lifetime, unhesitatingly say that this is the last great "round up" of fertile lands. The West is now a myth, the North a forbidding, cheerless, wind-swept plain, and it is no wonder that all this fertile, wealth-producing land is made possible by the centuries of the unspeakable history of Spain.

DON'T SPECULATE---INVEST

DO YOU WANT SOIL RICH AS THE FABLED NILE'S? I HAVE IT. Do you want to own yourself, or do you and your children and your children's children want to be servants of servants? Since the foundation of this nation was laid, her people have simply desired, reached forth their hands and taken Nature's wealth for their own. This, like other Nations of the earth, has reached maturity, where earning and living are balanced and saving next to impossible. **Accept this gift of kind nature,** for it is the century's last and best gift.

What Do You Want ? We Have It

and on terms and prices that you cannot duplicate in Cuba or in the world, and on **TERMS THAT YOU CAN BUY, HOLD AND PAY FOR.** That means better times for you and your children, and a little more sunshine in your old age

"Meet me at Camaguey"

CAMAGUEY, CUBA
and
Ravenswood, Chicago

D. E. KERR, General Manager.

the U.S. is inclined to remain firm although quiet at about the present level of quotations, say 2½c. cost and freight for 96 test centrifugals. The small daily and weekly fluctuations in the European beet sugar market during the month have little influence on this side, in fact Cuba and its fluctuating prospects have more influence on Europe than has Europe on Cuba or the U. S. Next month, December, will be of special influence to the sugar trade.

Refined product has been in decreasing demand in November with several reductions in prices as usual at this season of small cane consumption. The domestic beet sugars of the West and the Pacific are supplying the demand in those sections of the country and unfortunately for themselves and to the detriment of their profits are engaged at this time in an aggressive warfare over the distribution of territory which each demands of the other.

Granulated on the Pacific has been marked down by the warring factions to 4.25c for cane and 3.95c. per lb. for beet granulated, against the lowest quotation on the Atlantic of 4.55c. per pound. This has no special bearing on the value of Cuban sugars for next crop however, the prices to be obtained being well within control of the Cuban planters themselves, limited only by the parity of the beet sugar market of Europe.

This season of cane grinding began in Cuba during the week ending Nov. 20th. Last year not until Dec. 12th and in 1904 week ending Nov. 21 and in 1903, Dec. 5th.

Prospects of sugar production in Porto Rico are very favorable, the new crop being estimated at 255,000 tons against 213 tons last year.

AGUSTIN FULLER COMPANY

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AUMENTA EL RENDIMIENTO.

MEJORA LA CALIDAD.

Pidan informes y prospectos a la

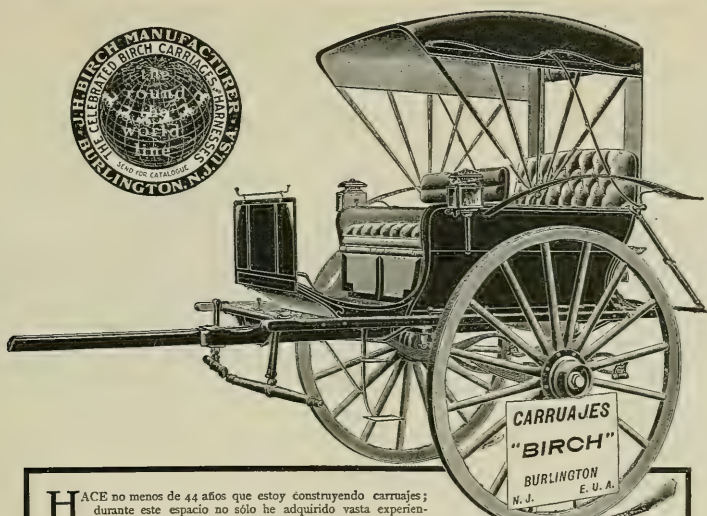
HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO.

62-64 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, E. U. A.

El Trapiche Patente de Fogarty.

NUESTROS lectores se interesarán en el trapiche patente del Sr. James H. Fogarty, con toda la caja de acero, cuyo anuncio se halla en otra parte de este periódico, y al cual el Sr. Fogarty ha hecho recientemente una mejora adicional con colocar una viga. Encima de la caja, suspendiendo las mazas de la misma sobre dos troles, por medio de los cuales se puede hacer rodar con facilidad las mazas de la caja para conseguir cualquier objeto deseado. El grabado aquí muestra claramente como se puede hacer esto.

La caja del trapiche del Sr. Fogarty, de forma circular, y toda hecha de acero de 60,000 libras de fuerza de tensión, parece ser la perfección en la práctica de trapiches en lo que toca a la caja. Según ya indicado, el ajuste de las mazas y del cuchillo, ó placa giratoria, puede hacerse de afuera, y toda la operación del trapiche está constantemente a la vista. El Sr. James H. Fogarty, cuya dirección es 126 Liberty Street, New York, solicita correspondencia acerca de su trapiche.



HACE no menos de 44 años que estoy construyendo carruajes; durante este espacio no sólo he adquirido vasta experiencia, si que también mis negocios han ascendido á tal punto que en la actualidad mi fábrica es la más grande del mundo que hace vehículos y arneses para la exportación.

El éxito que he tenido obedece á tres cosas:



(1) Estudio los requisitos de mis clientes y les vendo la mercadería que necesitan. Mis representantes y yo hemos pasado muchos años en distintos países estudiando las clases de carruajes más en boga, que luego he fabricado. Actualmente no hay país en el globo, donde sean desconocidos y no gusten los carruajes "Birch"; de Argentina á Australia, de Canadá al Japón. Digaseme qué clase de vehículo necesita Vd. y si no puedo suministrarlo, así se lo indicaré y no procuraré venderle otro.



(2) Para los productos "Birch" sólo se emplean los mejores materiales y la mano de obra más diestra, de suerte que su durabilidad los hace bien conocidos por todo el mundo.



(3) Se presta atención especial al empaque y encajonamiento de los carruajes, de modo que no hay duda que se entregan al comprador en perfecto estado. Estoy en la creencia de que no hay otro exportador en el mundo que dedica tanto cuidado y estudio como yo á este importante problema, lo que exenta á Vd. de todo perjuicio en el transporte!



Si necesita Vd. algo del estilo de carruajes, vagones, ó arneses, por cierto y por verdad opino que podré atender á sus deseos ofreciéndole mercaderías buenas á precios que le serán de entera satisfacción.

Se manda gratis á solicitud un hermoso catálogo artístico que ilustra y describe más de 200 carruajes y arneses, publicado en inglés, español y francés.



J. H. BIRCH, hijo, Jefe del Departamento de Exportación.

JAMES H. BIRCH,
Fabricante de los Renombrados Carruajes y Arnese "Birch."
BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, E.U.A.

Se manda gratis á solicitud un hermoso Catálogo artístico que ilustra y describe más de 200 carruajes y arneses, publicado en inglés, español y francés.

**JAMES
H.
BIRCH,**

Fabricante de los Renombrados Carruajes y Arnese "Birch."

Burlington,
New Jersey,



El Azúcar en Noviembre.

Escrito expresamente para THE CUBA REVIEW por Willet & Gray, de Nueva York.

LA situación azucarera en Noviembre no ofrece generalmente asunto para comentar, y por ésto es poco lo que habremos de decir hoy con respecto á este asunto. El producto de la cosecha de remolacha en Europa está en estos momentos convirtiéndose en azúcar, y muy poco de este artículo ha llegado al mercado. En Cuba y en el resto de las Antillas aun no se ha terminado el corte de la caña, en Luisiana y en Tejas comienza ahora. Son tan inciertos los datos obtenidos con respecto á todas las cosechas, que hace imposible al presente determinar cual será el resultado de las mismas. Con respecto á la zafra en Cuba que ha pasado ya por varios períodos de cálculos en cuanto á su resultado, está ahora siendo objeto de nuevos cálculos. Hace pocos meses todo hacía esperar una de las mayores zafras habidas en la Isla, pero vino la insurrección que amenazó (de haber continuado hasta la época en que madura el fruto) reducir los cálculos á la mitad, después el gobierno de los Estados Unidos intervino y restableció las cosas á su primitivo estado en todos respectos con excepción de lo que se refiere á la cuestión de brazos, que ahora constituye un difícil problema, pues sin abundancia de trabajadores no es posible verificar el corte de la caña para que la molienda continúe sin interrupción. Es evidente que el haberse terminado la insurrección no ha resuelto en manera alguna dicha cuestión de brazos.

Los negros, que son los que hacen el corte de la caña, han probado durante los meses de insurrección la manera de vivir sin trabajar y dada su manera de ser, es probable que relusen ahora trabajar tanto cuanto es necesario para la recolecta ó corte de toda la caña. Esta dificultad podría quizás obviarse en estos momentos, siguiendo el método empleado en nuestras fábricas de azúcar de remolacha, que es poco más ó menos el que sigue.

Con el capataz de una cuadrilla de japoneses que reside en San Francisco, se hacen contratos para la adquisición de los brazos necesarios para la recolecta de la remolacha en Utah ó Idaho ó en otra parte cualquiera. Ese capataz japonés lleva sus trabajadores al campo, los instala en tiendas de campaña, los alimenta con arroz y se compromete a hacer todo el trabajo necesario por una cantidad determinada por acre. Estos trabajadores japoneses están terminando su contrato para la recolecta de remolacha, y quizás pudiera inducirseles á trasladarse á los ingenios de Cuba para hacer el corte de la caña. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos atendería indudablemente á que estos colonos japoneses tuviesen la protección necesaria durante su estancia en la Isla. Los japoneses han sido empleados muchas veces en los grandes ingenios de las Islas Hawai.

No obstante esta incertidumbre con respecto á la cuestión de brazos, el mercado azucarero en los Estados Unidos tiende á permanecer firme, aunque sin actividad, manteniéndose el nivel de los precios que rige al presente, ó sea 23½c, costo y flete, por centrífugas polarización 96. Las pequeñas fluctuaciones que diaria y semanalmente tienen lugar en los precios del azúcar de remolacha en las plazas europeas durante este mes influye muy poco el mercado en este lado del Océano, el hecho es que la zafra cubana y las fluctuaciones de su azúcar no tienen más influencia en Europa que la que los azúcares europeos tienen en Cuba ó en los Estados Unidos. En el entrante mes de Diciembre habremos de presenciar cambios que influirán directamente en el mercado azucarero.

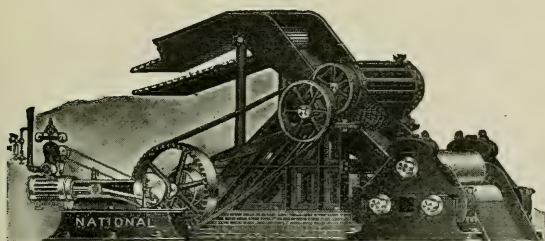
La demanda por azúcares refinados ha disminuido mucho en Noviembre y los precios han tenido las bajas acostumbradas en esta época del año en que el consumo del azúcar de caña es muy poco. Los azúcares de remolacha procedentes del Oeste y de la costa del Pacífico, están supliendo la demanda en esas comarcas, y desgraciadamente para los fabricantes de dicho dulce y en detrimento de sus intereses, existe entre ellos al presente una grave desavenencia con motivo de la repartición de las plazas que cada uno de ellos debe abastecer.

En las plazas del Pacífico el azúcar granulado ha sufrido con motivo de la enconada competencia que existe una baja en los precios, cotizándose ahora el azúcar de caña á 4.25c y la de remolacha á 3.95c la libra contra 4.55c la libra que se cotiza en las plazas del Atlántico como el precio más bajo. Esto, no obstante, no ha de influir por manera visible en el precio de los azúcares cubanos de la nueva zafra, pues las cotizaciones que hayan de hacerse dependen por completo de las manipulaciones de los hacendados cubanos mismos, limitadas sólo por los precios que obtenga el azúcar de remolacha en los mercados europeos.

La molienda comenzó este año en Cuba durante la semana antepasada. El año anterior la molienda no comenzó hasta el 12 de Diciembre, y en 1904 hasta mediados de Noviembre, y en 1903 en 5 de Diciembre.

En Puerto Rico nótanse indicios de una zafra azucarera mayor que la Anterior, pues la de este año se calcula en 255,000 toneladas contra 213,000 toneladas el año anterior.

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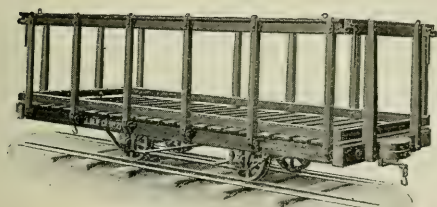
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No es declaración inconsiderada, que se pueden poner más carros de carga Continentales en cada tren, que los de cualquier otra fabricación, solamente porque se los pueden tirar con más facilidad.

Ruedas grandes y lubricación cuidadosa lo efectúan.

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Bartle.

A Thriving Colony on the Cuba Railway.

[From our Own Correspondent.]



NEW COLONISTS ESTABLISHING THEIR HOMES AT BARTLE.

BARTLE makes a fine appearance as one approaches it on the trains of the Cuba Company, which divides the colony. Going west, on the right hand is Manager Bull's spacious house, as comfortable and as handsome as any to be found of its size in the states, or in fact anywhere. The land about the house is cleared and a park contemplated, which will help to make this section one of the show-places on the line and encourage development everywhere. On the left is the beginning of the village proper. There is a saw-mill, a country store, many houses in every direction, well built, cozy and substantial. A schoolhouse, even a bakery, are on the grounds. Meats and ice come from Camagüey. The store supplies all other needs. A roomy hotel partly fills present requirements, though by this time, a new hotel is almost ready for guests.

Dr. Preston, of Utica, N. Y., is building it. The location is near the depot. It will be a three-story building of stone, will have bath rooms and electric lights and all sanitary conveniences. The ample grounds, about six or eight acres, will be put in thorough order and adorned with all kinds of plants.

No fault can be found with the Bartle proposition. The ground is undeniably good, and the location desirable. Water is easily obtained at 40 or 45 feet. It is impregnated with magnesia and the residents drink it freely without any but beneficial results. The people live in the town and lots sell for \$100.00 and up, size 60x127. Their acreage is all further inland, and the land will yield abundantly. The ostensible plan is to plant sugar cane for the main crop and dispose of it to the Company, who will grind it in a mill shortly to be built. The net income guaranteed, I understand, is to be \$40.00 per acre. As sugar cane reproduces itself for many years without further planting, five, ten, even twenty years and more with but little attention, it follows therefore, that a forty-acre plot sold for \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre, will give the owner a sure income for many years and leave him free to produce other crops that will yield greater profits. Many are planting in addition to cane, pineapples, grape-fruit and oranges.

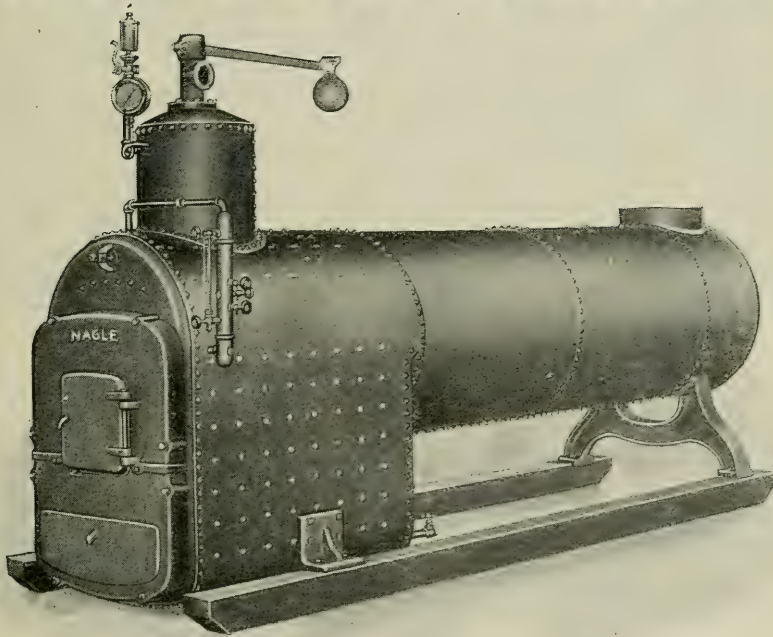
The majority of the residents have been in Bartle but a few months, but if what has already been accomplished, not on paper, but in actual evidence in the shape of buildings, and cleared and planted lands, is any criterion to go by, Bartle will be a banner colony in this section. One cannot but marvel at the energy thus far displayed, which has resulted in such a splendid showing of improvements. Given a little more time and the

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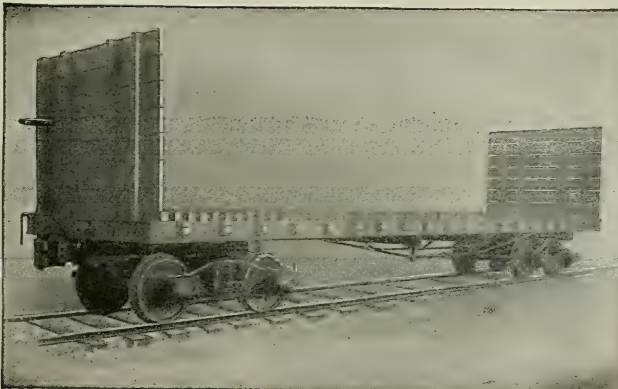
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THE FERTILE SOIL SOON TURNS INTO RICH GARDENS.

town will take on an appearance most attractive. I have visited but one other colony in Cuba where the activities of the settlers were more strongly marked and in evidence. Although it was the rainy season when I reached Bartle, there was no wet spots visible. The rainfall rapidly drains away. It was extremely pleasant and the nights were extremely cool, the thermometer while recording 92 degrees at 2:30 P. M. dropping to 76 and 78 at night. There were many nights or rather early mornings when the writer was glad to reach out on the bed for the heavy covering that had been previously discarded. The men were all busy getting their acres into planting condition. Robert Britan has 33 acres in sugar cane and 10 acres or more planted to grape-fruit. Mr. Jameson has 30 acres cleared and intended to plant all in grape-fruit.

There are hustling representatives in the colony from England, Pennsylvania, New York, North Dakota and Michigan, but the greater number come from Canada.

The sun's rays are intense in the early morning, but at 8 or thereabouts, a refreshing breeze springs up. This is invariable and continues all day. Lumber is \$45.00 per thousand. Paroid roofing, one-ply, \$6.50 per roll; two-ply, \$7.50 per roll. Barbed wire \$3.00 per 100-pound roll. Situated as the colony is on the main line of the Cuba R. R. it has satisfactory facilities for reaching the coast ports and steamers at Nuevitas and Nipe Bay and all the principal cities of the island to Havana. The children of the residents looked particularly well in health.



COLONISTS' HOMES IN A CLEARING.

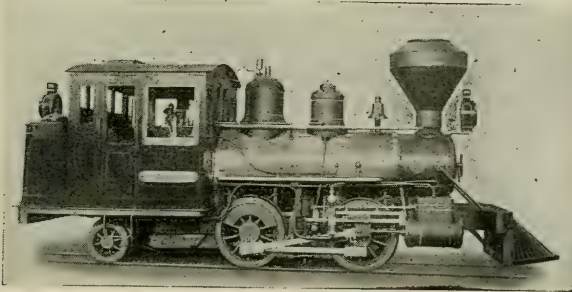
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Broad and Narrow Gauge

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ORANGE GROVES

Four Years Old, \$3 Per Tree

IN THE BOSTON COLONY

the most up-to-date colony in Cuba, located in the famous CUBITAS VALLEY, the richest section of, and in the center of the strongest American colony on the island, with all American customs, stores, churches, school, post-office, two mails weekly, and all that goes to make an up-to-date American country settlement. Water transportation near, and a R. R. surveyed across the land.

\$3.00 PER TREE

buys fine, rich land, well located and nicely cleared, set to fine, large, thrifty orange, lemon and grape fruit trees of any varieties desired, and given ample care for four years, with guarantee that not less than nine-tenths of said trees will be well in bearing.

Sold on payments to suit purchasers. For maps, literature and a call from one of our representatives, address the

CUBAN FRUIT GROWERS' ASS'N

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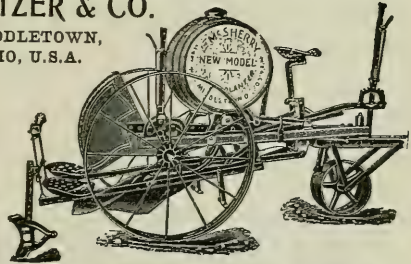
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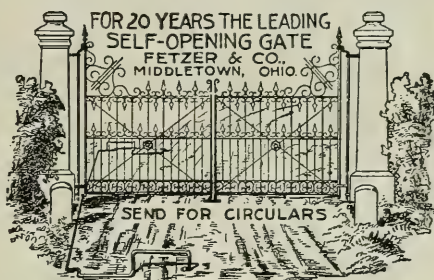
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SEND FOR CIRCULARS

Along the Trocha.

Three Pictures. Two Dark with War and Persecution. The Last, of a Happy and Smiling People and a Great and Prosperous Future.

WHO has not heard of CEBALLOS, Cuba—its fertile lands, waving cane fields, beautiful orange groves, palatial buildings, factories and industries?

The history of the great enterprise which brought about a condition of development in a few short years that makes the CEBALLOS District of Cuba renowned throughout the United States, Canada and Europe, reads more like a work of fiction than reality.

When Spain was resisting the last efforts of Cuba to gain freedom, she divided the Island in two parts, drawing the line as near the center of the Island as possible. The point selected was the narrowest portion of the Province of Porto Principe (now Camagüey), between Jucaro on the Carribean and San Fernando on the Atlantic. Here the famous Trocha was stretched, which consisted of hundreds of tons of barbed wire so placed as to entangle any one who might attempt to pass from one half of the Island to the other. The Spanish government built and operated a Military Railroad along the Trocha, and at the distance of one kilometer apart constructed Block House forts, seventy-two in all, which were occupied by troops who would shoot down any daring insurgent who might attempt to break through the barricade of steel points that the barbed wire obstruction presented.

After the Treaty of Paris when Spain relinquished to the United States her Cuban possessions, this railroad was among the effects surrendered to our Government, and during the United States' occupation of Cuba the operation of this road was conducted by the military authorities.

The portion of Cuba traversed by this Jucaro & San Fernando Railroad was so far removed from commercial points or ports, and was so sparsely settled that no cultivation whatever had been undertaken, and the lands were in a perfectly virgin state. Locations along the Trocha were and still are designated by the numbers on the Block Houses which mark each kilometer of distance from Jucaro to San Fernando. Between Block Houses 35 and 44 was a belt of land considered to be the richest in all Cuba, but wholly inaccessible by any then existing transportation mediums.

In the Spring of 1899, through the officer in charge of the Military Railroad, Mr. George H. Gillett of New York, learned of this rich agricultural district, and the possi-



ORANGES, PINEAPPLES AND BANANAS ON THE CEBALLOS PLANTATIONS.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, - Limited.

When in Cuba

American Tourists should not fail to visit the famous mineral springs of San Diego, and the Government Experimental Station at Santiago-de-las-Vegas. This line is the only one giving access to the celebrated Vuelta Abajo tobacco district. Daylight trip to Pinar del Rio and back: comfortable coaches, and good hotel accommodations.

THE ONLY RAILWAY COMPANY IN CUBA GRANTING FREE TRANSPORTATION TO SETTLERS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FURNITURE.

For full information regarding lands, etc., address

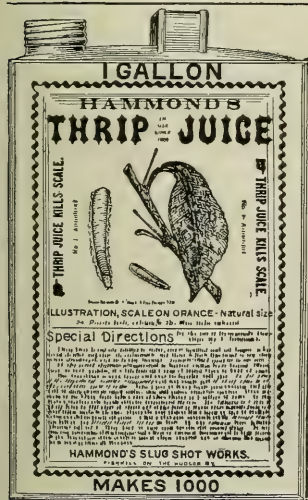
THE GENERAL MANAGER, - HAVANA, CUBA, W. I.

THE CUBAN AND PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

The traveling public will find the service of this company of great convenience, particularly in the Transfer of Baggage. Pursers on Ships and Messengers on Trains will supply all information desired.

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New York, 136 Franklin St. Havana, 150 Havana St.



Hammond's "Thrip Juice," No. 1,

Used for Scale on Citrus

20 years in Florida

Keeps the Trees Clean. Note What is Said about Old Trees
COCOANUT GROVE, FLORIDA, JULY 21, 1906.

MR. H. B. MARSH, Live Oak, Florida.

DEAR SIR: I have been using Hammond's "Thrip Juice" for the past fifteen years. As a Scale destroyer it has no equal. It keeps citrus trees perfectly clean and leaves no bad effect when used according to directions.

Yours truly, JOHN P. TOMS.

P. S. I find I can use two dippers full instead of one to the barrel, on old trees, with safety.

A Good Thing to Have Around

MAYABE NURSERY CO., HOLGUIN, CUBA, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO, AUG. 3, 1906.
HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: It has been a long time since writing you, but there is a reason. At the time I bought your "Thrip Juice," No. 1, there were groves being set out and Scale had not manifested itself, but now, with three years on them, they show the want of a spray. My ten gallon order of three years ago has convinced me that it is a good thing to have around the grove.

THOS. R. TOWNS.

For Pamphlets on Bugs and Blights, address

HAMMOND'S SLUGSHOT WORKS, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

AMERICANS may find comfortable furnished lodgings in commodious house at DR. WILSON'S, NO. 51 MONTE STREET, HAVANA, overlooking Colon Park, the most central and pleasant location in the city.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN to join me in the poultry and bee business. Also early vegetables and strawberry growing in the Isle of Pines, W. I. I own several tracts of land there suitable for above business and am well acquainted on the island. Join our excursion from New York on Jan. 10th, 1907, on the Ward Line steamship "Morro Castle" to Havana, and look over the proposition and country. For more particulars, illustrated circulars, etc., address F. M. Van Etten, 617 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED:—To correspond with parties living in Cuba who are familiar with West Indian Lepidoptera. Address Sidney C. Carpenter, P. O. Box 191, Plainville, Conn., U. S. A.



PORTION OF CEBALLOS VIEWED FROM THE PLAZA HOTEL.

bilities connected with the development of these natural resources strongly impressed him, and he formulated plans having for their purpose the acquisition of these lands and their subsequent development. After nearly two years of negotiations to get control of the properties, THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CUBA, with a strong Directorate, was formed in January, 1901. The first two years of the Company's existence were principally devoted to perfecting titles and laying the foundation for the great work which followed. The name "Ceballos" was given to the district and also to the town which later came into existence.

The Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, in its issue of July 14th, 1906, tells the story of "Along the Trocha" in the following graphic lines: Go back eight years. Paint in your fancy the beautiful, luxuriously indolent Island of Cuba in the convulsive clasp of war and Weyler—Weyler the Tyrant, Weyler the Butcher, Weyler the Accursed, whose every memory the Cubans fain would erase from their history. Across the narrowest part of central Cuba, from Jucaro on the south to beyond Morón on the north, you see stretched the famous—or infamous—trocha, that impassable line of barbed wire, designed to prevent the insurgents of the west from joining forces with their comrades in arms of the east.

A kilometer apart block houses, crowded with Spanish soldiers, rise like sentinels. The groans of the dying and the stench of the dead are everywhere, for the wholesale devastation of the land along the Trocha by the Spanish soldiers, accompanied by shocking atrocities, has acted as a boomerang, and the men themselves are daily dying of starvation and the disease so rampant in tropical close quarters, where the lack of proper sanitation quickly brings its dire result.

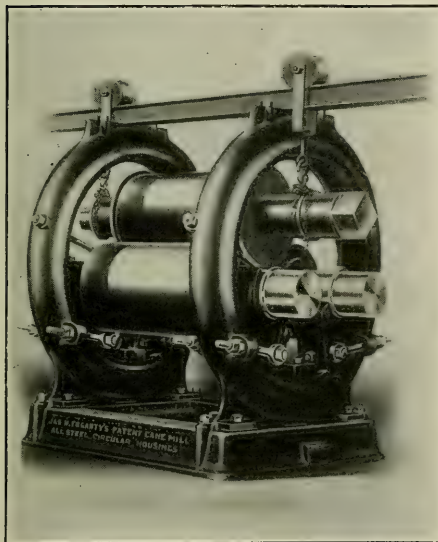
At every ten miles is a Spanish barracks with a thousand eyes to spot the daring rebel, who, in the intense blackness that precedes a Cuban dawn, ventures to force himself through the barricade with a message to those comrades across the line. Poof, Bang! and another body is ready for the vultures which haunt the Trocha—another man's hopes, loves and ambitions are ended!

Ring up the curtain on the scene of 1906 and note the changes. One can now go by train from Havana to Ciego de Avila, as sleepy a Spanish town, in the very center of the Trocha, as one can well imagine; its few inhabitants lounge about their doorways unaffected by the hum of American industry that can almost reach them from the north.

I wish I could paint for you the contrast between these two types of towns, so contiguous to each other—the sleepy inaction of the Cuban village and the bustle of the American town, pregnant with force, vitality and enterprise. The Cubans live in their palm-thatched huts, or more pretentious quintas, as happy as the day is long, with a horse, a cow, a pig and a few plantation trees sufficing for their needs.

They bid you welcome to their warm hospitality, and feed you on tortillas, arroz con pollo, and with delicacies of the Cuban cuisine, but these pall after a time upon the northern palate. To the artistic eye, after the picturesque beauty of Ciego de Avila, with its stone buildings colored into luscious tints by age, its stately colonnades, its pictorial plaza, and its general subtle air of romantic mystery, the up-to-date, business-like, generally prosperous but wholly utilitarian atmosphere of a town like CEBALLOS, the largest American settlement along the Trocha, leaves one cold and unenthusiastic. But there is a suggestion about Ceballos of "the pies that mother used to make," and the energy and enterprise in this little mushroom-like town, which sprang into being not more than three years ago, is anything but romantic.

Trapiche Patente de James H. Fogarty Con Toda
La Caja de Acero.



Caja de forma circular, toda hecha de acero de 60,000 libras de fuerza de tensión. Esta trapiche permite ver lo que se hace mientras que trabaja. No se usan ni tapas superiores, ni tapas laterales, ni pernos de tapas laterales, ni pernos reales. El ajuste de las mazas y del cuchillo se hace afuera de la caja. Para datos completos diríjanse á.

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The Jaragua Plantation owned by the Taco Bay Commercial Company

Comprises more than 20,000 acres of the best fruit land in Cuba, with its **TITLE FREE, CLEAR and PERFECT**, recorded in both the cities of Baracoa and Santiago. With half of its original capital stock in the Treasury, this Company offers the remainder of the original issue of 10,000 share of Treasury Stock at par, \$10 per share.

No Bonds No Mortgage No Preferred Stock

First year of ownership, ending 1905, marketed 205,000 cocoanuts; a considerable quantity of cacao; two crops of vegetables, including sweet potatoes, tomatoes, string beans, cucumbers, squash, egg plant and plantain.

Second year of ownership, 1906, will market close to 500,000 cocoanuts, with large increase in shipments of cacao and vegetables.

This Company owns some of the best coconut land in the world.

This Company has the foundation laid for one of the best coconut plantations in the West Indies.

Cocoanuts are Money 365 Days in the Year

The world's supply of cocoanuts is unequal to the demand. The confectioners alone in the U. S. consumed 40,000,000 cocoanuts last year. A matured coconut tree is dropping its fruit nearly every day in the year. Previous to the "Ten Years' War" (1868-1878) this plantation marketed over 1,000,000 cocoanuts yearly. There is, therefore, **No Experiment**, in growing cocoanuts on this plantation. 100,000 matured coconut trees (1,000 acres) will **Net** over 20 per cent on the entire capitalization of this Company, \$500,000. This plantation embraces a splendid land-locked harbor with deep water shipping facilities. Savings Banks cannot offer better security to their depositors than this Company offers to its Stockholders. Its large land ownership and great earning possibilities invite the most skeptical and searching investigation.

Write at once for Stockholders letter and full particulars. Representatives wanted for the sale of these securities. References exchanged.

TACO BAY COMMERCIAL CO.,

11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

(See description of this plantation in this issue)

Fancy a town of that age with a bank, a fine modern hotel and administration building, a town hall, a general store doing a business of \$100,000.00 a year; an electric light and refrigerating plant—which latter one needs in that country to make life worth living—and the Berlin system of sewerage, more perfect than any which has yet been adopted even by the most enterprising cities in the States.

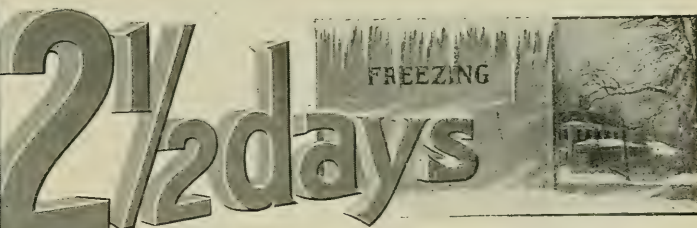
After all, does it not seem like some fable of the Arabian Nights? One could easily fancy Aladdin and his wonderful lamp having had something to do with this almost miraculous change from useless jungle to prosperous town; and oh, how good it is to get once more into a real bed, with real mattresses on it, after weeks of sleeping on the padded quilts the Cubans affect as covering for springs! The Plaza Hotel at CEBALLOS has quite a piquant history, for it is nothing more nor less than as much of the old Plaza Hotel which for so many years stood at the entrance to Central Park, New York, as could be moved to Cuba. One feels upon entering it very much at home indeed. Ceballos is a sort of social rendezvous for a number of American colonists from various parts of the States, who foregather for evenings at the hotel or town hall, their days being spent in the raising of cane, bananas, oranges or pineapples.

But the three pictures I want you to hold before your minds are, first, of the Trocha district in Weyler's time, fierce, bloody, ravaged and devastated; the women whose homes lay along its ghastly trail, with their tongues cut out and arms chopped off, mutilated beyond description for their loyalty, as I myself saw them. Then the Trocha of that heart-rending reconstruction period, overgrown with tropical underbrush, a veritable jungle, its people discouraged, impotent and anemic under the hopeless burden of their poverty; and lastly, the Trocha of to-day, its wonderful natural possibilities being developed, its people happy and smiling, employment and a modicum of comfort for the very meanest; centers of tremendous industry springing up where blood once dyed the rich alluvial soil a deeper red; natives having their natural slothfulness organized into activity and a general impulse of vigorous vitality inspired chiefly by American enterprise and sagacity reaching out in every direction.

Under the title of "A Souvenir of Ceballos, Cuba," Mr. Gillett has written a brief but interesting history of what the Company has accomplished, illustrated by nearly one hundred photographic scenes. He will mail a copy to any one who may be interested and will address their request to him at 43 Exchange Place, New York. Since the publication of this book there have been many new and important developments resulting from the re-occupation of the Island by the United States. Ceballos has been made the headquarters for the army officers stationed in Central Cuba, and several hundred troops are also quartered there. The tourist season is now opening, and with the attractions offered at Ceballos, this favored town will be the Mecca of Island visitors this winter.



THE PLAZA HOTEL, CEBALLOS.



Comforts and Luxuries

On Land and Sea

For the Tourist Going to Cuba.

TO the tourist, whose interest in the utilitarian features of the island is inconsiderable; whose only thought for them is that they provide for his comfort; Cuba offers a practically new and most delightful field for travel. It is her grasp upon her own advantages, and the combination with them of imported comforts and luxuries, that make the island the splendid resort which it is to-day. Its geographical location, its beautiful configuration and its perennially mild climate give it unrivalled prominence as a winter resort, while its nearness to the United States and its accessibility are sufficient reasons for its present and growing popularity in this respect.

The Mobile Route to Havana.

The Quickest, Most Comfortable, Most Direct.

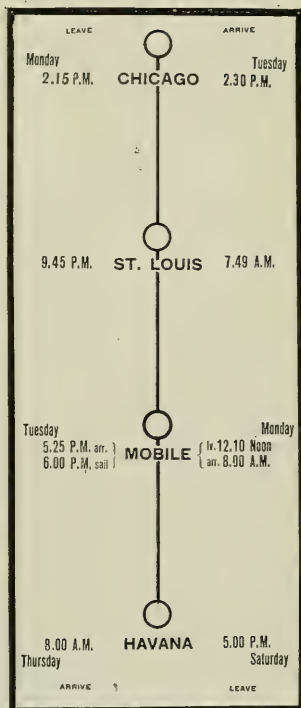
60 Hours from Chicago.

AMERICAN transportation enterprise has done much to aid in the growth and development of Cuba under its own government. The various services of the Munson Line between Cuba and the United States is frequent and regular, and the connections with limited express trains at Mobile makes this route to Cuba altogether the most delightful for tourist and merchant. A glance at the maps show that important cities in the interior of the United States are provided with through service to Havana.

The Finest of Trains, and the Quickest Time to Havana, via Mobile.

The Queen & Crescent and Southern Railway route from Cincinnati runs through trains of the highest type, affording every convenience to Mobile on fast schedule. This route allows a stop-over of a day in the quaint old city of Mobile, a pleasant break in the journey to Cuba. As the train arrives in the morning and the steamer sails in the afternoon, there is ample time for a drive on the famous shell road, along the shore of the beautiful Mobile

**THE HAVANA LIMITED
CHICAGO & ALTON R.R.
MOBILE & OHIO--
MUNSON S. S. LINE.**





DINING-CAR, HAVANA LIMITED.

sixty hours. Twenty-four hours of this time are occupied in the railroad journey from Chicago to Mobile, Ala., and thirty-six hours are required for the sail through the Gulf of Mexico to the harbor of Havana.

The Havana Limited.

This superb service will begin January first, and its convenience will doubtless appeal as strongly to the traveller from Cuba as it will to the winter tourist from the United States.

The ride over the splendid roadbed and amid the attractive scenery of the Chicago & Alton, then over the old historic Mobile & Ohio from St. Louis to Mobile, through Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and after that the delightful voyage through the Gulf, from Mobile to Havana on the Prince George, one of the speedy Munson liners, is an experience full of comfort and the keenest pleasure.

The Munson liner employed in this service is a new, commodious, splendidly fitted up and fast steamship, having accommodations and providing service equal to those of transatlantic liners. The sail through the Gulf of Mexico is a short, delightful voyage in tropic seas, of which the voyager en-

bay and for trips to the places of historic attachment in Old Mobile.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Louisville & Nashville railroads maintain through trains with finest Pullman and dining-car accommodations from Chicago.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. operates a fast night train from Cincinnati to Mobile, leaving the former city at 6.00 p. m. and arriving at Mobile a short time before sailing hour the following day. While this route does not give the opportunity of a short visit to Mobile, it offers a faster schedule to those whose time is limited.

The country traversed by the several lines entering Mobile is picturesque and attractive, the roadbeds are rock-ballasted, and free of dust and dirt.

The Chicago & Alton and Mobile & Ohio operate the "HAVANA LIMITED," a train "de Luxe," which reduces the trip from Chicago to Havana to



OBSERVATION-CAR, HAVANA LIMITED.

joys every minute and the entrance to Havana's beautiful harbor, between the ancient walls of Morro Castle and the flower-lined promenades of the Malecon, is a vision of quaintness and striking beauty alone worth the entire journey to witness.

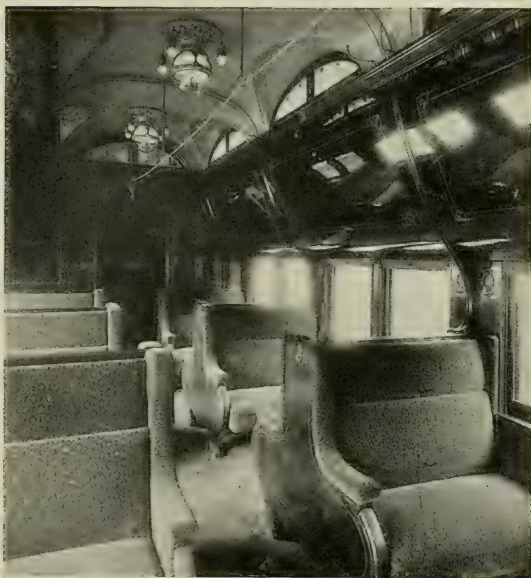
The promenade deck sweeps unobstructed from stem to stern, and is roomy and protected. The cuisine provided is of course of the highest quality, and the Munson liner's service in this regard has always been unstintedly praised.

All that experience and effort could suggest and supply has been done to make the tourist's ride over the summer sea to Havana one of greatest comfort. The traveller may be sure of continuing his voyage in security and with every luxury at his command. The staterooms are commodious, handsomely fitted up and receive an abundance of light and air. The saloons, drawing-rooms, and social halls are sumptuously furnished. The Prince George was built especially for tourist travel and is therefore fully equipped with all those adjuncts and conveniences which add so much to the pleasure of the outing.

Surely, you want to join in the gayety and laughter of which Havana is full and therefore now is the time to visit Cuba—the gala season of the island.

Cuba is attractive at all times. You need not fear the heat of a Cuban summer. The air is invariably agreeable, and breezes are always cool owing to the trade winds which blow almost every hour of the day. A proof of their tempering effect is the fact that sunstroke—common in many cities of the United States in summer—is practically unknown in Cuba. Though Spanish is still the language spoken by the natives of the island, Americans need anticipate no inconvenience on this score, for English is spoken at all the hotels and most of the shops. Accommodations for tourists are most adequate, for in addition to the hotels, many private houses are opened to visitors during the travel seasons, and tourists can find room in hotels of other Cuban cities even when Havana is thronged.

Cuba can justly be termed a "tourists' country," though she is much more than that. Her



SLEEPING-CAR, HAVANA LIMITED.



COMPARTMENT ON HAVANA LIMITED.



LUXURIANT GREEN PASTURES TWELVE MONTHS IN THE
YEAR IN CUBA.

"The heavy dew glittering on the waves of green gives them a soft brilliancy -
the cloudless skies, the buoyant air, beguiles the way "

SUPERB PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN MOBILE AND NEW YORK.

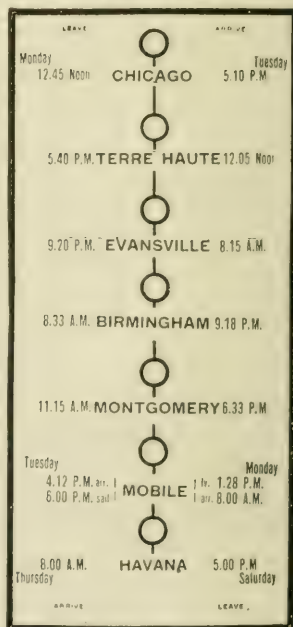
cities are of great historic interest, her scenery is grand and diversified, her shores are bold and beautiful, her mountains are lofty and majestic, her soil most fertile, and her vegetation marvelous in its luxuriance. Travel is most enjoyable. The railways are comfortable and service is frequent. The distances are not excessive and points of interest are not far apart. Thus there need not be a single dull moment throughout a tour of the island, and the visitor will return to his northern home with every recollection a pleasant one, and with a fixed intention to return again when opportunity offers.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS--LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

One's first visit to Havana remains a treasured memory throughout a lifetime—a remembrance fraught with pleasurable sensations and a feeling that these were days well spent. To the American it is a new land—a bit of Old Castile set down in this garden spot of the New World. In Havana alone there are enough novel and interesting sights to hold the tourist for many weeks. There is so much to see—so much to enjoy—that when the time for departure arrives, you either drag yourself reluctantly away, or, if you are full master of your own movements, extend your visit.

INDUSTRY.

THE tourist, travelling at leisure, in pursuit of novel scenes and interesting incidents, is invariably the first to visit a country. After him comes the settler, and the business man if opportunity exists. In Cuba business opportunities are paramount. Its nearness





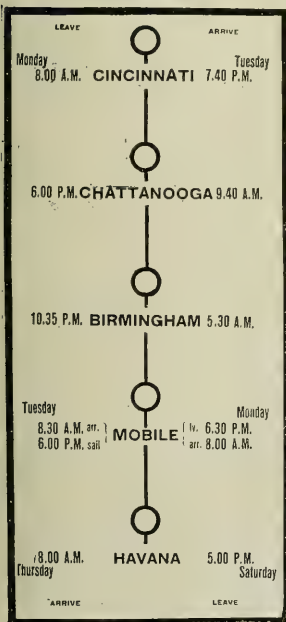
AGRICULTURAL PROFITS TWELVE MONTHS OF THE
YEAR IN CUBA.

"The face of the land smiles with prosperity—the traveller rides astonished through a garden of plenty—"

THE BEST WAY ALL THE WAY VIA THE MUNSON LINE.

to the United States, its soil, its climate, its grazing lands, its forests, its mineral resources, all offer limitless possibilities to capital and enterprise. Cuba is essentially an agricultural country.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE--SOUTHERN RAILWAY.



STOCK RAISING.

In all the opportunities for industrial investment enterprise which Cuba offers, one fact stands out most prominently. Cuba is an "all-the-year-round" country. There is no unproductive season. There is no snow, no frost, no time when vegetation refuses to grow or to bear fruit, no months when live stock must be housed and cared for. Several crops can be raised from the same land in a single year and cattle graze from one year's end to another.

AGRICULTURE.

The fact that frost is unknown in Cuba, which greatly diminishes the dangers to the crops, and the unquestionable excellence of the Cuban fruits and vegetables, are all powerful factors, contributing toward the spreading of the Cuban fruit and vegetable trade.

The farmer here does not find his investment idle half the year, in the grip of frost. Instead of having his property frozen up, literally paralyzed through the winter and his funds drawn upon to support idle stock, the Cuban farm-owner is able to see products preparing for market and going to market twelve months of the year. This





SPACIOUS DECK OF A MUNSON LINE STEAMER.

actually means to him two years' earnings in one, ten in five. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are being exported in large quantities.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Monday	6.00 P.M.	CINCINNATI	Tuesday 12.01 Noon
	9.30 P.M.	LOUISVILLE	8.20 A.M.
	8.33 A.M.	BIRMINGHAM	9.10 P.M.
	11.15 A.M.	MONTGOMERY	6.33 P.M.
Tuesday	4.12 P.M. <small>arr</small>	MOBILE	Monday 1.28 P.M. <small>dep</small>
	6.00 P.M. <small>cal</small>		8.00 A.M. <small>arr</small>
	8.00 A.M.	HAVANA	5.00 P.M.
Thursday			Saturday
ARRIVE			LEAVE

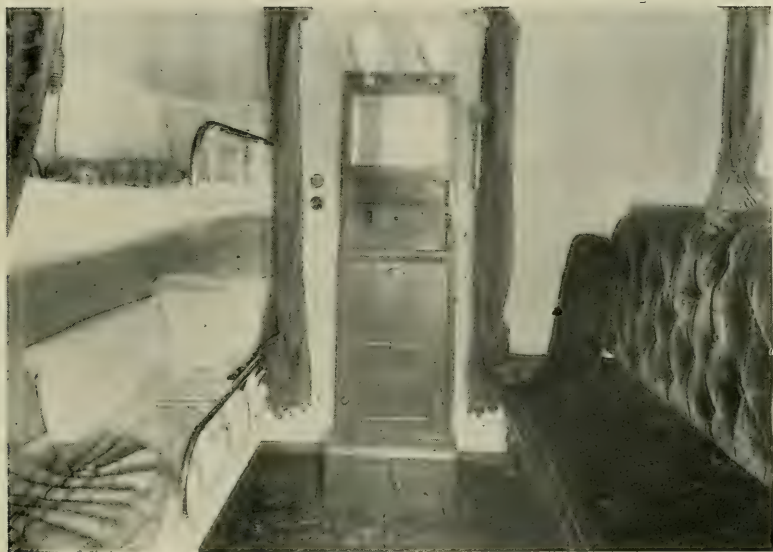
The island of Cuba cannot be divided properly into agricultural zones or sections, as is the case on the continents, on account of the uniformity of its climate, the nature of its soil, and many other causes that have an influence on vegetable life; therefore it is not possible to assign a special region to cane or another to tobacco, for although the finest tobacco leaf is confined to limited localities in Pinar de Rio, this plant as well as sugar cane is cultivated all over the island with success.

There are many prosperous colonies of American settlers, engaged in agricultural enterprises, and all the older sections possess estates and plantations that, under the present peaceful conditions of government, are prospering.

Cuba, therefore, of all the beautiful and fertile islands of the West Indies, is at once the most important. United States intervention accomplished the island's freedom and this nation is pledged to maintain its peace. American capital is having much to do with the new republic's progress and prosperity.

EXCURSIONS.

Through express trains, with sleeping and observation cars, run daily over the United Railways and the Cuba Railroad between Havana and Santiago, affording delightful glimpses of Cuban mountain scenery, the great forests and the fine agricultural lands in the eastern portions of the island. The pageant city of all Cuba, as well as the city whose ancient and modern history has particular interest for us, is Santiago.



STATEROOM OF A MUNSON LINE STEAMER.

From Santiago steamship lines run to Kingston, which should not be overlooked. It affords the traveller a chance to combine visits to these two famous islands (Cuba and Jamaica), or if he wishes to continue further, to see St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Hayti. The trip to Kingston is important, as one may return therefrom to the States by the Hamburg American Line, the United Fruit Co. and Royal Mail steamers. The steamers "President" and "Oteri" leave Santiago regularly for Kingston, and the fare is \$20.00.

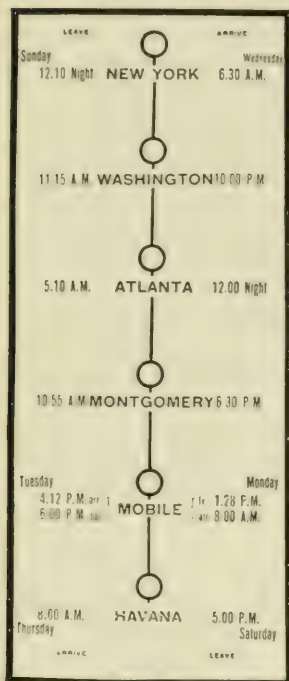
From Havana as a centre many interesting trips over the United Railways of Havana are arranged for the tourist. Marianao, the bathing resort of Havana's fashionable people, is only a ten-mile ride through gardens and plantations. Hoyo Colorado, another point of interest, is further along on this same route. Guanabacoa, with its mineral spring baths and famous shrines is just across the bay from Havana. Vento, the source of Havana's fine water supply, is a short distance to the south. San Antonio de los Banos, with its curious disappearing river, and Guanajay, in the rich tobacco lands, are to be reached along this line. Still further on is the Bahia Honda, site of the U. S. coaling station, where there is a large American colony.

Guines, about forty-five miles to the southeast, and Madruga nearby are picturesque towns in a cane-raising section. Batabano is a thirty-six mile ride to the south. It is the center of the sponge industry, and the starting-point of various steamer lines, one of which goes to the famous Isle of Pines. The Vuelta Abajo Steamship Co. sends boats twice weekly to Coloma, Punta de Cartes, Bailen, and Cortes, in fertile Pinar del Rio Province. Some of Cuba's finest coast scenery is to be found along this route.

MOBILE & OHIO.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Monday	11.00 A.M.	ST. LOUIS	Tuesday 7.37 A.M.
	3.58 P.M.	CAIRO	2.32 A.M.
	7.22 P.M.	JACKSON	11.05 P.M.
	3.05 A.M.	MERIDIAN	2.47 P.M.
Tuesday	7.25 A.M. arr. 6.00 P.M. sail	MOBILE	Monday (fr. 9.50 A.M. arr. 8.00 A.M.)
Thursday	8.00 A.M.	HAVANA	5.00 P.M. Saturday
ARRIVE		LEAVE	

PENNSYLVANIA R.R. SOUTHERN RY.



Special excursions run daily from Havana to Matanzas and round trip can be made in a day. The remarkably low charge of \$11 (children \$7.50) includes breakfast at Matanzas on arrival, drive by carriage or "volante" to the beautiful Yumuri Valley, the old Hermitage on Monserrat, and admission to the wonderful caverns of Bellamar. Uniformed tourist agents conduct these trips.

Cardenas, fifty miles beyond Matanzas, is an important port and the nearby seashore resort of El Veradero should surely be visited. Cienfuegos, across the island, is an historic town and has many fine old buildings. The bay of Jagua on which it is situated abounds in scenes of delight to those who take the steamboat trip thereon.

The western portion of the island is traversed by the Western Railway of Havana. Two-thirds of this line is paralleled by a beautiful range, La Sierra de los Organos, verdure-clad over its numerous peaks, while quaint villages, wooded ravines, and picturesque villas make it one of the best trips on the island. Free transportation is given settlers by this road. The terminus of the road is beyond Pinar del Rio, a thriving city in the heart of the famous tobacco region, Vuelta Abajo.

Steamship Rates. Mobile-Havana.

First cabin, stateroom berth, \$25.00 one way; \$45.00 round trip. First cabin, berth in berthing div. lower deck aft, \$17.50 each way. Steerage, \$12.50 each way.

Connection---from Mobile North.

Safe and close connections are made with all lines entering Chicago AT CINCINNATI for points north, east and west via Big Four, C. H. & D., Pennsylvania Lines, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. At St. Louis for all points west, north and east.

For further particulars, rates, tickets and reservations, address or call on the ticket agents of the Chicago & Alton Ry., Mobile & Ohio R. R., Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R., Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Ry., Louisville & Nashville R. R. or connections.



THE "PRINCE GEORGE" OF THE MOBILE-HAVANA ROUTE.

**MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, A. L. Ruland, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
82 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.**

Jas. Gibboney & Co., Commercial Agts., City Bank and Trust Co. Building, Mobile, Ala.; W. B. McDonald, Frt. and Pass. Agt., Mobile-Havana Service, 5 Barratillo St., Havana, Cuba.

BARTLE The Banner Colony of CUBA

BARTLE is situated in Eastern Cuba,

On the height of land 400 feet above the sea. No prospective buyer has visited BARTLE who afterward purchased and settled at any other Cuban Colony. Many people owning property elsewhere in Cuba after visiting BARTLE have purchased and settled there.

On the Main Line of the Cuba Railroad



BARTLE

Has the very richest fruit and sugar land and no swamps.
Has four spring streams flowing through it
Temperature ranges between 50 and 90 degrees.
Has a train service and mail both ways daily.
Has well stocked stores.
Has the finest station on the Cuba Railroad.
Has made more progress in one year than any other Cuban Colony has in two.
Has a new church out of debt, and the largest regular English-speaking congregation in Cuba.
Has a good public school.

BARTLE LAND \$25 TO \$50 PER ACRE.

BARTLE TOWN LOTS \$100 to \$150 EACH.

Send for particulars and prospectus.

Cuba Realty Co., Limited

Head Office, Temple Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

Offices at 149 Broadway, New York, and Bartle, Cuba.

DUNCAN O. BULL, General Manager

Synopsis of Reports by different Land Companies respecting their Properties in Cuba.

FOR the information of our readers, we intend printing each month a summary of the salient points of the various land propositions in Cuba, now before the public, and submit the first installment in this issue. We regret that much valuable information of this kind came late and could not be placed, as our space was limited, but a portion will be printed each month. These summaries are taken from the printed reports issued by the companies.—Editor CUBA REVIEW.

The Jaragua Plantation.

Owners, The Taco Bay Commercial Co., of Boston, Mass.

THE JARAGUA PLANTATION is located on the north coast of the Province of Santiago, fifteen miles to the west of the city of Baracoa, has a five mile ocean frontage, watered by four rivers, and embrace three harbors, one of which, known as Taco Bay, is pre-eminently the best landlocked harbor of its size on the north coast of Cuba. This harbor has ample depth of water for every requirement.

The officers are reputable and well-known business men. After a careful and most exhaustive research, the "Jaragua Plantation" of 20,000 acres of the finest banana, coconut, and sugar cane land was purchased. THE TITLE IS PERFECT AND HAS BEEN RECORDED IN BOTH THE CITIES OF SANTIAGO AND BARACOA. THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN PAID FOR IN FULL, AND NO BONDS, MORTGAGE, OR PREFERRED STOCK HAS BEEN ISSUED AGAINST IT.

The Company is capitalized for \$500,000, divided into 50,000 shares, par value ten dollars (\$10.00) per share, of which 25,000 shares, \$250,000, is now in the Treasury. The best legal talent, Messrs. Runcie and Lamar at Havana, together with Messrs. Dickinson, Farr and Dickinson, of Boston, Mass., were employed to clear up the title, discharging all liens and mortgages which then existed, so that this Company holds an absolute title to the property. This plantation, previously one of the most successful and prosperous in the island, was during the war and others which followed, devastated by both the Cuban and Spaniard, so that when the Taco Bay Commercial Company purchased it, it was in but a semi-state of cultivation. Bananas, cacao, oranges and cocoanuts, under practically no cultivation whatever, were growing. The Company marketed during its first year of ownership, which ended October 15, 1905, over 200,000 cocoanuts.

PRODUCTS NOW GROWING ON THE PLANTATION.

Cocoanuts: During the year 1906 we expect to market from our own plantation approximately a half million nuts.

Cacao: We have growing on our plantation some 7,500 trees. The crop is gathered twice a year, during December and July. We are told that this season's crop is in splendid condition, and of first-class quality.

Bananas: During the many years that this plantation was under a high state of cultivation, the valleys lying in the interior and near the western boundary were planted to bananas, both the red and the Johnson (yellow). We are told that the owners at that time shipped from 40,000 to 50,000 bunches of each variety yearly.

At the present time some 30,000 sub-plants, the red and the Johnson (yellow), are growing wild in these same valleys. These will furnish all the plants the Company will require in order to set a proposed acreage to bananas.

Oranges: There are great numbers of fully developed orange trees throughout a large portion of the property, from Taco Bay to the Jiguani River, the extreme eastern and western boundaries of our property. These trees, though bearing sour fruit, are extremely valuable for grafting purposes.

By grafting these mature orange trees with sweet orange or grape-fruit stock, the highest quality of both the sweet orange and the grape-fruit is produced in two years'

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

Largest Citrus Nursery in the World

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.



One block of buds eight months old.

IN planting a grove to Citrus Fruits the initial cost of your tree should not be considered, but true to name, free from white fly, and arrival at destination in good condition are very important matters about which you should investigate thoroughly before purchasing.

Why deal with amateurs and irresponsible parties when the Buckeye Nurseries can give you the benefit of twenty-eight years of experience?

In purchasing from us **YOU ENTIRELY ELIMINATE ALL DANGER** as our trees are **GUARANTEED** to be **TRUE TO NAME**, **FREE FROM WHITE FLY** and to **ARRIVE AT DESTINATION** in **GOOD CONDITION**
What more can you ask? : : : : : :

AFTER MAKING DEDUCTIONS FOR ORDERS ALREADY BOOKED WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING TO OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR FALL DELIVERY

1448	MEDITERRANEAN Sweet Orange	"
50	BOONES EARLY	"
6340	RUBY BLOOD	"
18095	TARDIFF	"
6739	VALENCIA LATE	"
17570	PINEAPPLE	"
650	MAJORCA	"
700	GOLDEN NUGGET	"
500	NORTON'S EARLY	"
10450	NAVELENCIA	"
5250	JOPPA LATE	"
884	TAHITI LIME	"
165	KING	"
685	TANGERINE	"
489	KUMQUAT	"
11235	VILLA FRANCHIA LEMON	"
25680	GRAPE FRUIT	"
17460	THOMPSON'S IMPROVED NAVAL	"

This List is Subject to Previous Sales

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST



Our trees at the age of six, laden with fruit.

Synopsis of Reports by Different Land Companies respecting their Properties in Cuba.—Continued.

time from grafting. Many of these trees reach to the height of thirty to thirty-five feet with an equal spread.

Coffee: Elevations from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in Cuba are the most desirable, since such elevations insure the most healthy plants. Toward the south boundary of this Company's plantation the hills reach an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Vegetables: Tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, peas, beans, strawberries, egg-plant, sweet and Irish potatoes, celery,—in fact, nearly every vegetable used on our tables in New England, grows to perfection on this property. Two crops of the above per year can be grown easily.

Boston Colony.

ON the North Coast of Cuba, adjoining the town site of La Gloria on the South, is located a tract of land known in Cuba as "La Caridad," but for the past three or four years better known as the "Boston Colony lands." These lands are located on each side of Central Avenue, the main thoroughfare from Port Viaro through the center of La Gloria, the oldest and strongest American Colony in Cuba, on to the Southwest toward the Cubitas mountains and Camagüey, the Capital of the Province, some 40 miles away. This is to be a Government highway and already the Government of Cuba has expended several thousand dollars in its improvement.

The Company lets and supervises the work of clearing, planting and care of lands for all who wish it, and at its own expense builds roads, and makes other improvements for the good of the public. The average holdings of each landholder is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. When the Company sold its land, it informed the purchasers of just what they were buying, the quality, condition, location, elevation of the lot bought, kind of soil, cost of clearing, planting, care, etc. The cost of clearing, planting and care were placed in each case at actual cost and the work guaranteed by the Company. This plan resulted in extensive improvements by individuals with better work, better care and larger groves for the age.

As to transportation: We now have water with a small steamer and several sail-boats plying between Port Viaro and Nuevitas in connection with the steamers to New York and the coast line steamers to all ports of the island.

Four-year-old orange groves may be had in the Boston Colony, all in bearing, for \$5.00 per tree, trees nearly all of which will pay their entire cost in the fifth year. Those desiring lands can get them at from \$50 to \$75 per acre, all first-class and well located. The Company has but about 600 acres left for sale and that amount is being rapidly diminished. The time is near at hand when there will be none for sale at any reasonable price. Three years ago lands in this colony were offered for \$20 to \$30 per acre with few takers, but the same lands have since found ready sale at from \$50 to \$60 and \$75 per acre. Any of the lands of this Colony are cheap at \$100 per acre.

Full particulars may be had by addressing the

CUBAN FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

The San Jose Fruit Co.—Alliance, Ohio—Palm City, Cuba.

Incorporated 1903.

THE SAN JOSE FRUIT CO. was organized by a number of business men in Alliance, Ohio, April, 1903, for the purpose of engaging in tropical fruit raising in Cuba.

They selected the Cubitas Valley as having the richest land and accordingly purchased 2758 acres adjoining Guanaje and Santa Rose on the north coast of Puerto Principe Province.

The soil is chocolate color and well drained.

The land extends to the bay. Part of it is Savanna land and well adapted for vegetables. It also has natural springs of good, fresh water.

The greater part of this tract is covered with all kinds of timber, mostly Rose-wood, Sabicu, Jiqui, Jocuma, Jucaro, Acana, Majaqua, Ceiba, Maboia, Cedar, Yaiti, etc. The Royal Palm predominates, hence the name Palm City.

The town contains a bank building, saw mill, a number of private residences and a moderate sized hotel is being built. A tramway is also being built from the town to the bay and the company will have its own wharves and piers.

If you want to know about Cuba: Lands, Farming, Stock Raising, Fruit Growing, Industrial Enterprises, Manufacturers, anything

ASK MR. FOSTER.

He probably knows

ABOUT CUBA

Mr. Foster has no land or stock for sale. He is, however, well informed concerning Cuba and will answer freely all questions. No fee asked or received; send only stamp.

WARD G. FOSTER,

6037-38 Metropolitan Building, Madison Sq., New York

Manager Standard Guide Information Offices:

Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, Fla.; Washington, D. C.; Havana, Cuba.

NEW STANDARD GUIDE TO CUBA

A complete handbook of the island, maps of Cuba and Havana, routes of travel, descriptions of all points of interest, and a concise Spanish-English manual of conversation. Richly Illustrated.

Paper cover, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

FOSTER & REYNOLDS, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.



LA ATALAYA COLONY

(The Watch Tower Colony)

NUEVITAS, CUBA

This section is exceptionally favored as regards location and fertility of soil.

On the magnificent harbor of Nuevitas, near the city and of easy access to regular steamers to New York for shipping fruits and early vegetables.

The salubrious climate and fertile soil assure perfect health, a beautiful home, and large income. Little capital required. For particulars address,

F. X. SAUCIER,

La Atalaya, Nuevitas, Cuba.

CANADA LAND AND FRUIT CO.

Los Indios,

Owners

Isle of Pines.

CANADA AND LOS INDIOS TRACTS

Location: Sigüanea Bay. The Deep-Water Harbor of the Island.

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, school, hotel, church, post office and nursery, all under the supervision of Americans. A strictly American town.

We also have row boats and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. Fishing and hunting the best.

We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acres to suit purchaser, either for cash or on installments. Special inducements to actual settlers.

Write for prospectus and further information to our general office.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN.

Synopsis of Reports by different Land Companies respecting their Properties in Cuba.—Continued.

The land has a perfect title and has been deeded to the Company absolutely without any encumbrance whatsoever. Every deed and land contract executed by the Company contains a strong prohibitory clause against the sale of intoxicating drinks.

About 200 city lots have been sold and the owners are having them improved or are having houses built for themselves. These lots are 60 feet front by 120 feet deep.

The San Jose Fruit Co. does not claim to be a colonization project, but the Company was induced to sell part of their land in five-acre tracts, about 100 of which have already been sold. Many purchasers have their land already under cultivation and others are arranging to do so.

The Company is able to give a clear title to its purchasers. But while it gives a good deed it has also incorporated a strong prohibitory clause as follows: "Said premises shall never be used for the purpose of manufacturing, selling, handling, or giving away intoxicating liquor or intoxicating drinks of any kind; that this condition and restriction shall be contained in every deed, lease, or contract executed for said premises, or for any part thereof, and shall be and operate as a continuing contract by whom and in to whosoever hands and ownership the same may pass."

This feature which other land companies do not have attracts the better class of settlers.

* * * * *

T. Shriver & Co. announce the removal of their Office and Works, on December 1, 1906, from 333 E. 56th St., New York City, to their New Foundry and Works at Harrison, N. J., where with greatly enlarged capacity and improved facilities, all orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Belen Observatory.

IT is not generally known that the Belen Observatory became celebrated through one of its scientists, an authority on atmospheric and seismic disturbances, the late Padre Viñas, of the Society of Jesus,—had ever been other than the property of the Jesuits. But this building and its various annexes, known as the Royal College of Belen, were only delivered to the Jesuits for the establishment of said College, in 1854. It has subsequently been the principal Catholic institution of learning and teaching of the city, and is situated between Acosta, Luz and Compostela Streets.

The Society with its proverbial persistency, endeavored to found a college as far back as 1656, but did not obtain the royal grant until 1722. It then held valuable legacies, as also the hermitage of St. Ignatius erected by Bishop Compostela in 1695. In 1704, the Convent of Belen was established. It was then known as the Garden of San Diego and served as a retreat and place of relaxation at certain times, for Bishop Diego Evelino de Compostela, who had founded the hermitage which was intended as a hospital for con-

Jamaica

Kingston and Port Antonio

Via the

CUBA EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

S. S. "Oteri"

An up-to-date, commodious, sea-going vessel,
electric lights, baths, social hall, prome-
nade decks, smoking rooms, etc.

Fast Mail and Passenger Service Between

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

AND THE

ISLAND OF JAMAICA

From Santiago every Wednesday 5 p. m.

From Kingston every Friday, sundown

Calling at PORT ANTONIO on out-
ward trip whenever sufficient pas-
sengers offer

FULL INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING

Illinois Central R. R., Obispo 21, Havana
Silvea & Parreno, Marina Baja 30, Santiago

CUBA EASTERN R. R. CO., Guatanamo

valescents and for schools. Unable to carry out his advanced plans for lack of means, upon his death, a merchant undertook the task. This was Juan Francisco Carballo, who was assassinated November 16th, 1718. His portrait with an inscription is to be seen in the sacristy.

The school then kept by the Belemite Brothers, was the only free school towards the end of the last century, and became famous for its scholars' perfection in penmanship. This school lasted until 1854.

The first Jesuits who came to Havana were shipwrecked from a vessel which was taking them to Brazil, and after continuing their voyage, they reached that country and there suffered martyrdom for their faith. In 1658, the Jesuit Father Andres Rada arrived at Havana and endeavored to establish a school, but without success. In 1682 he repeated his attempt unsuccessfully. In 1704 the Jesuit Fathers Francisco Diaz Pimienta and Andres Recino visited Havana, and used their influence upon the Havana priest, Jorge Gregorio Diaz Angel, to attain their object, and gave \$40,000 towards it unavailingly. The Society persisted, however, and in 1724 erected the College, known as the Seminary, which was finished about the middle of the century, building on the south end a church which after being extended, later became the Cathedral.

The Jesuits settled in Puerto Principe in 1754, but the expulsion of the Society from Spanish dominions by edict of Carlos III, took effect in 1767, and finally, in 1789, when the Island was divided into two dioceses, their church became the Cathedral of Havana. The clock that used to hang in one of its towers until 1850, when taken down for repairs, was found to have been made in London in 1698.

The curious tourist always endeavors to decipher a nearly obliterated grey stone slab, near the door on San Ignacio Street, which reads to the effect that His Grace Pedro Agustin Morel Santa Cruz, Bishop of Cuba, consecrated this church on September 8th, 1755.

M. E. SPRINGER.

Quotations for Cuban Securities Supplied by Lawrence, Turnure & Co.,
New York City.

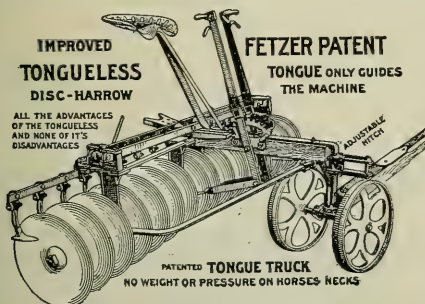
	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba, 5 per cent Bonds,	103 3/4	103 3/4
" " 6 " " " " " " "	100	102
" " 5 " Internal Bonds,	90	97
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds,	105	109
" " 2nd " " " " " " "	104	108
Cuba R. R. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds,	90	95
" " Preferred Stock,	50	56
Cuba Co. 6 per cent Debentures,	70	75
Havana Electric Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds,	87	92
" " Preferred Stock,	86	90
" " Common Stock,	46	48
Western Railways,		Nominal.
United Railways,		

Modern Disc Harrow Construction.

One of the latest improvements in disc harrow construction is the tongue truck disc harrow, as made by Fetzer & Company, of Middletown, O., and as will be shown by the accompanying illustration.

It is a commonly known fact that there is no work on the farm harder on the team than "discing," because the tongue pulls most continuously down upon the horses' necks and also there is a side pressure in turning as well as the side pressure arising from the striking of obstructions on one side or the other, but with the tongue truck disc harrow, as here shown, all of these objections are most favorably overcome and the tongue is only required to steady and guide the machine.

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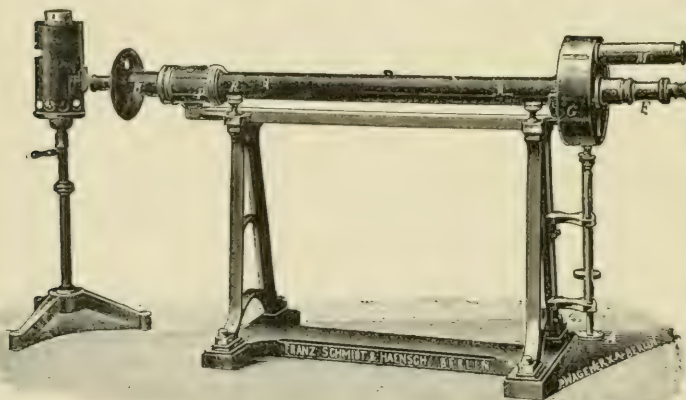
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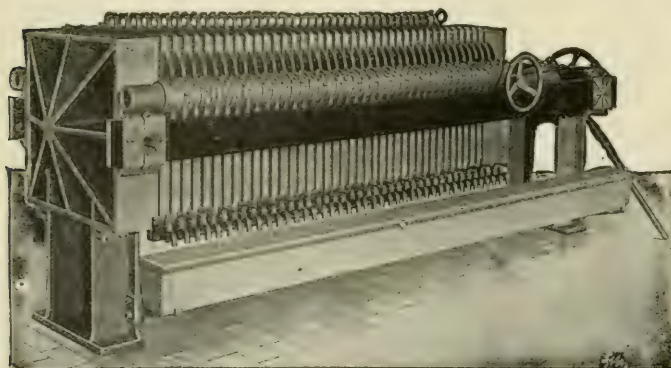
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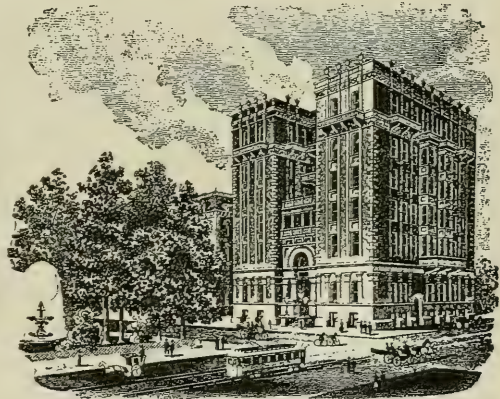


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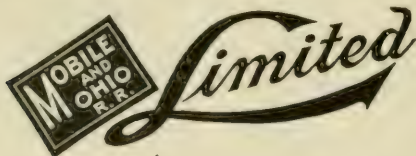
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Curityba . . .	Dec. 5	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Dec. 26	S. S. PALOMA Dec. 12
Olinda	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 9	
Curityba . . .	Jan. 2	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 23	S. S. CUBANA Dec. 26
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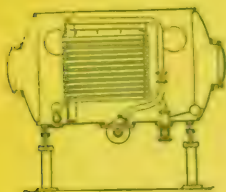
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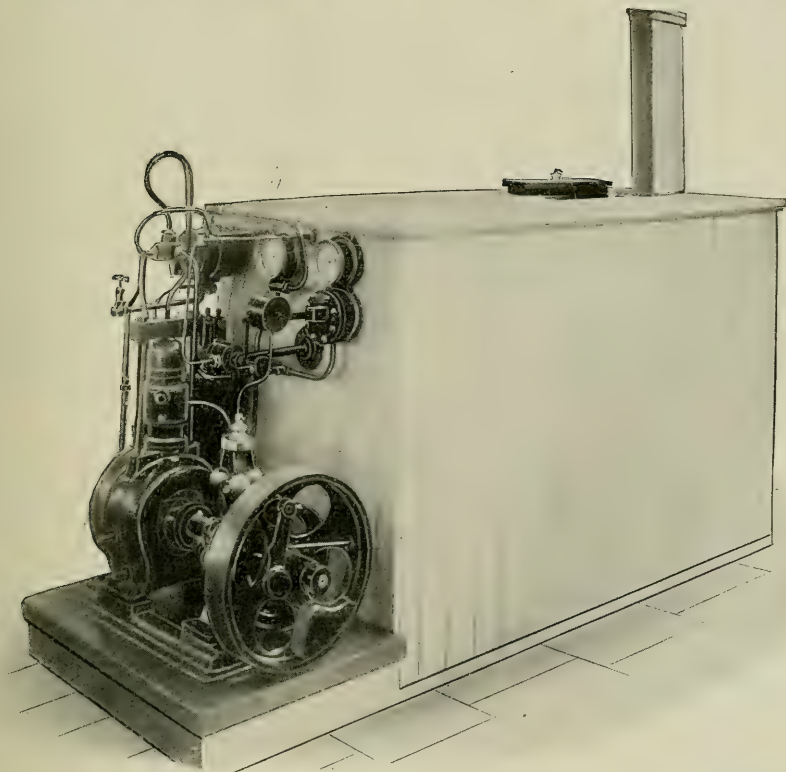
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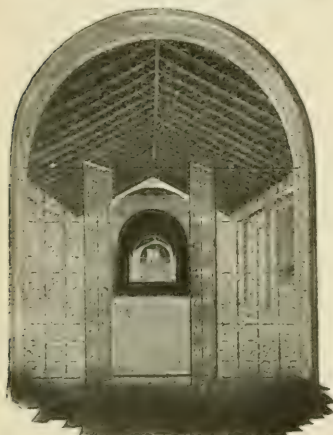
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet

high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camagüey**, at Camagüey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



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Map of The Cuba Railroad.

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F. J. ROHDE, BUSINESS MANAGER

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Vol V. JANUARY, 1907 No. 2

Contents of This Number

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR—

Fibres in Cuba, henequen, native jutes, the value of banana fibre, are all touched upon by Prof. Baker, on page 7. U. S. Consul Baehr, of Cienfuegos, discusses henequen in an official report, and gives valuable data regarding output, demand and cost of production. Our readers will find this on page 8.

Fruit and vegetable industry at Herradura. Hints for clearing grass lands. Items about Poles coming to Cuba as laborers and another of Porto Rican immigrants will be found on page 15.

Another planter will try Greeks for field work, page 16.

Mr. Rafael Sanchez gives his views on pages 16 and 17.

Mr. Adam Gray tells of his success with oranges and grape-fruit and in exterminating the orange scale and other insect pests, pages 18 and 19.

Urner-Barry's report on the month's market in Cuban fruit and vegetables will be found on page 21.

FINANCIAL. Page 14—

American currency is wanted in Cuba and a commission has called upon Governor Magoon with this object. Soldiers' savings accounts are invited by the National Bank of Cuba.

The Nova Scotia Bank has a new home.

The Royal Bank of Canada has opened two more branches.

MILITARY NOTES—

A map on page 20 shows the position of the American troops in Cuba.

NEW BUILDINGS, AND CONSTRUCTION WORK. Page 11—

Two new hotels in Havana, with modern improvements, are almost ready. A new high school is provided for.

POLITICAL. Pages 12 and 14—

Governor Magoon's Cuban election programme. Santa Clara's new governor. Governor Nuñez, trying to form a new party.

RAILWAYS—

The United Railway's important improvements; an extension of the Cuba Eastern to Maya; a new railway of the Havana Central, are noted on pages 10 and 11.

SPANISH DEPARTMENT—

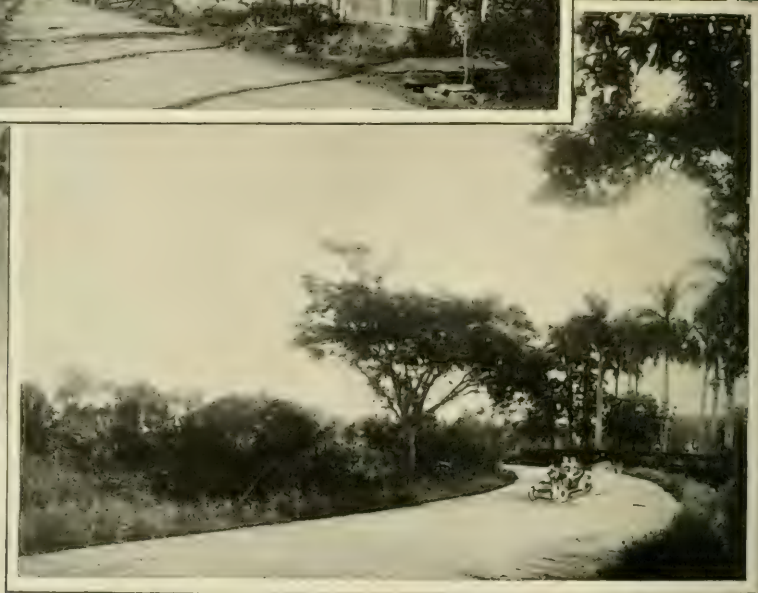
Willett & Gray's sugar review is on page 24.

The Urner-Barry fruit and vegetable review is on pages 24 and 26.

SUGAR—

Willett & Gray's review will be found on page 22. There is much interesting information as to the year's production and prices.

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A city, suburb and country scene in Cuba. Note the fine roads in all three pictures, which are a feature of most Cuban cities. Macadam highways radiate out in all directions.

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1907, by the Munson Steamship Line.

Volume V.

JANUARY, 1907.

Number 2.

FIBRES IN CUBA.

**The Great Possibilities of Henequen—The Poorest Land the Best for This Product—
Native Jutes in Plenty—Banana Fibre Exceedingly Valuable.**

By C. F. BAKER, Chief Botanical Department Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cuba uses many thousands of dollars worth of sacking, cordage, and allied products each year, a large part of which is imported, and all of which might be readily produced in the Island. This fact places the subject among the very important agricultural problems deserving the attention of planters and manufacturers and of the Cuban Government.

Only one fibre is as yet being commercially grown and handled in the Island and that is henequen. Many hundreds of acres are already planted to this important fibre and several cleaning mills are in operation. There are also one or more cordage factories in Havana. However, but a small part of the current demand for such products is satisfied from the home supply. There is still a tremendous field for expansion both in lands for planting and in markets for exploitation. Knowing the possibilities here, one is certainly justified in believing that Cuba will one day export henequen products. Thousands of acres of good henequen land are yet lying idle, since the best henequen lands are of little value for anything else. The quality of henequen produced here is as good as any on earth—not even excepting the Yucatan product. For this crop fertilizers are a detriment and cultivation unnecessary. Plants require several years to come to bearing, but afterwards bear continuously for several years more. Other similar fibres like Mauritius fibre, could be produced here with the utmost readiness. Large Fourcroyas of several species are common all over the Island.

A number of native jutes of good quality run wild throughout the Island. Some of these are readily amenable to cultivation as we already know from actual trial, and yield heavily and continuously from the same roots for some time. There is most urgent need for a thorough trial here on the ground under the existing conditions of the various methods of handling. If a practical and economical system of handling can be arrived at, we can readily produce in the Island enough jute for all the sacking used here—and more.

There is found in the Island, cultivated to some extent for its fruit, a certain red-sheathed banana which yields a fibre almost if not quite equal to Manila hemp, the fibres being somewhat coarser, but often six to eight feet in length and of great strength. It is one of the many unused products of the Island which possess tremendous possibilities for economic importance, but which still await capital and energy. I do not know of a single item in the long list of new subjects crying for scientific investigation in Cuba, that is more worthy the attention of the Government experts or of outside agricultural experts than this banana fibre. Here is a plant producing a large amount of food for which there is a steady current demand, and which, after the bananas are cut, will still yield a product of the most striking value. One single plant yielding two such distinct and important products is quite unique among the fibre plants of the world.

The true Manila fibre, as well as hemp, flax, and cotton are not suited to conditions here, but ramie grows to perfection, as well as the East Indian *sansevieria* which produces one of the strongest and most beautiful fibres in the world. We have no need of Manila fibre when we have so good a substitute, and we can well afford to forget flax, hemp and cotton in the face of the great possibilities in the Island for henequen, fourcroya, banana, jute, *sansevieria* and ramie.

CUBAN HEMP TRADE.

Growth and Manufacture Both Extending.

Consul Max J. Baehr, of Cienfuegos, treats on the hemp industry in Cuba. He writes:

Although there is in the island of Cuba considerable land planted in henequen (hemp) and three or four industrial plants with the necessary machinery to prepare the fibre for market, the output is yet limited and insufficient to furnish raw material for existing manufactories, these being compelled to use imported fibre, principally from Yucatan. The number of henequen plantations in Cuba has been increasing and there is little doubt that in the near future the island will be able to produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds, which is the amount necessary to supply the home market. On the north coast of the island there are large tracts of high land of rocky formation, specially adapted for the cultivation of hemp, and persons who have studied the matter affirm that this industry would be very profitable if properly attended to. The leaf is said to contain 10 per cent. more fibre than the plant that has been such a source of wealth to the Yucatan peninsula, and the quality of this fibre is about the same in Cuba. The production is, on the average, 68 pounds of fibre for every thousand leaves.

A large factory in Habana was established in 1890, the company in 1900 also purchasing a small factory in Regla. They have been doing business on a large scale. Last year they imported 3,500,000 pounds of Yucatan hemp and 2,000,000 pounds from Manila. At present they are cultivating hemp in two provinces of the island, and expect that within two years the Cuban production will reach 2,000,000 pounds and that at no distant date it will be sufficient for the consumption of the factory. Working night and day the factory makes 35,000 pounds of rope and bagging per diem and, with the exception of the tarred rope imported from Spain and Italy, the factories at Regla and Habana are furnishing 95 per cent. of the rope consumed in Cuba, and they use all the fibre cultivated in Cuba, which in 1904 amounted to 550,000 pounds.

This factory is situated fronting the sea, thus facilitating the unloading on the wharf of the raw material and its transportation by means of a railway to the warehouses. The establishment contains all kinds of machinery, with which is manufactured from the finest to the heaviest and strongest cables for ships and other purposes. It is provided with two steam engines and two dynamos, has a repair shop, boiler rooms, and warehouses, with sufficient capacity for 5,000 bales of henequen.

It is generally believed that in five or six years the production of fibre will be more than sufficient for the national consumption and that a large amount will be exported.

GROWS SPONTANEOUSLY ON BARREN LAND.

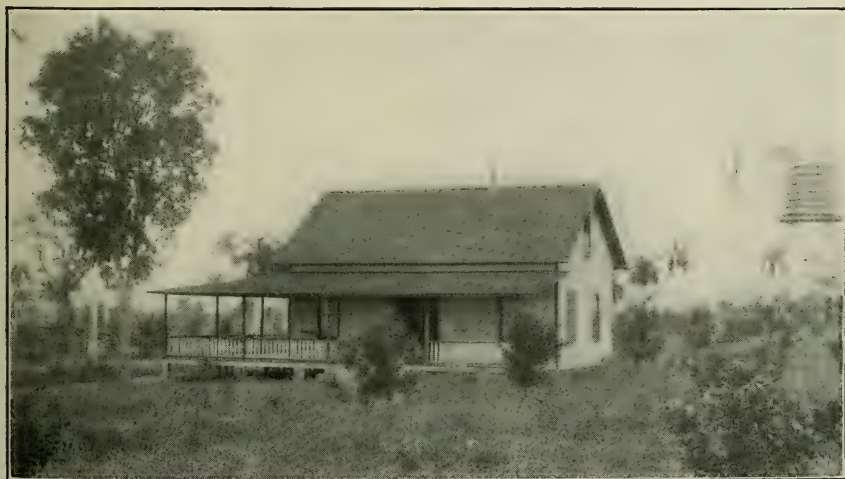
Two species of henequen are known in Cuba, *Agave americana* and *Agave cubensis*, these plants yielding a hard, tough filament, applied mainly to the manufacture of rope and cordage. Both grow spontaneously and in the most barren lands, unfit for any other kind of cultivation, always provided the mineral composition of the soil abounds in lime and sand. The cost of cultivation, including the price of the young plants, can be calculated at about \$836 per caballeria (33 acres) and the cost of cutting, preparing, and packing, \$2,248, or a total of \$3,084.

Information obtained on a large plantation of 25 caballerias shows that each caballeria will hold 50,000 plants. These after three years, the time when they attain their most perfect development, yield on an average three leaves monthly, and as it is calculated that each leaf contains one and a half ounces of fibre 1,000,000 leaves gathered from a caballeria during one year will yield 420 bales of 4 quintals (400 pounds each).

Surrounding the plantation referred to and where the leaves are gathered, cleaned, and the bales prepared there are many smaller plantations where the leaves are sold on the plant at the rate of 50 cents silver per thousand, the purchaser paying for cutting, gathering, and cartage. The leaves, collected in bunches of ten each, are paid for at the rate of \$1 currency per thousand. The life of a plant is calculated at 15 years, but as each plant disappears it leaves an offshoot or young plant which at the end of three years will again commence to give the same yield for another fifteen years—U. S. Gov. Report, January 3, 1907.



New construction work: The main street of Camaguey in process of reconstruction, and the finished work. Asphaltting the street made a most needed and welcome improvement. The telephone poles just erected look strange in the picturesque streets of one of the oldest cities in the Island.



The accompanying illustration is of Mr. Storm's house at Herradura, showing part of the orange grove and pineapple plantation. The orange trees are a little over a year old, and from six to eight feet high. Orange growers from Porto Rico and Florida who have seen these trees state that they never saw a better growth for that length of time.

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

From our own Correspondent at Havana and other Cities of Cuba.

RAILWAY MATTERS

The United Railway London board numbers: President Emanuel M. Underdown, K. C.; Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Harrison Hodgson, Hon. Arthur Crichton, Marquis del Solar, Juan Arguelles, and Tirso Mesa.

The Havana board is as follows: President Luciano Diaz, José Montalvan, Francisco de la Cerra, Arturo Amblard and Robert Orr.

The local officials of this road are Robert Orr, general manager; B. G. Henderson, traffic superintendent; Chas. Thornton, superintendent of motive power, and A. E. Gibbs, store superintendent and purchasing agent. A royal permit was issued to the company in 1834 to build a line to Guines, and in 1838 the line was complete, and this English railway was the first laid in Cuba.

This company has plans for new buildings, and improvements which will add greatly to the comfort of passengers when completed. It is their purpose to build an elevated double track near the grounds of Monserrate between Principe and Cerro. This elevated road will cross Carlos Tercero, and go along the old line into a large depot, which will be erected at the corner of San José street, and the Prado, opposite Central Park. The company intends to invest about five million dollars in these improvements, and of this sum about four million dollars will be expended in the improvement of the terminal lines in Havana.

They expect to build on a lot of land they own in that vicinity, of 1,000 feet in extent, facing Dragones street and Campo Marte on one side, and on San José street along a distance of five hundred feet.

This building will be of concrete with a steel frame, and three stories high. The material will be furnished by a New York firm. The passenger depot will be on the second floor, on a level with the elevated track, and waiting rooms, a restaurant and comfortable rooms will be provided for passengers. On the third floor will be the offices and the ground floor will be used for baggage. The parts of the building not used by the company will be for business offices, and

stores. Carriages and coaches will be driven into a building, so passengers will not be exposed in rainy weather or stormy days. The company intends to use the western part of the block as a local freight yard. Machinery has been ordered from the United States and also from England. The main shops will be fitted fully with all the up-to-date requirements, while the old shops in Cienega and in Cardenas and Jucardo will go on as before.

Other purchases besides the machinery imported from the United States and England, are for three hundred steel cars ordered from Belgium for freight service. The United Railway has in running order now, fully five thousand cars, and two hundred engines.

In addition to aforementioned plans and enterprises, the company has taken a lease of the Marianao Railway for a period of one hundred years, and has extended its lines as far as Hoyo, Colorado, beyond Marianao. They intend to build a road from Guanajay to Cabañas and Bahía Honda, where the United States coaling station is to be. The United Railway has acquired several other railroads and expended about twenty millions of dollars for this purpose. Among the railroads acquired are the Cardenas and Jucaro, Matanzas and Sabanilla, and these roads will be greatly improved. The consolidated lines will abolish five stations and join the roads by extensions and connections.

This company will pay a dividend of nine per cent. this year. Last year they paid ten per cent., and the year before, thirteen per cent. The decrease is accounted for by the unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba in part, and by the lower price of sugar for the past two years also.

Near Roque, where the track was often under water, sometimes for fifteen feet, the company intends to make a new road to avoid the basin and to find a way of not going all the way around by Cardenas when there is a great deal of rain. The company will grade their track quite high.

The Cuba Eastern road now will shortly be established to Maya, which is about three miles from the Cuba Co. road. They propose to put guaguas on this road and passengers will soon be able to go to Guantanamo by rail.

A new railway will be opened between Havana and Guanajay by the Havana Central Railway.

RAILWAY MATTERS—Continued.

W. E. Ogilvie has been appointed General Manager of the new electric system at a meeting of the Directors of the Havana Central Railway, held in Jersey City, and Senor Luciano Diaz was re-elected vice-president. The control of the Havana Central has passed into the management of the London bankers who are interested in the United Railways. Mr. George Greenwood has been re-elected General Manager of the Havana Electric Company in Havana, and great improvements have been voted for at a recent meeting.

Sir William Van Horne has been in Cuba recently accompanied by his son and left for Canada December 22. He has appointed his son, R. B. Van Horne, to the position of Assistant Manager of the Cuba Railroad Company, and the latter will reside in Camaguey after his return to Cuba early in January.

Cienfuegos has granted a concession to the United Railways to build a line through that city.

**NEW BUILDINGS
AND CONSTRUCTION WORK**

Manuel Lopez, proprietor of the Hotel Inglaterra, and Urbano Gonzalez, proprietor of the Hotel Pasaje, in Havana, have combined their interests and are building the Hotel Sevilla in Havana on the corner of Trocadero and Zulueta streets. Trocadero street will be widened, a work provided for in the appropriation by the Government for public improvements, and the space bounded by Zulueta, Montserrat, Trocadero and Colon, will be made a public park. It is asserted that the city has already purchased the ground. The old market will be transformed into legislative chambers.

The new hotel will front on Trocadero street and will be five stories high. The 250 rooms will each have a shower and tub bath, and all the rooms will be front rooms. Two electric elevators will be provided. There will be a great court yard or patio, bright with flowers and rich palms. The steel entering in the construction comes from the United States, the marble staircases from Germany, and the furniture from France. The china comes from Germany and each piece will be stamped with the coat of arms of Sevilla. The enameled iron beds and the most comfortable mattresses come from the United States. Nothing has been left undone to insure the comfort of guests. Every sanitary appliance will be used and every convenience introduced that may be required. The great

roof will be turned into a roof garden and dining-room, and made brilliant with electric lights. It will be encosed in glass to guard against sudden storms. The hotel was begun in May, 1906, and will cost half a million dollars. Antonio Rodriguez is the architect.

Sr. Horacio Tamayo, Assistant Engineer of the Provincial Department of Public Works, is making plans for the building of a new steel bridge to span the River Almendares, and which will replace the one there now. The old bridge rests on pontoons. The piers of the new bridge will be made of steel and concrete and the bridge will be five hundred and fifty feet long and entirely of steel.

Another hotel called the Habana Hotel was opened on Industria and Barcelona Streets. It belongs to the proprietor of the Telegrafo, and a banquet was given upon the opening night. This house has 100 rooms and 85 are provided with private baths.

The plans of the new Produce Exchange building in Havana have been made by Purdy and Henderson. The National Bank of Cuba building on Cuba Street, corner of Obispo, will soon be finished.

Merchants in the town of Santo Domingo, province of Santa Clara, have been authorized to install an electric plant in that place.

A competition has been called for of architects to furnish designs for a new high school. An appropriation of \$150,000 was made for this building in July, 1906.

Colonel Black reports that water pipes are being placed and improvements established in the water works for supplying Marianao and adjacent towns with an abundance of water. Other improvements will be rapidly carried out.

Michael Dady has obtained a contract for the construction of the Matadora canal from the Christina bridge to the bay in Havana harbor amounting to half a million dollars. This contract was awarded December 19 upon the decree from the supreme court granting the concession for the canal to the Cuba Canal and Wharf Company. Contractor Dady is allowed six months wherein to carry out this work. This enterprise is for the advantage of lumber merchants and will obviate the cost of lighters. Suitable wharves will be built for the unloading of lumber, and the new canal will insure a saving of time and expense.

A handsome new building will be erected at Camaguey by the Royal Bank of Canada, at an estimated cost of \$50,000. The contract is in the hands of the Purdy & Henderson Co. The Royal Bank of Canada has already established branches in Cuba's largest towns, and will open others throughout the Island.

POLITICAL

The Cuban election programme as formulated by Governor Magoon, provides for the election of two batches of Congressmen in 1907. The significant clauses in the decree bearing on the matter are as follows:

"The vacancies hereby declared in the House of Representatives shall be filled at elections to be held under the provisional government pursuant to the proclamation issued by the Provisional Governor of Cuba on September 29, 1906, and at the same elections Senatorial electors shall be elected to elect Senators to fill vacancies in the Senate by this decree declared."

"As the term of office of members of the House of Representatives elected in 1904 will expire on the first Monday of April, 1908, and as under the law of Cuba the election of their successors should be held on December 1, 1907, and as it is obviously unwise and against public interests to hold two Congressional elections during 1907; therefore, if moral peace, tranquillity and public confidence are restored to such an extent that the special elections referred to in the proclamation of the Provisional Governor, dated September 29, 1906, can be held prior to the date of the said regular elections in December, 1907, there shall also be elected at such special elections the successors of those members of the House of Representatives who were elected in 1904."

The following well known Cubans have been suggested to Governor Magoon as suitable persons to aid in the legislative work in view for the drafting of new electoral, municipal and other laws, namely, Eliseo Giberga, Jose A. Gonzalez Lanuza, Antonio Sanchez Bustamante, Francisco Carrera Jutziz, Alfredo Zayas, and Miguel Viondi. The first four are Independents and the remaining two belong to the Liberal and the late Moderate party respectively.

Senor Gonzalez Tellez is now Provincial Governor of Santa Clara and he has visited Havana to confer with Governor Magoon.

A colored party has been organized in Santa Clara, a party which will clamor for recognition in the distribution of offices.

Colonel or Brigadier Estonoz, late of the Constitutional Army, issued a manifesto December 22, appealing to the colored race in Cuba to come forth and clamor for their rights—equal rights with the white man.

Governor Nuñez is endeavoring to form a new party and to infuse vigor into the weakening ranks of the old party.

The commission chosen by Governor Magoon to draw up new electoral laws,

and other improvements required in the laws of Cuba, had their first session January 3, 1907. The members are Col. E. H. Crowder of the U. S. Army, Supervisor of the Department of Justice; Dr. Erasmo Requeferos Boudet, Senor Manuel Maria Coronado, Mario Garcia Kohly, Rafael Montoro, Felipe Gonzales Larrain, Mr. Otto Shoenrich, Major Blanton Winship, consulting attorney to the United States Army, and Juan Gualberto Gomez.

Foreign claims, the upshot of the late rebellion, amount to large sums. England for her subjects has claims of over \$400,000, Spanish subjects' claims are also very large, probably over a million of dollars.

Marques Stirling, a Cuban writer, holds forth in the "Lucha" against the Platt Amendment and berates American intervention.

The liberals have petitioned Governor Magoon to appoint Carlos Mendieta as civil governor of Santa Clara.

The report of Consul General Steinhart's resignation was issued in the daily press on December 18, but this is incorrect, inasmuch as he will remain in his post for the present.

Ramon Meza, a well known Cuban author, has lately issued a treatise entitled, "Let Us Protect the Immigrant."

Judge Landa has been appointed on the Claims Commission to serve in conjunction with Major Kernan and Captain Reed of the United States Army.

THE DISCUSSION CONCERNING AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

Some Comments for and against this Proposition, Taken from the Papers of Cuba and of this Country.

"To withdraw the troops now would be rank folly, and for every reason the United States should establish a Cuban protectorate."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Whatever is done there in the way of intervention, government control, protectorate or what not, is to be done for the welfare of the Cuban people."—New York Tribune.

"Their present predicament must be credited to their ignorance and their seeming lack of ability to comprehend the first duty of a free and independent people. The duty of this country in the premises is plain."—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

"For the present and the immediate future there is no hope in anything but the military."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The men who control the business of Cuba and own the property want the Americans to remain."—Savannah News.

"The foreign element naturally depend on American protection and frankly favor permanent American occupation."—New Orleans Picayune.



Road making in Cuba. Showing the foundation stone, which is first placed on the road-bed and leveled to the approximate shape of the finished road. This is then covered and filled with a finer size stone, and rolled down. The stone used is the native field rock of the island, which can usually be excavated at slight depth at points convenient to the road under construction.

Rolling the macadam roads, which are the pride of Cuba. These Calzadas radiate in many directions from Havana and serve as connecting links for towns off the railroads. They are used for hauling of all kinds, but a weight limit is imposed and tires must be of a certain width. The calzadas are built and maintained in excellent shape by the government, under the Department of Public Works.

"Owing to her geographical location Cuba finds herself within the sphere of North American influence. That influence, however, must be exercised in a fashion not to offend the susceptibilities of a people whose worth and dignity would invariably oppose oppressive and humiliating constitutional formulas."—*Diario de la Familia*.

"Cuba wants no protectorate, because she needs none nor is she even satisfied to endure the Platt amendment, which was accepted in the pages of her constitution merely because of the uncertainty of the times when that document was formulated, or perhaps because of an impatience justifiable at the moment."—*El Partido Liberal*, Havana.

FINANCIAL

Havana's Chamber of Commerce is actively interested in the endeavor to make American currency the only medium of exchange in Cuba. In that case, Spanish coins would be recalled to Spain. The only difficulty is whether prices of provisions will be regulated in accordance to exchange. Since the Royal Alliance and King Alfonso's close relations with England, Spanish silver has gone up. Not long ago the rate of exchange was one dollar and forty cents for an American dollar, now it is only one dollar and thirteen cents. But prices have not been lowered in proportion.

A commission from the national liberal party called upon Governor Magoon to request a national currency for the Republic. As already stated, there is some talk of adopting American currency as the only medium. It is already current in Santiago de Cuba, and has been for several years. The difference in exchange between American and Spanish currency is somewhat confusing owing to the difference in value.

The National Bank of Cuba is also an United States depositary for Cuba. Saving accounts are opened for the soldiers at three per cent. interest, credited every three months.

The Nova Scotia Bank has acquired the property comprising land on the corner of Cuba and O'Reilly Streets with a handsome building for a bank.

GENERAL NOTES

Governor Magoon states that the Commercial Cable Company shall have no monopoly, although a decree will authorize said company to make landings on the coast of Cuba and to connect said landings with their central office in Havana. The government of

Cuba makes a proviso reserving the right to suspend such privilege and take possession of the installation if occasion arises to warrant such a procedure. In that case, the government would determine the proper indemnity to allow said company. The Postal Telegraph Company has obtained the franchise and the representatives of this company have already purchased a site in the Vedado, preparatory to establishing their works.

The copper mines of Ernesto Fernandez and Julio Cuevas in Vinales, Province of Pinar del Rio, are valuable property, and the copper trust of New York has offered \$150,000 for it. This company owns the rich copper mines of El Cobre in Santiago de Cuba province.

BETTER SERVICE FOR LA GLORIA.

The steamer La Gloria, designed for the service between Nuevitas and La Gloria, came into Havana on the morning of December 7. She came across the Gulf from Florida under her own steam. Her measurements and plan, which have already been printed in the Cuba Review, are as follows: Length, 75 feet, width 18 feet, and her draught is 27 inches. She can accommodate forty passengers, and, of course, what is more important, can carry considerable fruit and vegetables to the steamers on regular service to New York.

SIX NEW WIRELESS STATIONS.

The establishment of six new wireless stations has been decreed by the Provisional Government. The contract was made some time ago. The same system which is now employed at Mariel station will be employed. The Havana station will be at Atares Castle. Other stations will be located in Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, at an estimated expenditure of \$163,000.

INCREASING THE RURAL GUARD.

Five hundred men are to be enlisted in the Rural Guard, and it is purposed to still further increase this force.

The blockhouses are to be preserved by order of the Provisional Government, a judicious measure as they were fast becoming unfit for further use.

SANITARY MATTERS.

According to Dr. Barnett's report, there is only one case of yellow fever in Cuba now and that is at Nueva Paz. The hygienic measures taken to exterminate the disease have been successful. Sanitation has been greatly improved in every respect.

SANITARY INSPECTION RIGID.

The Provisional Government is determined to put Havana in good condition and improve sanitation. Major Kean submitted an exhaustive report on the condition in which he found restaurants and cafés, as well as private dwellings, wherein the plumbing is defective. Improvements will be made as soon as possible in this respect.

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

HINTS FOR CLEARING GRASS LANDS.

Manual Labor versus Machine Work— The Disk Cultivator Will do the Work of Twenty Men with Hoes.

When proceeding to plow land covered with grass, for sugar-cane or any other crop, it is much better to plow at little depth the first time, using a plow that makes a furrow in such a way that the grass is buried as lightly and as smoothly as possible.

The plow-share should be well sharpened so that it may cut the grass roots with ease and celerity. These thin furrow-slices can be broken in pieces with a strong disk-harrow. The second plowing should be done, if possible, at right angles to the first, using a disk-plow for this purpose, and running it as deep down as possible. This will bury completely the clods of earth and the harrow will put the ground in good condition for planting, with comparatively little work. If the ground is plowed deeply the first time the large furrow-slices, or pieces of sod, would remain standing on their edges, and if there are frequent rains the grass would continue to grow and the ground would be so rough and uneven that it would be very difficult to reduce it to a good state for planting the crop by means of the subsequent use of the plow and harrow.

After opening the furrows and putting in the sugar-cane seed, many planters still follow the old system of covering with the hoe, and this is, at once, very slow, laborious and costly. If the ground has been properly prepared one single man with a pair of mules and a disk cultivator, will do the work of twenty men with hoes, and the sugar-cane will be covered in a more uniform manner.—Circular No. 8, Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Herradura Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association in the Province of Pinar del Rio, make some interesting statements regarding the fruit and vegetable industry. Although vegetables have been shipped from Cuba for several years past, the prices paid for the same have been lower than those paid for Florida products, for instance, 25 and 50 cents per crate less than Florida vegetables. This fact is explained as follows: Until last year most of the vegetables shipped from Cuba were raised on heavy soil, irrigation was used in some cases and but little or no fertilizer. Owing to this the crop was of a somewhat inferior quality. Two years ago the lighter soil began to be broken up

and last year's crops were marketed from this lighter soil, where fertilizer had to be used. This caused a difference and improvement in the quality of the vegetables. Although the past season was no criterion to make an estimate from, owing to the unusually excessive rains, nevertheless Cuban vegetables sold as high as Florida vegetables, and in some cases were quoted higher.

POLES COMING TO CUBA.

To the Editor of The CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin.

DEAR SIR:

My information from Galicia is very meagre. I know positively of one big land-owner, Count Marassé, who will go to Cuba by the end of January, with the intention of buying land.

Independent from it, there is another movement to direct the farmers with little capital to Cuba. Some of the Polish newspapers in Galicia are writing much about it. I think the idea for it came from the news that the Cuban Government is willing to spend money to get the right kind of emigrants for the island. The Poles are not included in the list of nations wanted, but that bill of the Cuban Congress shows our people that a farmer has a good chance in Cuba.

It is well known that Poles are born farmers. Give a Polish peasant a few acres of land—and nothing else—and he will not only support his family but save some money.

Experience shows that the Poles can stand splendidly the southern climate. In Hawaii they had about 500 Galicians, who were used with good result on the plantations. For Panama, 450 Galicians were imported, and as I have seen in official reports "they could stand the climate better than any other nationality."

Yours very truly,
C. R. S.

PORTO RICAN LABORERS FOR CUBA.

The subject of importation of Porto Rican laborers, introduced by the Planters' League, is being considered, and Dr. Menocal of the immigration bureau favors this project, provided the immigrants are sound in body and are not afflicted with the "hook worm," a disease of the intestines, and now prevalent in Porto Rico.

NORWAY IMMIGRANTS FOR CUBA.

Consular Agent A. F. Lindley, reporting from Baracoa, states that immigrants are steadily coming into the eastern end of Cuba from Norway, and from inquiries he has had he believes Americans will soon be coming. Mr. Lindley says that there are profitable opportunities for the construction of short railroads in that part of Santiago Province.



Preparing wild land for plowing and cane planting. This photograph illustrates the use of modern methods and agricultural machinery. The operator is using a modern steel scraper for leveling off ant-hills. This land was originally forest land and had been cleared and burnt over, and with the passing of the forest trees, the ant-hills became deserted. See photograph of ant-hill on page 17; also article giving interview with Mr. Gray, describing his methods of exterminating this pest, the Bibi-Jagua.

GREEKS FOR CANE PLANTATION WORK IN CUBA.

An Interesting Experiment to be Tried on the Santa Lucia Estate.

The labor question in Cuba, always a most important and urgent one, has become more so as the acreage devoted to sugar cane increases, and although the Government several months ago devised an immigration scheme of inviting colonists from various countries to come into Cuba, allowing them certain financial aid each year for current expenses and for the securing of the necessary cattle, machinery and agricultural implements generally, the individual planters of the Island have found this process all too slow and have been forced, in view of the coming large sugar crop, to devise other means to secure the necessary labor for harvesting the crop, which promises to be as large as any they had for several years.

Mr. Rafael Sanchez, the owner of the Santa Lucia plantation at Vita, who was in New York City a few weeks ago, has secured some Greeks for his plantation, and if the experiment succeeds will get more. He gave a representative of the CUBA REVIEW the following interesting details:

The labor to be secured at Vita is inadequate and Mr. Sanchez was therefore forced to look abroad for more material. On coming to New York, he was ap-

proached by a well-known Greek who employs his men for various work in the United States and other countries and who suggested to Mr. Sanchez the advisability of importing a lot of his countrymen for the purpose of sending them on to Santa Lucia to work on the plantation. Mr. Sanchez thought so well of this plan that he immediately made arrangements for the importation of as many able-bodied workmen as could be secured. He can use at least four hundred, and took down with him as many as he could gather, probably forty or fifty. These men will be paid 80 cents to \$1.50 per day, American currency. They will have steady work the year round. There are boarding houses and hotels at Vita which will be able to accommodate, at a moderate cost, all who come.

Mr. Sanchez does not maintain a country store where the employees can purchase such goods as they require, but permits anyone who wishes to open a store. If the Greeks, who may come down in sufficient numbers, find it convenient to have a store of their own, they are at perfect liberty to do so and the plantation owners will give them assistance, financial and otherwise. If these men take their families with them, Mr. Sanchez will build them a house and will give them sufficient ground on which they can raise pineapples, grape fruit, oranges, vegetables, etc., which



Cuban Fruits: The Marana. A peculiarity of this fruit is its bearing the seed or nut on the outside. These nuts have been pronounced by confectioners in New York to be equal in all respects to the bitter almond, which they strongly resemble in flavor. The fruit itself is of a pleasant flavor, slightly puckery, very rich in juice, held in a rubbery pulp. The skin is light yellow and very thin.

they may require either for their own use or for the purpose of selling to others. If they build a house on the land thus given them and desire afterwards to leave, they may dispose of the building to someone else. It is their property. Any agricultural laborer in the United States who wishes to go to Cuba can make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Sanchez if he desires to grow sugar cane on the plantation. Mr. Sanchez will lease him as many caballerias as he requires, help him with oxen and agricultural implements, and purchase the cane product and pay him the market price. While he will not sell land on the plantation to any colonist, there are plenty of lands, if the immigrants so desire, that can be purchased outside of the plantation, but this is a question for later consideration.

The most urgent requirement just now is to harvest the coming sugar crop, and Mr. Sanchez' experiment with Greeks will be watched with interest by all the other planters in the Island who are hampered by a scarcity of laborers. The opinion seems to be that the Greeks will make good workmen and that they will stand the climate better than most colonists.

NOTES FROM SAGUA.

[From our own Correspondent.]

The sugar season has begun under the best auspices, especially as to weather,

which has been until now very good and favorable for manufacture.

As has been often said, the jurisdiction of Sagua needs more sugar estates to consume the enormous quantity of sugar-cane planted, for the grinding facilities of the mills now in operation are inadequate and this lack of sugar estates has brought loss to the many colonos who have been unable to market their product.

This year, trouble might have resulted between the latter and the owners on this account, the colonos demanding that their sugar-cane be ground, and the owners being unable to comply for lack of sugar-mills in which to grind it. To avoid friction therefore, the large sugar estate belonging to Terry, "Caracas," of Cienfuegos, bought several millions of "arrobas" which was satisfactory.

This subject has been treated with great certainty and knowledge by the daily newspaper of Sagua, "El Impulsor," whose editor is a man very well versed in financial matters.

Crops other than cane sugar are almost abandoned, and as these products are bringing very high prices, the living expenses of the people are increased. It is the old argument so many times repeated, of the necessity and profit that lie in so many other directions than in cane only.



An ant-hill in cane field, originally forest land. Home of the Bibi-Jagua or leaf-cutting ant. This hill was about eight feet high. The hill, giving an idea of size, lies one-quarter of the way up the slope. These ants are always exterminated in cultivated land, one of the best methods being by use of chlorine gas. Mr. Gray exterminated these pests by different treatment. See article on this page.

A TALK WITH ADAM GRAY.

Interesting Statements Regarding Oranges and Grape-fruit—The Future Promising.

Mr. Adam Gray of Cincinnati, the well known owner of a large citrus fruit plantation just outside of Havana, during a recent visit to New York, gave the REVIEW the following very interesting details of his present success with oranges and grape fruit and the encouraging outlook for the future.

So far he has sold many of his oranges on the trees, but those shipped have always sold for good prices; the price equaling that of the best grade of Florida. This also applies to the grape-fruit he has shipped and he has found both the Cuban oranges and grape-fruit carried well, equal to the best from any other locality. Both oranges and grape-fruit, he believes, will become very popular in Northern markets when they become better known. Commission men to whom he has so far made shipments are anxious for the time to come when they can receive regular supplies, as they say the dealers who make a trial purchase generally come back for more. He has now 20,000 trees just coming into bearing, 10,000 more from one to two years old, and he expects to keep on planting until he has 60,000 trees in all.

He also said that there will always

be a necessity for very careful cultivation and expert care of all trees and that the compensation for such labor and expert care will be most remunerative.

ORANGE TREE PESTS.

Orange trees need deep soil, the tap-root making this necessary, and all the ground being planted to citrus trees in Cuba is not of this character. He found this out one day when walking through an orange grove in another part of the Island, full of dead and dying trees. The ground was the dark rich kind and there seemed no reason why the trees should not thrive. As he walked along he noticed some ants at work. They had made a small mound and the soil they were bringing up grain by grain was of a distinctly light color. This set him to thinking and a farther examination showed a hard white substratum about 18 inches below the surface. As this white hardpan could not be penetrated by the tap-roots or the tree get nourishment from it, the reason for the bad condition was at once apparent.

He found many species of scale on orange trees, although it was not the San José, which latter species does not



A view on Adam Gray's plantation.

attack citrus trees. On the infected trees he noticed the ants were very numerous and to get rid of these he applied a stick compound on paper, a preparation called tanglefoot, which he wound about the trunks of the trees, a narrow strip on each. It worked like a charm, but much to his surprise, the scale shortly afterward also began to disappear. A close and patient examination satisfied him that the scale had several natural enemies which kept its depredations within bounds, if left unmolested. But the ants he found were in turn the latter's enemies and had well nigh exterminated them, leaving, of course, the scale to continue its destructive work unchecked. The use, therefore, of the sticky paper rid him at once of two pests, the ants and the scale. He has recently been applying the "tanglefoot" without paper, putting a band of the sticky substance on the bark of the trees, say a foot above the ground, and this seems to answer every purpose as well as if applied on paper.

ANOTHER PEST—THE BIBIJAGUAS.

Mr. Gray found huge nests of this ant on his ground and devised many ways of exterminating the pest, which on application, were failures. The picture we

print will give an idea of the size of these huge ant hills. But one day he tried sulphur and this was effectual. Men dug down into the nest, made a fire of charcoal and when there was a good bed of coals, threw sulphur on it and covered up every orifice and drove the suffocating fumes through the entire nest by means of an old-fashioned blacksmith's bellows, filling all the numberless tiny passages used by the insects. Whenever smoke escaped, the earth was promptly stopped with fresh soil. The length of these passages was something surprising, Mr. Gray saying that smoke was found issuing from the ground circling the mound 150 feet away, showing how far the underground runs extended. It may be easily understood therefore, the reason for the many abortive attempts to get rid of the ants by simply attacking the mound. The pests at the first onslaught simply retired to their underground tunnels and remained there undisturbed until the campaign for their destruction had ended, and then began the building of another nest. After the large nests had been destroyed, he has used bisulphide of carbon when he found smaller colonies at work, and has had but little trouble in keeping them under control.



A thriving Orange and Grape Fruit Grove on the same plantation.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN NEW YORK.

Recent Cold Weather in Florida Will Give Cuban Fruits and Vegetables a Good
.. Outlet at High Prices.

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by the URNER-BARRY COMPANY.

Receipts of Cuban fruits and vegetables continue very limited and the season may be said to have not fairly opened as yet, especially as regards vegetables. The few tomatoes arriving have sold at very satisfactory prices, choice carriers reaching \$4 per crate, and in instances up to \$5, though some in poor condition have ranged lower. Cuban eggplants are selling from \$3 @ \$4 per box, according to quality, and peppers generally \$2 @ \$2.50. Cuban okra is meeting a good outlet from \$2 @ \$3 per carrier, according to the variety. Cuban squash in light demand and weak at \$1 per box. There have been no arrivals of Cuban potatoes or onions as yet this season, and it is probable that owing to the local troubles there that there will not be more than enough stock raised to meet home demand. Cuban fruits have been in very limited supply and generally of irregular quality and value. Very few pineapples are good enough to reach \$2 per crate and prices range down to \$1 for ordinary stock. Cuban oranges selling readily when choice, but comparatively few such, and some poor stock has sold very low. A lot of 69 boxes recently sold at auction at 55c. @ 70c. per box, which hardly covers expenses, and 45 boxes of King oranges sold at 20c. per box, quality being very poor. One hundred and sixty-four half-boxes of Cuban oranges recently sold at auction at 15c. @ 20c., and the same day 56 half-boxes of tangerines sold at 80c. @ 85c., with 47 boxes of grapefruit selling from 70c. @ \$1.40. A few Cuban lemons have arrived, but of unattractive quality, and a recent sale at auction reported at \$1.35, though choice stock would command considerably more.

The recent cold weather in Florida will cut off or curtail shipments of fruits and vegetables for some time, and it is probable that Cuban stock will meet a very good outlet at comparatively high prices. In order to give some idea as to what may be realized from Cuban products, we herewith mention prices realized for stock from other sections, especially vegetables which are scarce and coming from distant points and realizing satisfactory prices. Hothouse asparagus is in very limited supply from France, and selling at \$1 @ \$2 per small bunch for green, with white worth considerable more, probably \$8 @ \$10 per large bunch. Beets are arriving freely from New Orleans and selling at \$2 @ \$2.50 per barrel for old, and \$2.50 @ \$3 per hundred bunches for new. Carrots also plenty from New Orleans and selling generally at \$2 @ \$3 per hundred bunches. Chicory is arriving from New Orleans and bringing \$3 @ \$4 per barrel, rarely up to \$5 when fancy, and some stock from France is selling at \$1.50 per dozen. Escarol in limited supply from same sections and bringing about same figures as chicory. Endive in moderate supply from Belgium, and generally bringing 12c. @ 15c. per pound. The New York market is almost bare of outdoor lettuce at present, and hothouse stock is bringing very satisfactory prices, generally 25c. @ 50c. per dozen heads, according to quality. New Orleans romaine is in liberal supply and bringing very satisfactory prices, and some stock is coming from Europe and also Bermuda, and if Cuban could be placed here it would doubtless command very satisfactory prices. The market for string-beans has been very lightly supplied of late, and Florida receipts have sold from \$5 @ \$7 per basket or crate, when showing attractive quality, but owing to the cold weather, much of the stock has been more or less frozen. Cuban beans have not proved very profitable, but if stock could be raised equal to Florida, they would command fully as much. Cuban white squash in moderate supply but receiving very little attention and seldom exceeding \$1 per box. Cuban tomatoes, which are probably the most profitable crop raised by those shipping their products to New York market, have brought rather extreme figures of late, sales making mainly from \$3 @ \$4 per carrier, though some very poor have ranged lower, and a few fancy have realized \$5. At the close, however, a steamer is due with considerable stock, and these prices may prove rather high. Just at the present time very few Florida tomatoes arriving and only scattering receipts from West Indian points. California tomatoes are quite plenty, but nearly all arrivals from that point poor, and not much of a factor for trade wanting good stock. Recent sales of California have been from 50c. @ \$1 per small flat box, holding perhaps a peck or more.

January 5, 1907.

SUGAR IN DECEMBER.

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York.

In December, the making of the Cuba sugar crop began in earnest and proceeded much more rapidly throughout the month than in December of the previous year, there being 122 centrals working at the close of the month against 20 last season.

Free sales were made to the U. S. of the early manufacture, for December, January and February shipment at from 23½c. per lb. cost and freight for 96 test, down to 2 3-16c. per lb. which is the closing value. of the month.

Spot sugar quotations in New York fell from 3.875c. per lb. duty paid to 3.58c. per lb. at which they close.

The market now seems to be at or near the bottom from which there should be an advancing tendency a little later.

Our review of the year 1906 is of special interest showing the consumption of the U. S. to have been 2,864,013 tons, an increase of 231,797 tons over the previous year. Cuba supplied of this amount, 1,165,994 tons; Philippines 41,900 tons; Hawaii and Porto Rico 537,835 tons; Domestic cane, beet, maple and molasses sugars 582,414 tons; and foreign sugars paying full duties supplied 535,870 tons.

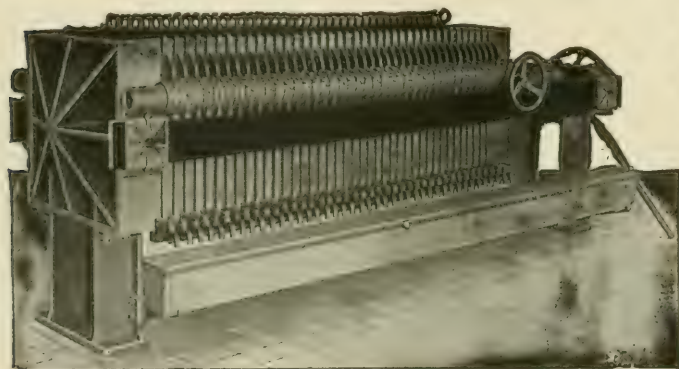
The average price of 96 test Centrifugals for the year was 3.686c. per lb. and of refined granulated 4.515c. per lb. against 4.278c. for raws and 5.256c. for refined for 1905.

In the matter of crops which supply the United States, Cuba leads with 1,178,749 tons, the U. S. domestic beet crop being second with 395,000 tons; thus the latter crop is growing from year to year at a rapid rate. Ten years ago, the crop was only 37,536 tons. New factories will be built the coming year and in time this industry will become Cuba's greatest competitor. The farmers take kindly to the raising of beetroots now and in some sections their growings largely exceeded the capacity of the factories to manufacture.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	Bid	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. bonds.....	101¾	102½
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent. bonds.....	Nominal	
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. internal bonds.....	89	95
Havana City first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.....	104	108
Havana City second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.....	103	108
Cuba R. R. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.....	88	94
Cuba R. R. preferred stock.....	44	50
Cuba Company 6 per cent. debentures.....	65	75
Havana Electric consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.....	91	93½
Havana Electric preferred stock.....	80	83
Havana Electric common stock.....	42	44
Western Railways.....	Nominal	
United Railways.....	Nominal	



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The world's production this season is estimated to be 193,760 tons less than the total output last campaign.

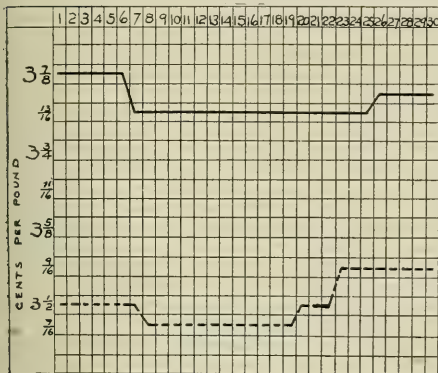
The year 1907 gives promise of a good year for all, with a rather higher average price for raw sugar than in 1906.

Cuba is disposing of its early production at 29c. per 100 lbs. below the parity of beet sugar, thus giving away all the benefit of the reciprocity treaty. No doubt this is due to the need of funds and is also the result of existing fears that political uprisings and troubles may come before the entire crop can be secured.

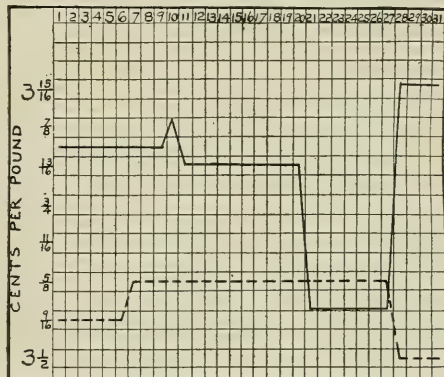
For the year 1906, Cuba sold its crop as a whole at 12c. per 100 lbs. below the parity of beet sugar, thus retaining only 22c. per 100 lbs. of the reciprocity advantage.

Before the new year is ended, we believe that every pound of sugar which Cuba can produce, will be wanted, to supply the ever increasing consumption of the United States.

Centrifugal Sugar 96° test.
Price at New York for November.
Solid line, 1903.
Dotted line, 1905.



Centrifugal Sugar 96° test.
Price at New York for December.
Solid line, 1906.
Dotted line, 1905.



Hammond's "Thrip Juice," No. 1, Used for Scale on Citrus 20 years in Florida.

Keeps the Trees Clean.

Note What is Said about Old Trees.

Cocoanut Grove, Florida, July 21, 1906.

MR. H. B. MARSH, Live Oak, Florida.

Dear Sir: I have been using Hammond's "Thrip Juice" for the past fifteen years. As a Scale destroyer it has no equal. It keeps citrus trees perfectly clean and leaves no bad effect when used according to directions.

Yours truly, JOHN P. TOMS.

P. S. I find I can use two dippers full instead of one to the barrel, on old trees, with safety.

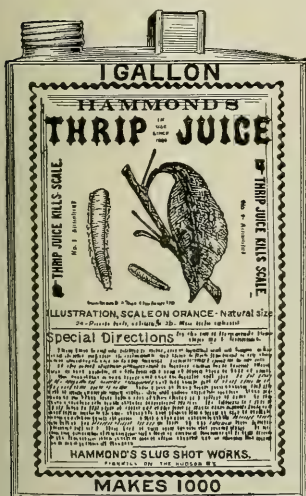
A Good Thing to Have Around.

Mayabe Nursery Co., Holguin, Cuba, Province of Santiago,
August 3, 1906.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Sir: It has been a long time since writing you, but there is a reason. At the time I bought your "Thrip Juice," No. 1, there were groves being set out and Scale had not manifested itself, but now, with three years on them, they show the want of a spray. My ten-gallon order of three years ago has convinced me that it is a good thing to have around the grove.

THOS. R. TOWNS.



For Pamphlets on Bugs and Blights, address

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT WORKS, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

EL AZÚCAR EN DICIEMBRE.

Escrito expresamente para THE CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY de Nueva York.

En Diciembre comenzó la molienda en los ingenios de Cuba con gran actividad, continuando durante el mes con mayor rapidez que lo fué en Diciembre del año anterior, pues había 122 centrales moliendo á fin de dicho mes contra 20 en la misma fecha la zafra pasada.

En los Estados Unidos se hicieron muchas ventas de los primeros productos para entregar en Diciembre, Enero y Febrero á precios que variaron de 2 3/8 cents. la libra, costo y flete, polarización 96°, hasta 2 3/16 cents. la libra, que es la cotización que rige al terminarse el mes.

Las cotizaciones por azúcares á entregar inmediatamente en Nueva York, bajaron de 3.875 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, á 3.58 cents. que fué la última cotización.

Los precios parecen haber declinado todo lo que pueden, por lo que debe esperarse dentro de poco un alza en las cotizaciones.

Nuestra revista del año 1906 contiene datos muy interesantes. En ella se demuestra que el consumo de azúcar en los Estados Unidos durante ese año fué de 2,864,013 toneladas, que acusa un aumento de 231,797 toneladas sobre lo consumido el año anterior. De esta cantidad vinieron de Cuba 1,165,994 toneladas; de las Filipinas 41,900 toneladas; de Hawai y Puerto Rico 537,835 toneladas; y se produjeron en el país 582,414 toneladas de azúcares de caña, de remolacha, de mepile y de mieles; y 535,870 toneladas de azúcares extranjeros que pagaron los derechos del arancel sin deducciones por ningún concepto.

El precio promedio de las centrifugas polarización 96° durante 1906, fué de 3.686 cents. la libra, y el de la granulada refinada fué de 4.515 cents. la libra, contra 4.278 cents. por mascabados y 5.256 cents. por refinada en 1905.

Con respecto á las zafra que abastecen los Estados Unidos, Cuba figura en primera línea con 1,178,740 toneladas, siguiendo los azúcares de remolacha producidos en el país con 395,000 toneladas, habiéndose notado que estos últimos azúcares aumentan rápidamente en producción de año en año. Hace diez años, la cosecha era sólo de 37,536 toneladas. Como quiera que durante el año próximo se establecerán varias nuevas fábricas de azúcar de remolacha en este país, puede predecirse que esta industria llegará pronto á ser una temible competidora de los azúcares cubanos. Los agricultores se muestran más inclinados al cultivo de remolacha, dándose el caso de que en algunas comarcas las cosechas exceden por mucho á lo que los ingenios pueden buenamente moler.

La producción de azúcar en el mundo esta zafra se calcula que ha sido 193,760 toneladas menos que lo producido la zafra última.

El año 1907 promete ser bueno para todo el mundo, pues los indicios son de que habrá un promedio de precios más alto que en 1906 para los azúcares mascabados.

Los hacendados cubanos están vendiendo sus primeros productos de la zafra actual á 29 cents. menos en el quintal que el precio correlativo del azúcar de remolacha, con lo que dejan de aprovecharse en gran parte de las ventajas que les da el tratado de reciprocidad. Esto obedece, sin duda, á la necesidad de fondos y al temor de que ocurran disturbios políticos é insurrecciones antes de que se pueda moler toda la caña que hay en los campos.

Cuba vendió casi toda su zafra de 1906 á 12 cents. menos en el quintal que el precio correlativo del azúcar de remolacha, conservando sólo 22 cents. en el quintal de las ventajas que se le concede en el tratado de reciprocidad.

Nuestra creencia es que antes de que termine el año 1907, habrá una gran demanda por todo el azúcar que Cuba puede producir, con destino al abastecimiento del siempre creciente consumo en los Estados Unidos.

FRUTAS Y VERDURAS EN NUEVA YORK.

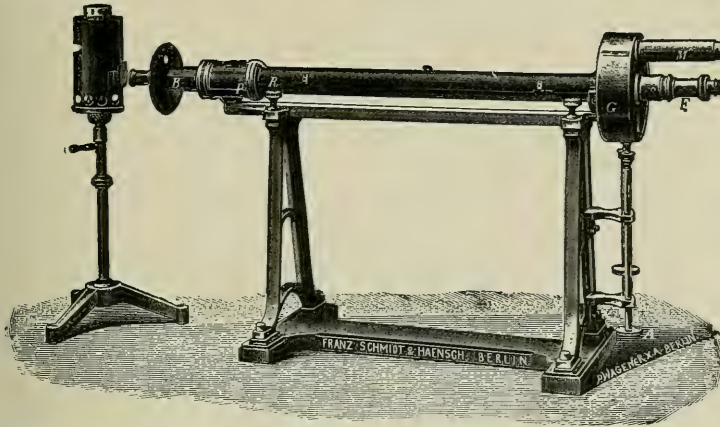
El frío que reina en la Florida proporcionará á las frutas y verduras cubanas gran demanda y buenos precios.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por la URNER-BARRY COMPANY.

Muy limitados continúan siendo los arribos de frutas y verduras cubanas, pudiendo decirse que la temporada para estos productos no ha llegado aún á su apogeo, especialmente en cuanto se refiere á las verduras. Los pocos tomates que se han recibido se vendieron á precios muy satisfactorios, obteniéndose por los selectos \$4 por jaula, y en algunos lotes hasta \$5, si bien los tomates en mal

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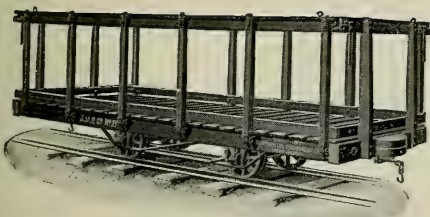
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estado se vendieron á precios más bajos. Las berenjenas de Cuba se venden de \$3 á \$4 la caja, según la calidad, y los ajíes se cotizan generalmente de \$2 á \$2.50. El quimbombó cubano está teniendo buena salida, cotizándose de \$2 á \$3 la caja, según la clase. Poca demanda se nota por la calabaza cubana, cotizándose flojamente á \$1 la caja. No ha habido arribos de papas ni de cebollas de Cuba en lo que va de temporada, siendo probable que á causa de los disturbios habidos en la isla, la cosecha de dichos frutos será sólo lo bastante para el consumo local.

Las existencias de frutas cubanas han sido muy escasas y por lo general de calidad y precio muy irregulares. Muy pocas piñas son de calidad bastante buena para que se vendan á \$2 el huacal, variando los precios hasta descender á \$1 el huacal de las corrientes. Las naranjas de Cuba tienen buena demanda si son escojidas, pero pocas lo son, cotizándose á muy bajo precio las de clase inferior. Una partida de 69 cajas se vendió recientemente en almoneda, obteniéndose de 55 á 70 centavos la caja, lo que apenas basta para el pago de los gastos, y 45 cajas de naranjas Rey, á 20 centavos la caja, que eran muy inferior calidad. Recientemente se vendieron en almoneda 164½ cajas de naranjas de Cuba de 15 á 20 centavos, y el mismo día se vendieron 56 medias cajas de naranjas tangerinas que se cotizaron de 80 á 85 centavos, y 47 cajas de toronjas á precios que variaron de 70 centavos á \$1.40. Escasos han sido los arribos de limones cubanos, y los llegados son de calidad inferior, habiéndose vendido recientemente en almoneda una partida á razón de \$1.35, si bien los de clase escojida obtendrían un precio much más alto.

El frío que últimamente ha reinado en la Florida paralizará allí por algún tiempo los embarques de frutas y verduras, por lo que es probable que las procedencias cubanas tengan muy activa demanda á precios comparativamente altos. Con objeto de dar una idea de los precios que podrían alcanzar los productos de Cuba, á continuación citamos los precios obtenidos por frutos de otras procedencias, con especialidad las verduras que están escasas y se reciben de lugares muy distantes y se cotizan á precios muy satisfactorios. La existencia de espárragos de invernadero procedentes de Francia es escasa, cotizándose de \$1 á \$2 por mazos pequeños de color verde, pues los blancos valen mucho más, quizás de \$8 á \$10 los mazos grandes. De Nueva Orleans se están recibiendo remolachas en grandes cantidades, cotizándose de \$2 á \$2.50 el barril de las de la cosecha anterior, y de \$2.50 á \$3 el ciento de manojos de las de esta cosecha. También se están recibiendo de Nueva Orleans zanahorias en abundancia, cotizándose por lo general de \$2 á \$3 el ciento de manojos, así como también achicoria, que se cotiza de \$3 á \$4 el barril, pagándose hasta \$5 por la muy escojida, si bien ésto no es de frecuente ocurrencia; las existencias de achicoria francesa se cotizan á \$1.50 la docena. Escasa es la existencia de escarola procedente de dichos puntos, cotizándose al mismo precio que la achicoria. Regular es la existencia de endivia procedente de Bélgica, y se cotiza de 12 á 15 cents. la libra. La existencia de lechuga cultivada al aire libre es muy escasa, y la cultivada en invernaderos tiene mucha demanda y se cotiza de 25 á 50 cents. la docena de cabezas, según la calidad. La lechuga romana procedente de Nueva Orleans tiene muy abundante existencia y se cotiza á precios muy satisfactorios, recibiendo algunas partidas de Europa y de Bermuda, y si la cubana pudiese traerse á esta plaza, es seguro que obtendría precios muy satisfactorios. Las existencias de habichuelas han sido muy escasas últimamente, habiéndose vendido los arribos de la Florida de \$5 á \$7 el cesto de las de primera calidad, pero debido al frío que ha reinado en aquella comarca, la mayor parte de las habichuelas recibidas se han helado más ó menos. Las habichuelas de Cuba no han dado buen resultado, pero si se cultivasen como las de la Florida, tendrían mucha demanda y se cotizarían á un precio semejante al de estas últimas. Regular es la existencia de calabaza blanca cubana, pero con poca demanda, cotizándose á \$1 la caja. Los tomates cubanos, que constituyen quizás el fruto que más utilidad deja á los que envían sus cosechas á esta plaza, se han cotizado últimamente á precios un tanto altos, habiéndose obtenido en general de \$3 á \$4 el huacal, si bien los de clase inferior se vendieron á menor precio y algunas partidas de los finos lograron venderse á \$5. Pero como quiera que al terminar estas líneas se sabe que está próximo á entrar en puerto un vapor con un cargamento grande de tomates, lo probable es que bajen los precios. En la actualidad son muy pocos los tomates que se reciben de la Florida, y solo pequeñas partidas de los puertos antillanos llegan á esta plaza. Las existencias de tomates de California es abundante, pero en general, de calidad inferior, por lo que no influyen gran cosa en las cotizaciones entre los que desean fruto de buena calidad, cotizándose en recientes ventas de 50 centavos á \$1 la caja chata pequeña, que contiene unos 9 litros ó poco más.

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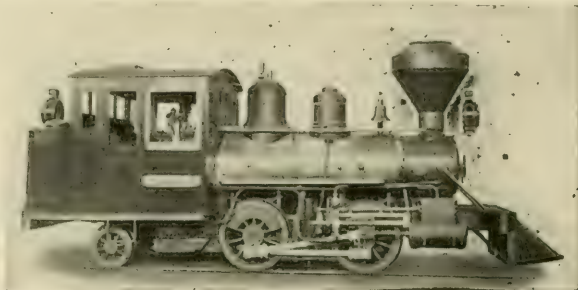
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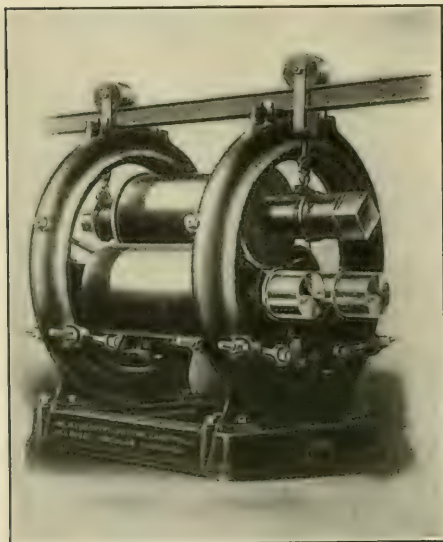
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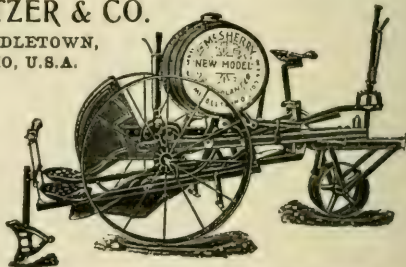


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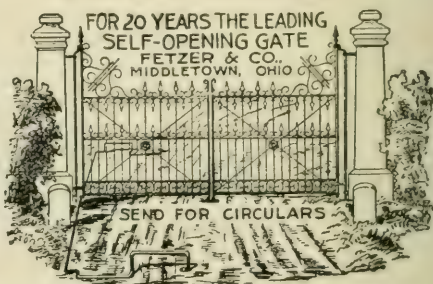


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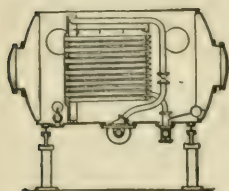
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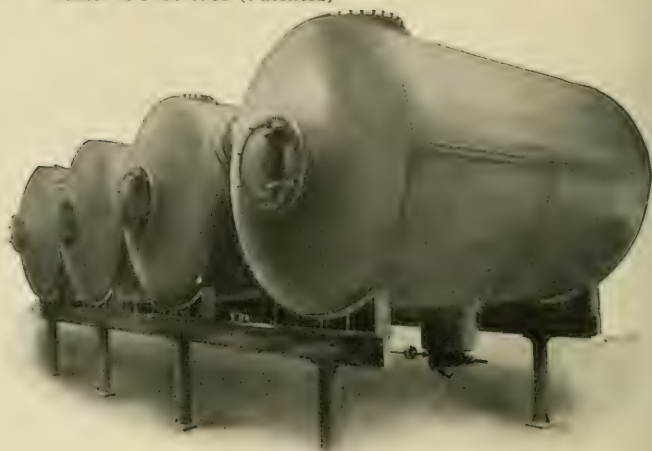
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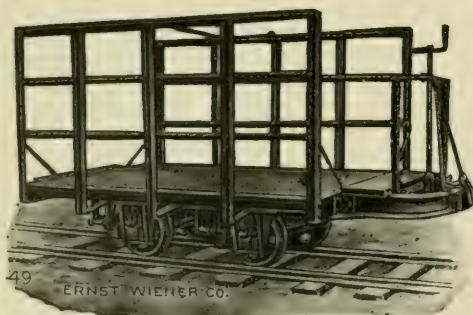
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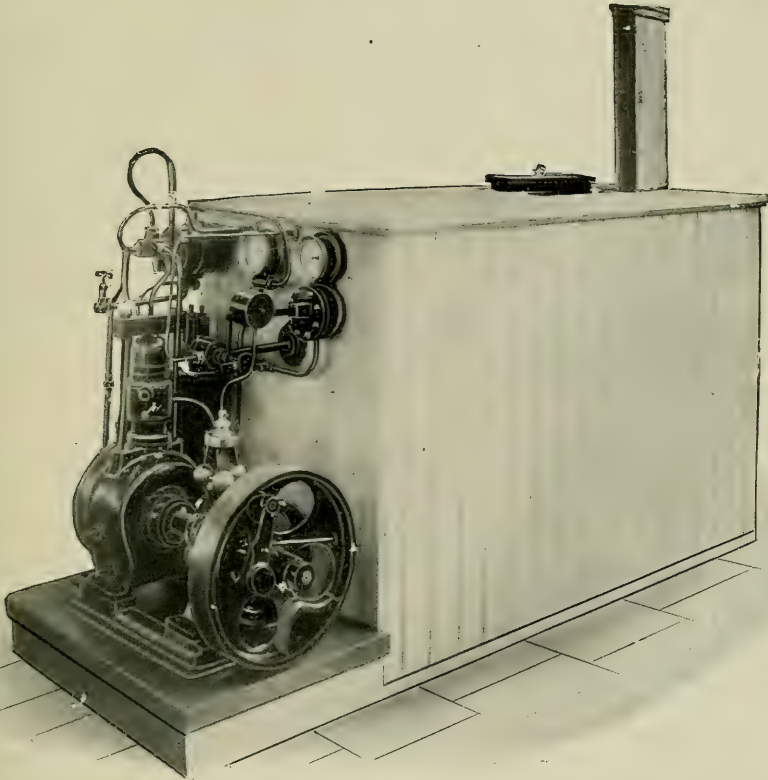
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The machine is ready to be operated when it reaches its destination, after connecting power by belt and water under pressure for condenser.

We furnish ice-making and refrigerating machines for household use, also for larger plants ranging from 500 lbs. to ten tons refrigerating capacity.

Our machines are fully guaranteed.

THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., U. S. A.



Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Pinar and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet

high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camagüey**, at Camagüey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A CORRIDOR, HOTEL CAMAGÜEY.



Map of The Cuba Railroad.

THE CUBA REVIEW

And Bulletin

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

A Monthly Magazine, Published at 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Vol V. FEBRUARY, 1907

No. 3

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THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

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Volume V.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Number 3.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SITUATION IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Irrigation Urgently Advised—Moisture Requirements About the Same for Tobacco,
Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers—Orange Trees Well
Cultivated Withstand Drouth.

BY F. S. EARLE.

The season is turning out to be such an unusual one that an account of its effects on the fruit and vegetable industry of this province may interest your readers. During the last of September and the first half of October it was excessively wet. One heavy rainstorm followed another so that the ground was continuously soaked and flooded, giving very little chance to plow and prepare land for the winter crop. Vegetable seed beds were mostly destroyed, and on most farms the season's work had practically to be begun over again. Showers continued in October, but now, except in a few scattered localities, there has not been rain enough to wet the surface soil for more than twelve weeks. So long a period of drouth immediately following excessive rains and with the soil hard and compact puts the water-holding capacity of these soils to the severest possible test.

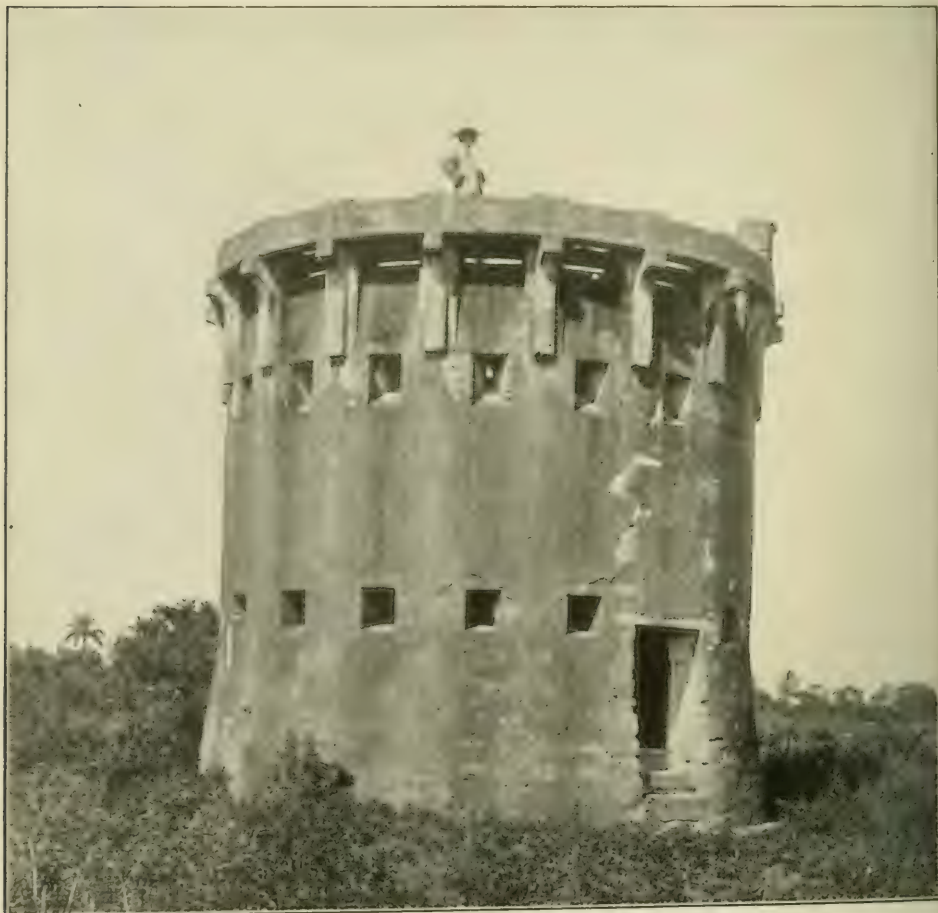
On the heavy sugar lands, either red or black, the growing of vegetables in winter without irrigation is seldom attempted, since it is only in occasional years that the rainfall is abundant enough to bring them to maturity. In such a year as this it would be utterly impossible. Tobacco, too, on the red lands of the Partidos district is always irrigated or, rather, I should say, hand-watered. Even deep-rooted trees on these soils often suffer from drouth. This year the leaves have been curling for many weeks during the middle of the day, and on thin shoots and feeble trees many are now falling. Whether this will result in much permanent injury to the trees it is yet too early to determine.

In the great sandy land area of Pinar del Rio, extending westward from Punta Brava on the Western Railway, including the districts known to tobacco men as Vuelta Abajo and the semi-Vuelta, soil conditions are so variable that it is necessary to make some distinctions in describing the present condition of the crops. Throughout this district it is the custom to plant both tobacco and vegetables without irrigation, relying on the splendid water-holding capacity of the soil for bringing through the crop. There are, however, many farms that are provided with means of irrigation from wells. In a year like this such a precaution is likely to repay many times its cost. As has just been stated, the soils of this region are very variable. The surface soil is, however, always more or less sandy, and it is underlaid at a greater or less depth by heavy beds of clay. These are the moisture-holding reservoirs, and when the surface soil is tilled to stop evaporation they keep feeding up moisture, so that it is available for plant growth. The heavier of these soils have become baked and hard, and crops on such land are beginning to suffer severely. Such crops as tomatoes, however, that were planted early, either before or immediately after the rains, have matured nearly a full crop, only the later pickings showing lack of size. Later planted crops, however, on these lands will hardly mature unless rain comes very

soon. On the softer, sandier lands, however, moisture conditions are much better, and plants set long after the last rains are still growing and will probably mature a fair crop without rain. The quality of the crop produced is very fine. Tomatoes especially, though not quite so large, are very firm and will ship well. Late planted tobacco seems to be suffering fully as much as the late vegetables. In fact, the moisture requirements of tobacco, tomatoes, egg plants and peppers seems to be about the same. Orange trees on these lands can not be said to have suffered at all. Where well cultivated they are even continuing to put on new growth, but most orchards are in a half dormant condition.

While these soils have again demonstrated their great drouth-resisting properties, the fact remains that both tobacco and vegetable growers would have profited enormously by irrigation. Since this entire region is crossed at intervals of three or four miles by fine running streams from the mountains the greater part of it could be cheaply brought under ditch irrigation. The ability even in a season of normal rainfall to turn on water at pleasure and thus be entirely independent of the weather as to time of planting gives such a great advantage in growing crops that it seems certain that these streams which now run to waste will soon be utilized for irrigation purposes.

Jan. 1, 1907.



One of the old blockhouses of Cuba. The Government intends to preserve many of these picturesque landmarks.



The railway station of Herradura on the line of the Western Railways.

THE AMERICAN COLONY AT HERRADURA.

Herradura is on the line of the Western Railways of Havana, about 146 kilometers west of that city, and has a train each way daily. The service is prompt and the rolling stock and roadbed excellent. Herradura is a thriving colony, and the talks the writer had with many of the settlers convinced him they were contented in their new home, especially as they were beginning to realize on their holdings and securing profitable returns on consignments of tomatoes, peppers and eggplants. The packing house was well filled with packed crates of tomatoes, and these in appearance and size left nothing to be desired.

The favorite tomatoes are the "stone" and "matchless." Seed beds are made in September each year and this applies to all early vegetables, and the young plants are set out in October. Shipments begin usually between December 1 and 10, though this year they were later because of the October storm, which made it necessary to plant over again. Despite this drawback good shipments were going forward, one settler sending up to February 1 some 1,500 crates of tomatoes alone. Of peppers the Ruby King appears to be the favorite, while in eggplants the New York Purple and the Florida High Bush, the latter thriving especially well. Most of the men have forty acres, though some have more and a few less. Probably each settler has about 50% of his acreage under cultivation. Mr. W. H. Tripp, for instance, has 17 acres producing, divided as follows: 9 acres to tomatoes, 2 to peppers, 2 to eggplants and 4 acres to miscellaneous vegetables and fruits. Cucumbers are being experimented with. Mr. Tripp found his "White Spine" variety turning yellow at the ends, which interfered with their sale. The soil at Herradura is distinctly different from the average red and black soils of Cuba, having a large preponderance of sandy loam. This is favorable ground for certain fruits and vegetables. Wa-

termelons were ripe on February 1 and were of good size and quality. But they seem capricious in bearing. Said F. McCowan: "Sometimes you may casually drop some melon seed here and there and you will get fine, large fruit, and yet if you plant a field with the expectation of getting good-sized fruit you will probably be disappointed, the large specimens not appearing." Mr. McCowan has purchased 4 acres, one planted to orange trees, which the company takes care of for three or four years, until the trees are in bearing, then agreeing to turn over to him 75 trees to the acre. For this he paid \$650. The varieties planted are the late Valencias, Parson Browns and others.

Strawberries do well, the Klondike and Lady Thompson being the favorites. The freight to Havana is 6 cents per crate and \$24 for a full car. In some cars almost 600 crates can be stowed. Clearing the ground costs \$5 or \$6 per acre in 320-acre plots. In smaller acreage the price is higher, up to \$10 per acre. Irrigation has not been practiced yet, the soil holding the moisture well. For heavy rain ditching is suggested, which will dispose of the surface water accumulations rapidly. Commercial fertilizers are used largely because stable manure, which is preferred, is both scarce and high. Some of the residents are turning their attention to

TOBACCO.

and finding it exceedingly profitable. Both Mr. Goetze and H. E. Havens have many acres under cultivation and will make handsome profits, as high prices are now prevailing owing to a shortage in the crop. The soil in this section seems favorable to good flavored tobacco, but Prof. Earle says that there are lands in Eastern Cuba closely approximating these soils which might produce, under proper cultivation, equally well-flavored plants. The demand, said Col. Havens, is greater than the supply, although there

are always buyers on the ground in the season ready to buy good stock at remunerative prices. Tobacco is as staple as wheat; \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre profit is common under cover and \$250 to \$1,000 in the open air. Some growers are discarding the cloth covering, setting up instead wind shields in the rows. One grower, continued Col. Havens, had 13 acres under cover and sold his crop for \$22,000. Labor and seed brought up the cost to \$7,000, leaving a handsome margin of profit. Seed is sown in September and plants set out six weeks later. Usually cutting begins in November, this year about January, owing to windstorms,

which destroyed many plants. The seed is home-grown, as northern seed will not answer. It can be purchased from the natives for about \$2 per pound. Cubans sow the seed wastefully. The U. S. Agricultural Reports suggest a thimbleful for 10 square feet. The best fertilizer is well rotted stable manure, although many use commercial fertilizers for reasons already given. There are numerous insect pests which must be closely watched. The tobacco worm eats holes in the leaf, and naturally such tobacco brings a poor price. Col. Havens thinks Cuba is the healthiest country anywhere and never felt better in his life.



Herradura. Looking north from the Railway station. The building on the left is the hotel.

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

From our own Correspondents in Havana and other Cities of Cuba.

POLITICAL

Col. Carlos Aguirre, liberal, has been appointed special school inspector for the Republic of Cuba, with a salary of \$2,400 per annum.

A new consular office has been created at St. Louis, and Alberto Santiso has been appointed consul.

Gen. José Miguel Gomez disavows any interest in the "Rebelde," in an open letter dated January 24, in which he says:

"I see that you have opened an active campaign against our fellow liberal, Licentiate Alfredo Zayas, and many times this campaign has taken on an extreme violence. Apart from the warmly amicable relations existing between myself and Zayas, there exist the most cordial relations, which impel me to beg you, who are my sincere friend, not to pursue the road you have taken."

The editor replied that it will respect

Gen. Gomez's wishes, as it considers him as the supreme chief of all the liberals.

The Central Committee of Electoral Propaganda will support Gen. Gomez for the presidency. Among the prominent members are Morua Delgado, Col. Manuel Piedra, Gen. Lara Miret, and Col. Rodolfo Berges.

A committee from Alquizar, under the direction of the mayor, Señor Rodolfo del Castillo, petitioned Gov. Magoon for a general amnesty to all convicted criminals of the "army of liberation."

Political meetings are being held in Matanzas, and the candidacy of Luis Fortun is being advanced.

At a recent meeting of constitutionalists, attended by five constitutional generals, a resolution was passed to call upon the Provisional Government for still more dismissals from office, of moderates, or those disaffected in the late revolution. This was signed by Carlos Guas, Dionisio Arencibia, Ricardo Fuster, Generoso Campos, Marquetti and José Lara Mitet.

Governor Nuñez favors the proposed increase of rural guards. He does not know why there should be so much opposition towards this plan by the Cuban press.

Gen. José Miguel Gomez requested the consideration of Gov. Magoon for a bill which has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies and favorably reported on by the senate relating to claims by Army of Liberation, said claims having been omitted at the time the list was drawn up.

Gen. Loinaz del Castillo, at a meeting held February 7, railed and bewailed against American intervention. Gen. Guas held forth against the proposed increase in numbers of rural guards, and stated that these 10,000 men would be additional policemen to influence and control the next election. Gen. Estenoz (colored) said the increase might not be prejudicial if Gen. Rodriguez were not in command and that this matter did not come within the control of the government of intervention.

A deputation of colored politicians, headed by Colonel Estenoz, called upon Governor Magoon to lay before him their grievance in regard to lack of offices for colored liberals.

J. Nelson Polhamus, formerly Cuban Consul at Galveston, has been transferred to New Orleans, and took possession of his new post on January 27 last. He succeeds Sr. Manuel J. Yzaguerre, resigned.

Rumor has the following politicians slated for office, said appointments to be carried out after March, namely: For Havana Province, Gen. Ernesto Asbert; for Pinar del Rio, Dr. Abraham Y Urquiaga; for Matanzas, Dr. Alfredo Carmot, formerly mayor of that city; for Santiago de Cuba, Gen. Demetrio Castillo Duany, now warden of the penitentiary in Principe Castle; for Santa Clara, Col. Carlos Mendieta, and for Camaguey, Gen. Lopez Recio.

A meeting was held recently at the residence of Señor José Bruzon, a well known lawyer of Havana. This meeting was attended by Rafael Montoro, Gen. Rius Rivera, Gen. Emilio Nuñez, Lanuza, Desvernine, Leopoldo Cancio, Mayor Cardenas, Ricardo del Monte, and Manuel Coronado, with the purpose of organizing a new party, and adopting a political platform for the coming campaign. They expect that a large number of moderates who have withheld their support heretofore, will join them.

Governor Magoon's letter to the commission now engaged in meetings preparatory to remodeling Cuban laws, has been printed. Some of the salient points are in reference to the electoral law, provisional and municipal laws, organization of the judiciary and the promotion of civil service.

Several members of the advisory commission favor the establishment of a law to adopt the proportional census, which would give the dominating party the right



JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ.

to select the majority of the government offices. Others would like a central committee to supervise the registration of voters, and keep a tally upon the lists, so that said lists are not tampered with.

Justiz Carrera will submit his report for a municipal law to the subcommission of which he is a member. It is rumored that he will offer a proposition to allow for foreigners to vote in municipal affairs.

The Liberals review their grievances against Senator Zayas for not advising with them previously to conferences with the Advisory Commission. There is rivalry in the ranks, and rivalry between the two candidates for the office of president, and just now it hangs in the balance whether Zayas or Gomez will get the most votes when the election is carried out for the next president for Cuba.

Gen. Pedro Diaz recently telegraphed Gen. Rodriguez, in the name of Gen. Varona and a large number of officers of the wars of independence, favoring the increase in the rural guards. Mayor Ignacio Ayala of Guines has resigned and Governor Magoon has appointed Señor Leandro Rodriguez to this office, which he held during President Palma's administration.

Ex-President Palma in the press, publicly denies the truth of an account published in the Lucha of a recent visit to ex-President Palma and states that the opinions attributed to him are a tissue of falsehoods, given either intentionally or through carelessness, by persons whom he had received as friends in his house. His home is at Bayamo.

"Rebelde" attacks Alfredo Zayas on account of his not calling a meeting of the

convention of which he is president. "Rebelde" publishes a communication signed by Messrs. Gonzalo Perez, Morua Delgado, J. I. Colon, Loynaz del Castillo, Malberti and Arnautó, as well as others, demanding an immediate convocation of the national convention for discussion and instruction for Liberals, who are numbered now in the Advisory Commission.

José de Armas, better known under his pen name Justo Lara, continues his propaganda in favor of the establishment of an American protectorate over Cuba. He has issued two pamphlets on this subject. He says in part: "Instead of the farcical protectorate established by the Platt amendment, the duty of the United States is to re-establish the Cuban republic under a better protectorate, that is, on a more stable basis than before, dividing with the Cubans the responsibility specified in the Treaty of Paris, and without any other purpose than that of maintaining forever in Cuba peace, justice and freedom."

The new conservative party has adopted several resolutions incorporated in their platform. Amendment of the constitution so as to give greater centralization or unity to the state. Reduction of rural guards and maintenance of an army. To substitute a per diem for the salaries of representatives and councilmen. To negotiate a more advantageous reciprocity treaty with the United States upon the expiration of the present one, which will soon expire. To grant the voting franchise to foreigners in municipal elections, and reorganization of the judicial power.

The consensus of opinion of the organizers of this new party is that the Platt law is inefficacious to prevent revolutions, although it has sufficed to re-establish public order.

RAILWAY MATTERS

THE CUBA RAILROAD

The roadbed is being heavily rock ballasted in many places, and as a consequence trains run easier and faster. As fast as possible the whole line will be ballasted wherever needed.

The section-houses and wooden stations along the line have all been painted and otherwise improved. The station at Bartle is rapidly nearing completion. It is a very handsome stone building, and now one of the best looking stations on the line.

The company is soon to begin the improvement of the Alto Cedro lands. This property was partly improved some time ago, and wide avenues cut through the forest, but for some reason the work stopped and the avenues became clogged with shrubbery. It is understood that the work will be pushed to completion. The land is good and Alto Cedro as a junction point to Antilla and Nipe Bay on the north and



ALFREDO ZAYAS.

Santiago on the south, is in a location which will rapidly develop. The land is held at high figures.

THE CUBA RAILROAD OPERATING A NEW BRANCH LINE.

The use of the "volanta" to go from Cacocúm to Holguín is now a thing of the past, thanks to the branch line built by the Cuba Railroad Co., and which has been in operation for some weeks. Two trains are being run in each direction daily.

The schedule is as follows:

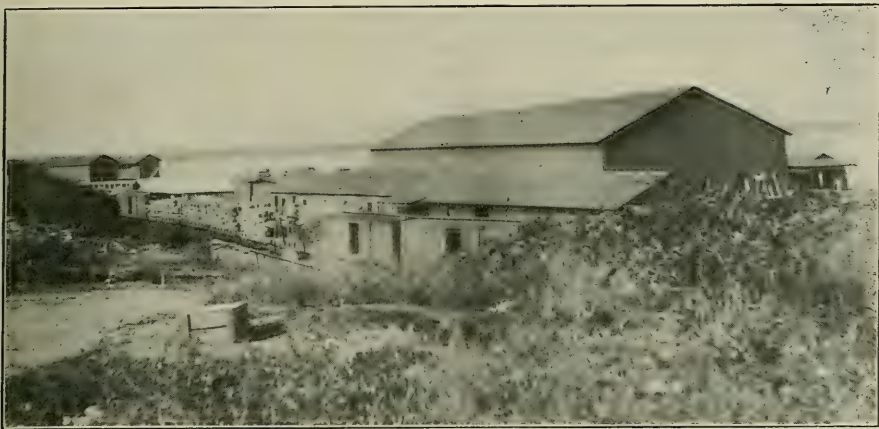
Leave..... Cacocúm		Arrive	
No. 73.	No. 71.	No. 70.	No. 72.
6.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	6.00 P.M.
Arrive..... Holguín		Leave	
No. 73.	No. 71.	No. 70.	No. 72.
7.30 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.

The through passenger train from Havana to Santiago gets to Cacocúm daily at 6.20 P. M. Train No. 73 leaves Cacocúm for Holguín ten minutes afterwards.

The through passenger train from Santiago to Havana gets to Cacocúm daily at 9.25 A. M. Train No. 71 leaves Cacocúm for Holguín five minutes after.

Persons desirous of going to Gibara, on the north coast, can go to Holguín and from there to Gibara on trains of the Gibara and Holguín Railway.

Rumor states that the entire control of railroads in Cuba will be in the hands of the United Railways of Havana and that the merger will embrace the consolidation of many millions of stock. Underwood Underdown and a party of capitalists from London have visited Havana and have returned to England after the completion of the business which brought them to Cuba.



The railroad and steamship wharf at Antilla, Nipe Bay.

NEW BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

ANTILLA.

The Cuba Company will build eighteen new cement block-houses, and contracts have been let for ten. The houses are for the use of the employees of the company.

A car system is promised for Camaguey, and engineers are beginning the preliminary work. Ground was broken near the Jatibonico river on February 12 last, and the building of a bridge begun. Jiqui wood was used in the construction of the bridge, which will be something over 50 feet long. The company backing the enterprise is the Royal Securities Corporation, of Halifax and Montreal. There will be an election for offices early in April, but for the present W. B. Ross, K. C., of Halifax, is president of both companies.

The city will be well covered by the railway, but the main purpose is to build up the city's suburbs. The company has 437 acres southeast of Camaguey and are breaking these up into building lots. The price asked is \$600 to \$1,000 per lot. The company are already laying concrete sidewalks, conduits, macadam roads, and curbing, and in addition sufficient ground has been reserved for an extensive park. The suburban residence idea has taken strong hold of the city dwellers of Cuba, and propositions of this kind, with improvements already to hand, and others in contemplation, are favored. Some of the best people in Camaguey have already bought lots in the new section.

The new reservoir for Camaguey has been held up owing to the recent disturbances, and as a consequence the city suffers for lack of water, which is peddled in the streets, brought in wagons from the rivers near by. It is none too clean, and is, there-

and found the telegraph lines and postal fore, unhealthy. Nevertheless, the people are compelled to buy this water for household necessities. It sells for a cent or two per gallon. Some of the residents have cisterns, which keep them and their neighbors supplied, but the abnormal drought has dried up many springs and the supply of good drinking water is limited. There is no more important improvement needed for the city than the building of the reservoir. The money required for the project, some \$600,000, was appropriated some time ago.

The Royal Bank of Canada building is rapidly nearing completion. It is a handsome structure, and is in a very prominent location facing the Plaza de las Mercedes.

The Bank of Nova Scotia purposes opening a branch office in Cienfuegos. An excellent site has been found on the corner of San Carlos street and the Plaza, near the Liceo.

Purdy & Henderson have made a contract to erect a new hotel on the lots on Zulueta, Monserrate and Neptune streets, and near the Hotel Leal. This will be five stories high and furnished with every modern improvement. The work will be begun within a few days.

An electric plant will be installed in Matanzas. The firm of Charles Hempel has the concession.

Major Greble, supervisor of the department of government, and Colonel Charles Hernandez, director of posts, made a tour through the island and scrutinized the plans for a proposed government telegraph line, which is to follow the line of the Cuba Railway from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba. While in Camaguey they selected a site for the wireless telegraph station, the equipment of which is now on the way to Cuba. They have chosen Punta Diamante as the station.

These officials visited Nuevitas, Ciego de Avila, Comocum, Holguin, Chappara and Puerto Padre, as well as the first named, and found the telegraph lines and postal services quite satisfactory.

Two additional wireless stations will be established at Guantanamo between that place and the Caves, about eight miles away.

The new Cuba Canal was opened on January 18 at Cardenas, and the Munson steamship "Cubana" was the first to inaugurate the canal, and it only took seventeen minutes for her passage from the first buoy at the entrance. This is a matter of great improvement for Cardenas transportation, and vessels will not be obliged to anchor near Cayo Piedra.

Montoro and Zayas called upon the governor to ask him to hasten in Matanzas the work of erecting a bridge across the San Juan and Marti rivers, and also to promote the construction of roads between Matanzas and Corral Falso and Loma de Naranjos.

Contractor Dady has begun work on the canal which will open a passage for ships from the harbor up Matadero creek to Cristina station. This enterprise will cost about \$800,000.

Holguin looks for new school and other improvements, and Governor Magoon has promised an appropriation of \$45,000.

Guantanamo wants a new market, and the extension of the aqueduct to other towns, and the Governor is considering the matter.

Cabañas and Morro Castle are now connected with the palace by telephone, by means of a cable under Havana harbor.

It is proposed to extend the Malecon to the Paula dock. The cost would be about \$200,000.

The inauguration of the electric line in Santiago de Cuba took place on January 21.

A committee visited Governor Magoon in regard to the aqueduct for Matanzas for which Congress voted \$45,000. The Governor replied that as soon as possible this work will be taken up.

A permit has been issued for the construction of a dock on the Almendares River and has been approved by the Provisional Board of Agriculture.

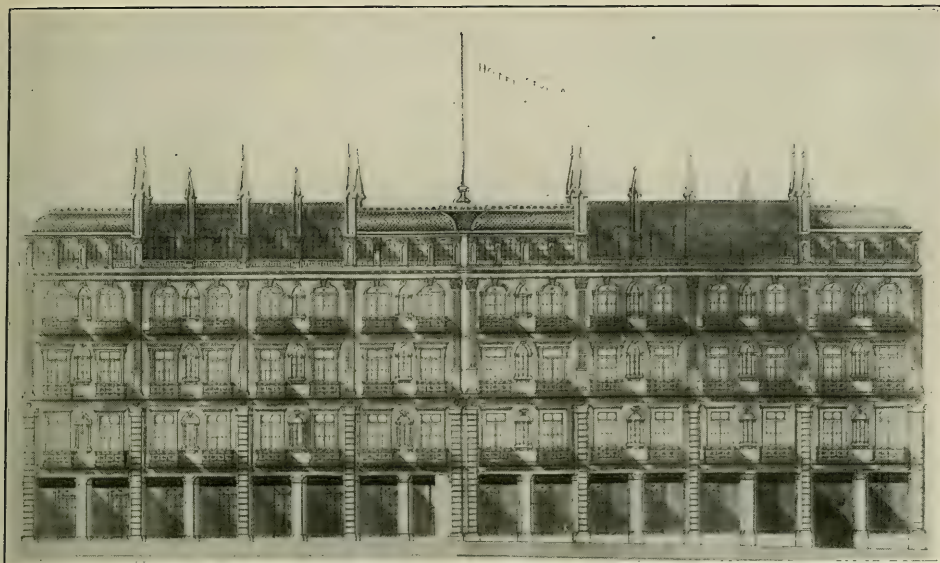
The Havana Coal Co. has also been authorized to enlarge its embankment at Casa Blanca.

A NEW HOTEL FOR HAVANA.

Work on the building of this hotel will begin not later than March, and will be finished about December, 1907. There will be 400 rooms in all, of which 300 will be with bath rooms. The hotel has a fine location on the Prado, on the corner of Animas street. The projectors of this new enterprise are the following: Knickerbocker Trust Co., of New York; M. H. Lewis, of the Cuba Eastern Railroad; José Marimon, president of the Spanish Bank, and of the firm of Branet & Co., importers and exporters, Havana; M. J. Mandalay, attorney for the Cuba Central, and Antonio Colas, president of a brick manufacturing concern at San Cristobal. Mr. Fernando C. Mesa, the agent for the property, said that \$200,000 cash had been paid for the lot on which the new hotel was to stand, and that the appreciation in Havana real estate had been so pronounced that if the owners wished to sell he had an offer to buy at an advance of 50 per cent. over the purchase price. He said also they were desirous of securing adjoining property for further improvements.



The Almendares River near Havana.



Zulueta street.

Trocadero street.

THE NEW HOTEL SEVILLA, HAVANA.

The Hotel Sevilla, jointly owned by the proprietors of the Hotel Inglaterra and the Hotel Pasaje, is nearing completion and will be ready for next season's tourists. At least two hotels with all the comforts and sanitary conveniences American living demands will accordingly house visitors next year.

The illustration at the top of this page is of a very handsome building.

Improvements have been made in the arsenal—two new piers and a new wharf, which are among the finest in Havana harbor. Three or four vessels can be unloaded at the same time. The water is deep enough for the largest transport to anchor near by, thus avoiding the costly and tardy way of unloading now practiced. The two piers are 105 meters apart, and both piers and wharf have double tracks and turn-tables. This work was begun in July.

The three new large warehouse sheds are 100 x 13 meters, and are being used for army stores and offices. Army supplies are distributed from this central point throughout the island. Transportation will be easier after the Havana Central railroad brings its line close to the Arsenal. It is estimated that the demolition of buildings, re-erection, construction of new wharves, warehouses and so forth, will amount to about \$800,000, and this expense will be borne by the Havana Central Railroad Co. in settlement for their right of way through the Arsenal grounds. The engineering and contractor's work is under the direction of the T. L. Huston Contracting Co. It is expected this new road

will be in running order by the last of January. The new line enters the Arsenal grounds on the Factoria street side and goes along the curve of the northern wall, coming out on Egido street, almost opposite San Isidoro street. This will be doubtless one of the best railroad terminals in Havana.

Applications are being made to the Provisional Government requesting the demolition of old ramshackle buildings along Trocadero, Zulueta and Colon streets, and that a new park shall be laid in this site.

The city council has granted a permit to the National Bank of Cuba to establish a restaurant and roof garden on the top floor of the new building. The building is almost ready for occupancy.

The Provisional Government has issued directions for the department of public works to build a road without delay between San Antonio de los Baños and Alquizar, in response to the petition of Messrs. Luis Marx and other gentlemen. This cart road is badly needed.

The Havana Provincial Council asks for a road to be laid to the town of Wajay. Senor Agramonte offered to contribute \$1,000, provided it were extended to his estate.

The faculty of the Chicago University are interested in the project to establish a permanent station in the tropics for the study of Cuban flora and other matters by their students. Possibly this station may be started near Santa Catalina, which is well adapted for that purpose.

MILITARY

The naval forces at Guantanamo are to be strengthened, and the station improved. A cable will soon be laid between Guantanamo and Sandy Hook.

Three companies of engineers under command of Major Reese will work at the completion of a correct map of the Island of Cuba. They desire to finish this task before the rainy season begins. There are now seven companies of engineers, comprising 600 men.

It is rumored that the American troops now stationed at Ciego de Avila will be removed to Ceballos, about seven miles away, as this is a very desirable location.

Lieutenant Mitchell of Company H, engineers, and his men, completed three new maps of Las Tunas and that district.

Colonel Wotherspoon will visit Guantanamo to inspect the fortifications there.

Lieut. Mitchell has gone to Holguin to complete the work on his map of that district.

Captain Markham and his detail arrived early in February at Camp Columbia, after their reconnoissance through Santiago de Cuba province for the purpose of drawing up a new map.

SANITATION

An appropriation of \$19,084.16 has been assigned for special sanitation in Cruces and other places in Cuba.

War is still being waged on the mosquito and the sanitary inspector with his squad goes from house to house. And new regulations in building, repairs and improvements are being put into force. It is obligatory for landlords to keep their houses in good condition. A census has been taken recently in Havana.

Saloonkeepers protested against the recent rulings of the sanitary department and appealed to Governor Magoon. A polite reply enforced obedience to hygienic requirements.

An appropriation of thirty thousand dollars has been granted by Governor Magoon for the sanitary expenses incurred by the Army of Pacification.

Governor Magoon has ordered that the new board of sanitation shall proceed to introduce needed reforms throughout the small towns, and to co-operate with the municipal governments. The members of this board are Colonel Black, of Public Works Major Greble, Acting Secretary of the Island, and Major Kean, in charge of sanitation.

IMMIGRATION

The "Combate" of Camaguey states that labor is not scarce in the country and believes that planters desire to pay lower wages. "La Tribuna," of Santiago, declares that there is a demand for more laborers, otherwise the crop of next season will be a failure.

The "Economista" avers that the lack of field hands is a serious drawback. It says that labor commands from \$1.50 to \$2 per day in Santa Clara, but laborers with families find this insufficient and can obtain more in Camaguey and the eastern district.

The Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of the Provisional Governor to this question. It adds that the immigration law approved by the Cuban government ought to be put into effect at once and every inducement offered to bring immigrants from Europe as well as Porto Rico. The Chamber of Commerce seconds the request.

The "Diario de la Marina" sums up by saying that it is possible that there may be too many men at Camaguey and too few on the plantations of Havana, Matanzas and las Villas, and that wages are now offered at a figure never reached before.

FINANCIAL

The general balance sheet of the National Bank of Cuba at the close of business December 31, 1906, is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash	\$4,683,234.42
Bonds and stocks owned.....	3,769,994.39
Loans, discounts, time bills, furniture, bank building, Sundry accounts, etc.	\$19,474,629.14
LIABILITIES.	
Capital & surplus.....	\$5,500,000.00
*Undivided profits.	263,735.22
Deposits	\$5,763,735.22
	13,710,893.92
Total	\$19,474,629.14

* Deduct \$200,000 four per cent. semi-annual dividend, payable January 1, 1907.
(Signed) A. OLAVARRIA, Cashier.

ATTEST:

Edmund G. Vaughan, President.
W. A. Merchant, Vice-President.

Senor José Marimon has been elected president of the Spanish Bank of Havana. For many years he was associated with the banking house of C. Brauet & Co. at Santiago

BANKING METHODS IN CUBA.

Under the tenure of Spain no effort was made to afford the Cubans an opportunity to bank their savings, nor were the usual channels, found in other countries for the distribution of money, given attention, says United States Consul Baehr of Cienfuegos. He calls attention to the many banking institutions now in operation, the Royal Bank of Canada, which has branches all over Cuba and which has recently bought out the Banco del Comercio business the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Trust Company of Cuba and the National Bank of Cuba. Of the latter he says:

"The bank has a savings department which serves to bring money into circulation, in addition to the bank's capital. Local loans are made and used for the development of business in each section. The surplus of one section is transmitted for loans in other sections where there is a demand for money. This prevents the money from being concentrated in Habana, and gives facilities for the development of the several sections of the island, instead of one particular section."

Aside from the slightly structure now nearing completion the bank purposes to erect buildings of uniform design in the principal cities of the island.

COMMERCIAL

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA FOR 1906:

The following is a synopsis of the most important items in the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor issued January 26, 1907:

IMPORTS.

The imports decreased \$10,000,000 below 1905. The fall is attributed to a reduction in prices of sugar, of which the quantity imported in 1906 was greater than in any earlier year. The import figures for 1905 were \$95,857,856, and for 1906 \$85,055,295.

Sugar importations for eleven months ending November, 1906, were 2,680,687,271 pounds, valued at \$56,344,473, while for the corresponding months of 1905 the importations were 2,283,094,054 pounds, valued at \$69,573,899.

Average price per pound in 1906, 2.12c., and in 1905, 3.05c.

Other importations for the same period were as follows:

Leaf tobacco	\$14,098,105
Cigars and cigarettes.....	3,938,089
Iron ore	2,145,284
Bananas	1,202,979
Molasses	625,289

EXPORTS.

Exports to the island have increased two million dollars over 1905. They were larger than any other year.

Total value in 1906, \$46,491,944, against \$44,569,812. In the year 1903, preceding the beginning of the present reciprocity treaty with Cuba, our exports were \$23,504,417.

Our exportations show a greater number and variety, and are as follows:

Manufactures of iron	Wheat	Flour.
and steel,	Lumber,	
Lard,	Boots and shoes,	
Bituminous coal,	Cattle,	
Cars and carriages,	Vegetables,	
Eggs,	Instruments and ap-	
Cotton cloths, etc.,	paratus,	
Electrical machinery,	Hams,	
Pork,	Lard compounds,	
Bacon,	Crude mineral oil,	
Refined mineral oil,	Paper,	
Hardware,	Sewing machines.	
Locomotives,		

Forty-five and one-third per cent. of Cuba's imports came from the United States.

Eighty-six and one-half per cent. of Cuba's exports went to the United States.

The Publicity League purposes to work for the increase of Cuban trade and business generally. The president is Walter Stanton, vice-president of the Havana Bond & Trust Company; J. N. Lanuza, first vice-president; Rafael Fernandez, second vice-president; W. A. Merchant, third vice-president. The directors are H. Runken, of Upman & Co.; F. J. Sherman, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada; Robert Orr, manager of the United Railways; R. Truffin; Frank Robins, and Blair Robertson, manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. All well known in business circles.

A visit of inspection is planned by Major Terrell, supervisor of the treasury department, to all the custom houses on the island.

The United Commercial Club of Cuba has issued its economic program, which demands a reform in the liquor law and a reduction of 30 per cent. of the contribution for the Provisional Councils, and establishment of American money as the basis of transaction to attract to the city representatives of all taxpayers.

Many complaints are being made against the custom house for broken packages. A plan for better protection of goods is under discussion, as well as for warehouses where goods will be better cared for.

The American Club recently appointed a committee on trade and commerce. Walter Stanton, vice-president of the Havana Bond and Trust Company, is chairman.

Liquor manufacturers are protesting against the internal revenue regulations, and have decided to appeal to Governor Magoon.

BRICK AND TILE FACTORY.

The new brick and tile factory at San Cristobal is now almost completed and will soon be in full operation. It belongs to a Cuban company. The plant is an extensive one, costing about a hundred thousand dollars. It occupies a convenient location on the railroad just east of town and inexhaustible beds of fine clay are at hand. Besides brick the company expects to make the French roofing tile, now so extensively used in the island.

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

Lemons, Oranges, Grapefruit and Olives at Ceballos—The Most Satisfactory Varieties and Insect Pest Remedies.

Mr. W. C. Hewitt is the superintendent of the Citrus Fruit Department at Ceballos, and in an interview with the CUBA REVIEW representative regarding the varieties of citrus fruits, his experience had proven most desirable, and some insect pests and remedies, spoke as follows:

Scab was somewhat prevalent, he said, appearing on lemons and grapefruit in the shape of warts or swellings. It appeared originally in Florida some 16 years ago, and attacks the leaves first, some species of oranges being particularly susceptible. The remedy was Mr. Hewitt's own formula and is as follows: Make a thick paste of 5 oz. of carbonate of copper and one pint of water; then add 2 pints of ammonia, 28% strength in Cuba, stir and add 50 gallons of water. Apply by spraying, pressure to be not less than 120 lbs. He could not give exact times of application, experience

should teach this, but as scab appears on the fruit when only as large as a pea, close watching of the groves and prompt spraying are obviously necessary.

Lemons can be grown profitably if picked and shipped in September. He made money in Florida doing this. California is a formidable competitor, having a crop all the year round, while Cuba has but one season only.

Of grapefruit he found the following varieties the most satisfactory, there being no appreciable difference in the yield or vigor of growth.

Watters, principally silver Cluster Orking, and Marsh's seedless.

In oranges he found the pineapple for early crop, and late Valencias and Harts Tardiff for late satisfactory. The pineapple was ready in the early part of December to January, and the Valencia April to middle of May. Harts Tardiff was eatable in January, but did not color up well until April.

The rust mite was vigorously sprayed against, sulphur being used with success. The spraying should begin when the fruit appears, and about once every month or six weeks thereafter.

He had tried olives as an experiment and had planted rooted slips from California two years ago. These had grown well and were now about 7 feet high, looking thrifty and strong. He would make no prediction as to the ultimate success of the experiment.

Olive trees bear, he said, when four or five years old. They are hardy, but the bloom is tender, storms, drought, heavy winds, etc., work much injury. As yet, no insect pest had appeared on the trees.

The varieties planted were the Manzanillo, Rubra and Mission.

For the ordinary scale infesting orange trees, whale oil soap proved efficacious.



The steamer La Gloria. When the Zanja is deepened, and this work will soon begin, the vessel will ply between Nuevitas and Port Viaro.



An American Wonder lemon tree in Cuba, about 4 years old. The tree grows freely and yields bounteously. This fruit is used like the smaller lemons in the making of marmalades, lemonade and pies. Some specimens of fruit recently seen weighed four pounds.

Mr. J. G. Airth, a fruit grower of large experience in Florida, was visited at his new home on the outskirts of Camaguey, where he has a large acreage under cultivation, and out of his varied experience said as follows.

"Regarding general conditions," he said, "the lands in times of drought bake and get very hard, and in the rainy season get too wet. The soil must have stable manure to lighten it. Back of Camaguey," he continued, "the mountains were full of bat manure and a fine mixture for this purpose when stable manure could not be procured, was bat manure and wood ashes. Potash fertilizer and cottonseed meal were likewise good." He also strongly advocated a mulch, as the soil does not pack so quickly if the sun cannot get directly at the ground. The weeds were hard to eradicate. Three years' steady and skilful cultivation had failed to get rid of them. Seeds in clods of earth keep for many years and it was almost impossible to cultivate them out of existence. Asparagus with him was not a success, but cabbages, beets, turnips, carrots, onions and tomatoes grew fine and yielded big crops.

Some two years ago he planted pecans, but they were a total failure. He believed that he should have started the seeds in bamboo pots and would thus

have been enabled to transplant them without injury by planting pot and plant where the trees were to stand.

He said in conclusion that if Cuba's soil is thoroughly worked the results are simply colossal in point of production.

Mr. Whipple, another American of Camaguey, a neighbor of Mr. Airth, recently sold the bulk of his lands at a very large increase over the original price paid, reserving a choice portion for his own requirements.

The new Hotel Plaza in Camaguey is in full operation, and is a pretentious and inviting structure, well situated near the railway station. Mr. Grossman, the owner, was formerly manager of the Hotel Camaguey, and is consequently well qualified to conduct a modern hotel.

BYATI.

There is a Swedish colony at this place, and its manager and owner is Dr. A. Linn, of Minneapolis. At present there are 50 to 75 people in the colony, though many Norwegian immigrants are coming. There is a comfortable-looking hotel on the property, also managed by Dr. Linn, and a sugar mill is contemplated. The investment is 30,000 to 40,000 acres. The land appears to be of first-class quality, but between the property and the railroad is a deep ravine with a river which in the rainy season runs swift and deep.

LA GLORIA.

There is not yet a complete service to La Gloria from Nuevitas by steamer as was hoped. The new boat cannot get through the zanja and passengers from Nuevitas and La Gloria are transferred to and from a sailboat in order to complete their journey. The sailboat leaves Nuevitas on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at about 10.30 A. M., and the destination is reached by evening. At Viaro, where La Gloria passengers disembark, a conveyance meets them and carries them over the few miles remaining. It is believed there will be no further delay in the dredging of the channel, which when completed will give a comparatively quick service to the colony. The recent disturbances have held up many improvements in other parts of the island, and the dredging of the channel and the new road to Camaguey have shared the same fate.

PROFITABLE FEEDING OF POULTRY.

Poultry can be raised with a very small expenditure, and the raising of cheap and nutritious foods for home consumption is sound economy. It will obviate the outlay of money for comparatively expensive imported foodstuffs, which are for the most part of less nutritive value.—"Agricultural News," Barbados.

WATER FOR BEES.

Mr. R. Beuhne, the president of the Victorian Apiarists' Association, writing in the Journal of Agriculture of Victoria, says:

"Few bee keepers are aware of what amount of water is required by a colony of bees during the summer months, and how important it is that a permanent supply should be available within a reasonably short distance of an apiary. Drinking troughs should be placed at a distance of about 100 feet from the building, and the same distance from the nearest hives. This distance is necessary, otherwise the bees, when flying to and from the water, interfere with work in the apiary, and also cause confusion at swarming time. There should be two drinking troughs, and placed on a stand at a height of three feet from the ground in order to prevent poultry going to them. If only one large trough is used the bees are too much concentrated, and a good deal of fighting and stinging takes place occasionally."

PROPAGATION OF TOMATOES BY CUTTINGS.

Seed from a good American variety of tomato, locally grown, does not produce such large fruit as seed direct. It is, however, very easily grown from cuttings. A planter in Barbados has thus grown tomatoes without using any seed for ten years.—Agricultural News, Barbados.

SPRAYING CATTLE FOR INSECTS.

In South Africa it is now admitted that the most successful mixture for killing insects on cattle is water and kerosene oil, which is applied on the cattle by means of a spray pump. It is a simpler and cheaper method of getting rid of insects on animals than dipping the cattle.

The ideal pump for cattle spraying would be an apparatus capable of supplying two lines of hose, one on each side of the cattle race, with an unvarying percentage of oil in the mixture, and which would not easily get out of order in ordinary usage. No pump yet made fulfills these seemingly simple requirements, but it is not too much to expect that material improvements on the best of the present pumps can and will be made, particularly if cattle spraying becomes common.

A sprayer which would operate on both sides of the cattle at the same time would, it is thought, have a great advantage in the market, as it is necessary to have two sprayers to accomplish this end, thereby making the expense double.

PROFITABLE BROOM CORN.

The highest price is commanded by long, straight, tough stems, which are bright green when dry. The Dwarf variety of broom corn produces a short brush. This is somewhat difficult to harvest. The Evergreen variety is good all round. The Mohawk variety is earlier, but the yield is smaller.

Further particulars regarding cultivation, cutting, drying and baling, will be found in the West India Bulletin, Vol. VII.

LIME INDUSTRY IN THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. G. Whitfield Smith, Commissioner of Carriacou, points out in the Grenada "Chronicle" that from a small beginning the lime industry has taken first place in Dominica and Montserrat. He says further:

"Lime trees are generally planted at 15 feet apart, or 193 trees to the acre. When in full bearing a tree will yield from 1,200 to 1,800 limes per annum. The yield of an estate, under ordinarily favorable circumstances, may be estimated at 190 barrels per acre."

Assuming that the limes are converted into raw juice, Mr. Smith's figures show that an acre will give handsome returns when prices are good. But as the market for raw juice is limited, it may be necessary to concentrate. By concentrating the juice the planter will still obtain excellent returns. It is claimed by a successful lime planter in Dominica that "it is an incontestable fact that it will yield the greatest returns on the capital invested of any industry in the West Indies."

GENERAL NOTES

Major Kean has mapped out hygienic measures to be introduced into schools, which will benefit the health of the children, viz.: A system of physical culture which will be of benefit to many. In the rural districts, particularly, the present generation shows the ill effects of the war and the reconcentration edict, in impaired physical forces.

The sub-committee of the Legislative commission has resolved to take a census of the island and it is hoped that this will be carried out speedily, as one is greatly needed now.

Dr. Lincoln Zayas, acting secretary of public instruction, has presented for Governor Magoon's approval a decree making attendance at school obligatory for children in Cuba, and this act will go into effect in March.

The seismic station at the college of the Jesuits was opened recently at Lujane, at the Quinta "La Asuncion." The two instruments which have been put up are so delicate that they cannot be operated within any city.

Among the resolutions recently passed by the sub-committee on Civil Service law was one that preference shall be given in appointments to patriots who have suffered during the Cuban wars. Another that women may fill any office save such as may be unfitted to their sex. Persons from 16 to 70 years of age shall be eligible to office.

Upon the recommendation of Colonel Crowder, Governor Magoon has agreed to pay \$7,000 to Father Gonzalo of Trinidad for injuries suffered by his school buildings in consequence of soldiers being quartered in that building.

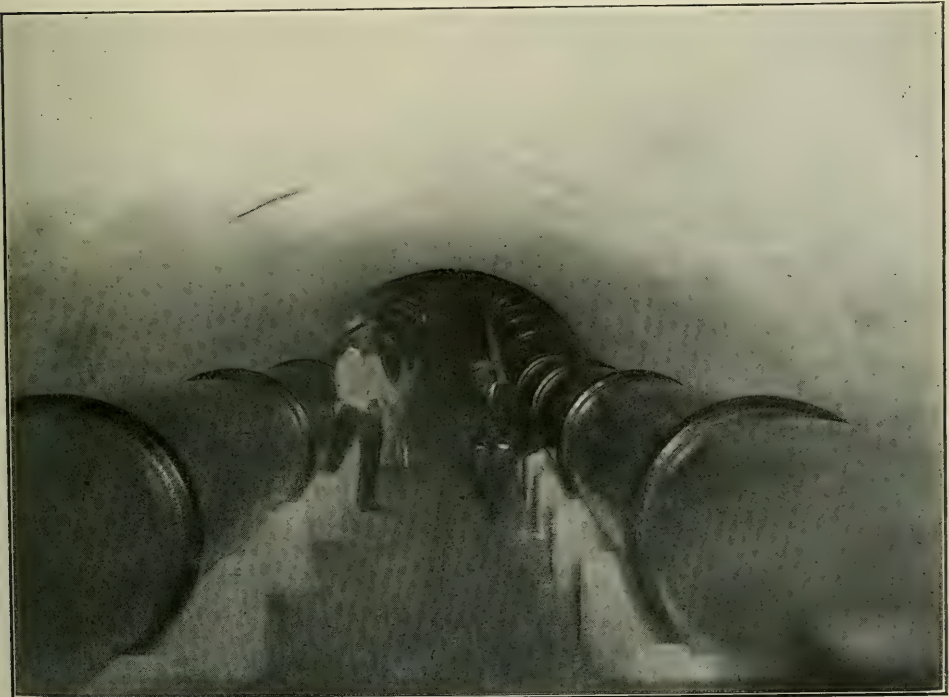
NOTES FROM SAGUA.

The sugar crop in Sagua is being made without the slightest hindrance, thanks to ideal atmospheric conditions, and it is estimated that the crop of this jurisdiction, estimated at 750,000 bags, will exceed 800,000.

The custom house collections in January were \$37,392.50.

The trade and all the producing classes have petitioned the Provisional Governor to dredge the port, and in all probability the work will soon be begun. With this, in a comparatively short time, the market of Sagua could count on a port for ships of 20 feet draft.

The sanitary condition of Sagua is good.



BRINGING WATER TO HAVANA.

The tunnel under the Almendares river. The springs are on the farther side of the river from Havana and the water is conducted under the river through this tunnel in the cast iron pipes seen at both sides. The walls of this tunnel are so well made that there is no leakage of river water into it and its floor is always dry.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Specially written for CUBA REVIEW by URNER-BARRY CO., New York.

Fairly large quantities of Cuban vegetables have arrived during the past few weeks and continued free receipts are expected. Tomatoes, which have comprised the greater part of recent arrivals, sold a few weeks ago from \$4 to \$4.50 per carrier for best grades. Since then prices have steadily declined, due to the extremely cold weather prevailing at United States markets. At the present writing, business is almost at a standstill, owing to the decreased consumptive demand, and fancy are bringing \$2 to \$2.50 only, while \$1.25 to \$1.50 is being realized on choice. Small sales have been made at slightly better prices. The market for Florida tomatoes has also declined, but not so extensively, as the quality has been better. Cuban tomatoes have been softer and show a yellowish instead of reddish cast. Complaint has been made that recent arrivals were slightly chilled or frozen. Investigation shows that notwithstanding the best precaution, it is impossible to prevent some damage by cold during zero weather while carting a mile or more from receiving dock to produce section. This applies to all vegetables.

Okra, which is marketed chiefly here, is in good demand. Prices are steady with ample supply, but no congestion. Long finger or short stub varieties have ranged from \$2 to \$3 per carrier.

Peppers are plentiful with the Ruby King variety prevailing. This variety is not so popular in New York as Bull Nose. The latter are bringing \$5 to \$5.50, but some of inferior grade and condition have sold at \$4 and lower. Many Ruby Kings show considerable decay and about one-third show red. Buyers are paying \$2.50 to \$3 for best grades.

Eggplants are scarce and \$6 to \$8 per box has been paid for good size and uniform quality stock. The quality, however, has been poor and repacking has frequently been necessary, which has cut original shipments in two. For better quality excellent prices could be obtained, as best grades of Floridas are selling at \$11 to \$12 or more.

White squash has been in fair supply and when choice sold readily from \$2.50 to \$3 per box. The demand is confined largely to fine stock and poor squash is difficult to dispose of on any reasonable basis.

Some lima beans of very good quality recently received from Cuba are selling at \$6 to \$8 per bushel crate. As limas are in very limited supply from any section most of the year, prices usually rule high, and it would seem that growers might give this vegetable more attention with advantage.

Cucumbers are arriving in small quantities and show fair quality. Late sales have been at \$3 to \$3.50 per tomato crate for average best, with poorer grades ranging down to \$2 to \$2.50.

Cuban onions have commenced to arrive in quantity and while \$3.25 per crate was realized a week or ten days ago, market at present is not above \$2.75 to \$2.85, rarely \$3. Advices to receivers here indicate a small crop of onions and prices are likely to rule comparatively high until the Bermuda crop matures. The shortage of onions has induced some dealers to obtain stock from distant points and several cars were recently bought in Colorado. These were twelve days in transit, and while shipped in fine condition reached here, so deteriorated that only the cheapest trade could be interested.

A few pineapples of very good quality are arriving with each steamer. Sales range from \$2 to \$2.25 for choice 24 sizes, down to \$1.50 to \$1.60 for small pines, and a few in 'wasty' condition have been shaded still lower.

Owing to few arrivals, no settled prices prevail for oranges and other citrus fruits. Stock received shows wide range in quality, but is generally poor and too wasteful to command profitable returns.

FRUTAS Y VERDURAS CUBANAS.

Escrito expresamente para THE CUBA REVIEW por URNER-BARRY CO., de Nueva York.

Durante las últimas semanas han llegado á esta plaza grandes partidas de verduras cubanas, y se espera que los arribos continúen en abundancia. Los tomates, que constituyeron la mayor parte de los últimos arribos, se vendieron hace pocas semanas de \$4 á \$4.50 el huacal de los de clase superior. Después de esas ventas, los precios han bajado constantemente debido al tiempo extremadamente frío que ha reinado en los mercados de los Estados Unidos. En el momento de escribir estas

líneas, las transacciones están casi paralizadas á causa de la disminución de la demanda para el consumo, cotizándose las clases extra finas sólo de \$2 á \$2.50, y las finas de \$1.25 á \$1.50. Se han realizado algunas ventas á precios no tanto mayores. Los precios por tomates de la Florida han bajado también pero no tanto, pues la calidad ha sido mejor. Los tomates cubanos eran más blandos y con un tinte amarillento en lugar de rojo. Se han oído quejas de que los últimamente recibidos estaban un poco pasmados ó helados. Por investigaciones hechas, se ha sabido que no obstante las mayores precauciones que se tomen, es imposible evitar los efectos de una temperatura á cero mientras el fruto se trasporta á una milla ó más desde el muelle al centro consumidor. Esto se refiere á todas las verduras.

El quimbombó, que se vende aquí casi exclusivamente, tiene buena demanda. Los precios son sostenidos con abundante existencia, pero sin estar abarrotado el mercado. Las clases largas y de zoquete corto se han cotizado de \$2 á \$3 el huacal.

Grande es la existencia de ajíes, abundando la clase Ruby King. Esta clase no es tan solicitada en Nueva York como la de Bull Nose. Esta última se está cotizando de \$5 á \$5.50, pero algunas partidas inferiores y en no buen estado se vendieron á \$4 y menos. Muchos de los Ruby Kings están pasados y como un tercio son rojos. Los consumidores están pagando de \$2.50 á \$3 por las clases mejores.

Las berenjenas están escasas, habiéndose pagado de \$6 á \$8 por la caja de las de buen tamaño y calidad uniforme. La calidad, no obstante, ha sido inferior habiendo sido necesario reempacar el fruto, lo que ha reducido los arribos á la mitad. La de calidad mejor se paga á excelente precio, pues las mejores de la Florida se venden de \$11 á \$12 y más.

Reguiar ha sido la demanda por calabaza blanca, vendiéndose la fina de \$2.50 á \$3 la caja. La demanda se limita principalmente á la clase superior, siendo difícil dar salida á la de calidad inferior.

Algunas partidas de habas de muy buena calidad recibidas recientemente de Cuba, se están vendiendo de \$6 á \$8 el canasto de 35 litros. Como quiera que las existencias de habas es muy limitada durante todo el año, las cotizaciones se mantienen altas por lo general, pareciendo lógico que los agricultores deberían dedicar más atención á esta verdura y recibir provecho.

Los pepinos se están recibiendo en pequeñas partidas que parecen de regular calidad. Las últimas ventas se hicieron de \$3 á \$3.50 el cesto por clase regular, cotizándose los de calidad inferior de \$2 á \$2.50.

Los arribos de cebollas cubanas están siendo abundantes, y si bien hace una semana ó diez días se vendieron á razón de \$3.25 el cesto, la cotización al presente no excede de \$2.75 á \$2.85 y rara vez á \$3. Las noticias recibidas por los importadores de esta plaza indican que la cosecha de cebollas será escasa, por lo que es probable que los precios se mantengan altos hasta que madure la cosecha de Bermuda. La escasez de cebollas ha inducido á algunos comerciantes á obtener este fruto de puntos lejanos habiéndose traído hace poco varios carros llenos de cebollas compradas en Colorado, los cuales estuvieron doce días en tránsito, y aunque el fruto se embarcó en magníficas condiciones, llegó en tal mal estado que sólo pudo venderse á precios muy bajos.

Por todos los vapores se están recibiendo piñas de muy buena calidad, variando los precios de \$2 á \$2.25 por las escogidas de tamaño 24 hasta de \$1.50 á \$1.60 por las de tamaño pequeño, habiéndose vendido algunas algo pasadas á más bajos precios.

Debido á la escasez de los arribos, no hay cotización fija para las naranjas y otras frutas de esta especie. Las partidas recibidas acusan gran variedad en la calidad, pero es en general inferior, estando la fruta demasiado madura para que alcance buenos precios.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. bonds	103	103½
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent. bonds	Nominal.	
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. internal bonds	90	95
Havana City first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	104	108
Havana City second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	103	108
Cuba Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	89	95
Cuba Railroad preferred stock	40	50
Cuba Company 6 per cent. debentures	65	75
Havana Electric consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	88	89*
Havana Electric Preferred stock	82	86
Havana Electric common stock	42	47

* Ex interest.



SCENE IN BARACOA



DOLORES CATHEDRAL SANTIAGO DE CUBA



LA PLAZA SANTA CLARA

SUGAR IN JANUARY.

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York.

The month of January opened with Cuba Centrifugals selling at 2 3-16c. per lb. for 96 test basis, equal to 3.55c. per lb. duty paid at New York.

European beet sugar quotation at the same time was 8s. 9½d. f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to parity of 3.84c. per lb. for Cuba Centrifugals at New York.

Thus Cuba relinquished 29c. per 100 lbs. of the 34c. per 100 lbs. given by reciprocity. This difference of selling value has continued through the month, sometimes being as great as 39c. per 100 lbs., or losing more than the entire advantage of reciprocity allowance.

From 2 3-16c. the market declined with sales at 2½c. c. and f on the 11th, when we remarked that prices must be at or near the bottom. In confirmation of this opinion there came into the situation a large buying disposition which under large purchases has kept the price from going lower throughout the month, while at times business was done at 1-32c per lb. higher. The close is at 2½c. c. and f. for 96 test basis, notwithstanding the fact that quotation for beet sugar is reduced at the close to 8s. 7½d., equal to 3.80c. per lb. for Cuba Centrifugals, reducing the present parity of value of Cuba Centrifugals to 32c. per 100 lbs. below beet sugar in New York.

Indications now point to a greater influence from Europe if its decline continues and a lower basis for Cuba Centrifugals as a temporary result.

Thus far the sales of the Cuba crop for present and future delivery up to March have kept pace with the production notwithstanding the fact that the production is much more rapid than in previous years, the last week in January showing the largest receipts at the shipping ports in Cuba of any week in any series of crop years.

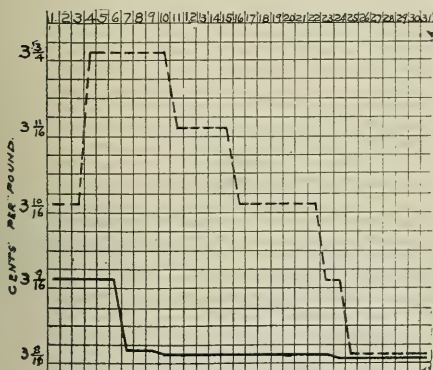
A little curtailed demand and a resulting accumulation of stocks in the island would lead to a desire to sell more freely than required by the United States for immediate use.

Looking ahead, however, all the Cuba crop will be wanted by the United States refiners sooner or later, and the more sugar that is forced to a sale below beet sugar parity the higher will be the value of that portion of the crop held over for sale at parity value later in the season.

Refined sugar during January held firmer than raw sugar on a steady, fair demand which makes a good report of satisfactory consumption.

Regarding the political problems of the island, they will no doubt work out with Cuban independence again established under an advisory commission of the United States, backed by sufficient stability to succeed.

Centrifugal Sugar 96° test. Price at New York for January. Solid line, 1907. Dotted line, 1906.



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EL AZÚCAR EN ENERO.

Escrito expresamente para THE CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY de Nueva York.

El mes de Enero comenzó vendiéndose los centrífugas cubanos á 2 3/16 cts. la libra polarización 96°, equivalente á 3.55 la libra derecho pagado en Nueva York.

La cotización del azúcar de remolacha europea era al mismo tiempo 8s 9 3/4d á entregar á bordo en Hamburgo, equivalente á la paridad de 3.84 la libra por centrífuga cubana en Nueva York.

Así es que Cuba cedió 29c. en las 100 libras de los 34 cts. las 100 libras dados por el tratado de reciprocidad. Esta diferencia en el precio de venta continuó durante el mes, siendo algunas veces tan grande como 39c. en las 100 libras ó perdiendo más de toda la ventaja concedida por el tratado de reciprocidad.

De 2 3/16 cts. el mercado bajó con ventas á 2 1/8 cts. costo y flete el día 11, cuando advertimos que los precios deberían estar en su punto más bajo ó cerca de éste. En confirmación de esta opinión, se manifestó una demanda que ocasionando grandes compras impidieron la baja de los precios durante el mes, llegando á cotizarse con un aumento de 1/32 en libra. Al finalizar el mes, la cotización era 2 1/8 cts. costo y flete por polarización 96°, no obstante el hecho de que la cotización por azúcar de remolacha bajó también al finalizar el mes á 8s 7 1/2d, equivalente á 3.80 la libra por centrífuga cubana, reduciendo la presente paridad de precio de los centrífugas cubanos á 39 las 100 libras, más bajo que el azúcar de remolacha en Nueva York.

Todas las indicaciones son ahora de que habrá una influencia mayor de Europa si continua la baja y se establece como resultado temporal una base menor para los centrífugas cubanos.

Hasta el presente, las ventas de la zafra cubana para entrega inmediata y futura hasta el mes de Marzo, no han excedido la producción, á pesar del hecho de que la producción se está haciendo con mayor rapidez que en años anteriores, pues durante la última semana de Enero acusó un arribo á los puertos de embarque en Cuba mayor que en cualquiera otra semana en zafra anteriores.

Si la demanda flaquea un poco dando ocasión á que se acumule el azúcar en los almacenes de la isla, sobrevendrá el deseo de vender con mayor abundancia de la requerida por los Estados Unidos para consumo inmediato.

Mirando hacia el futuro, puede asegurarse, no obstante, que toda la zafra de Cuba la necesitarán los refinadores americanos más tarde ó más temprano, y cuanto más azúcar se venda forzosamente á un precio menor de la paridad del azúcar de remolacha, mayor será el precio á que se venderá la parte de la zafra que se retenga para su venta más tarde en paridad con el de remolacha.

Durante el mes de Enero, el azúcar refinado se mantuvo más firme que el azúcar en bruto, debido á la constante regular demanda, lo que demuestra que el consumo está siendo de proporciones satisfactorias.

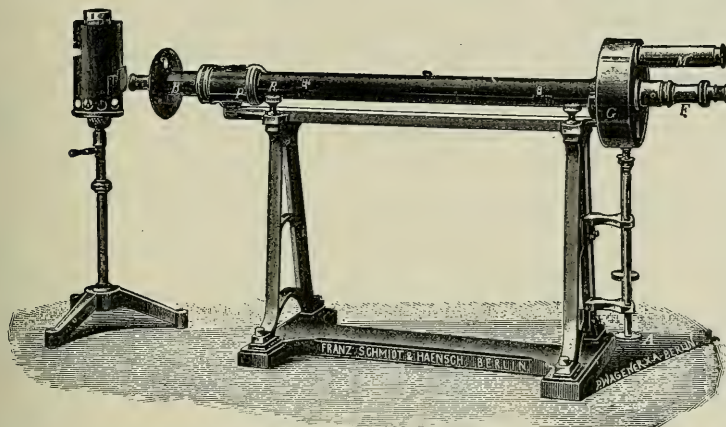
Con respecto á los problemas políticos de la isla, es indudable que se resolverán con el restablecimiento de la independencia cubana con una Junta Consultiva de los Estados Unidos y apoyada por la suficiente estabilidad para que tenga buen éxito.



The site of the proposed new park in Havana. In the background is the Church of All Angels.

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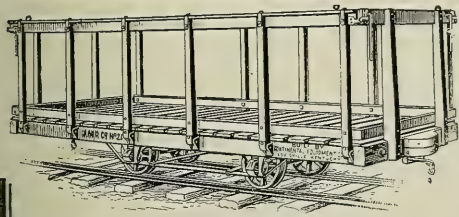
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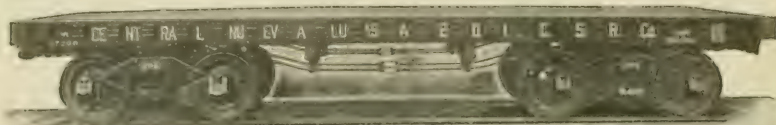
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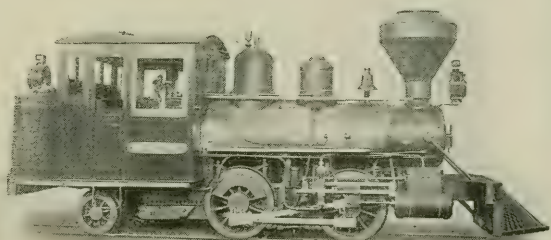
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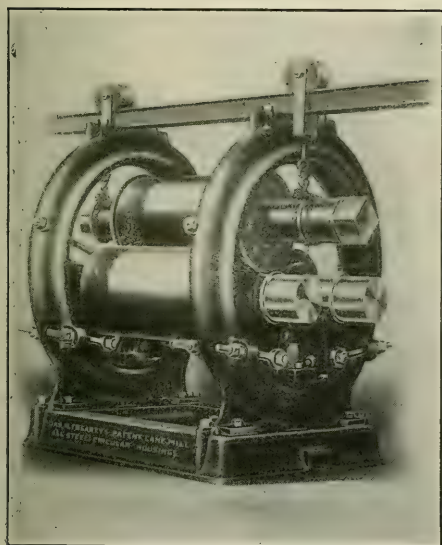
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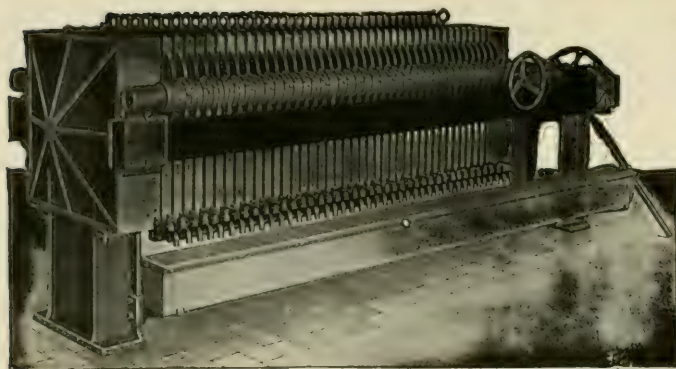
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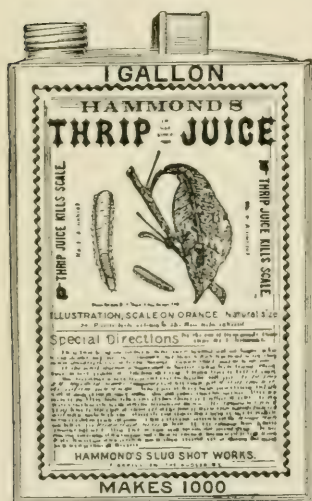
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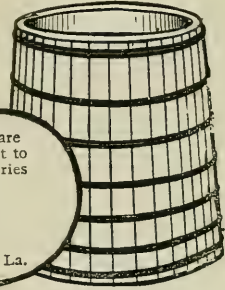
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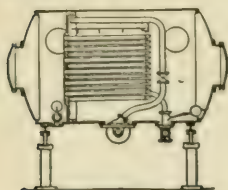
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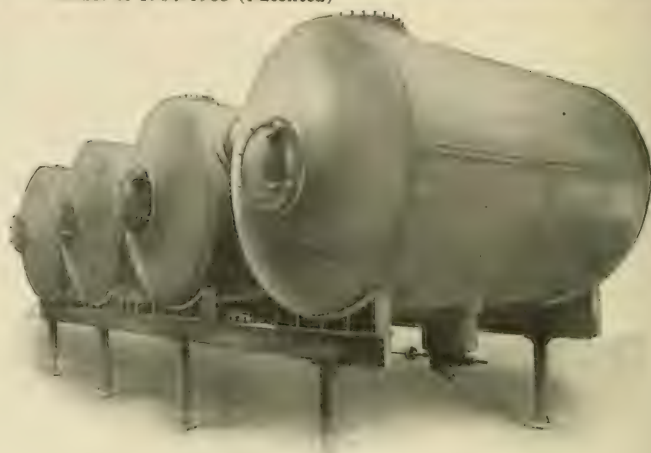
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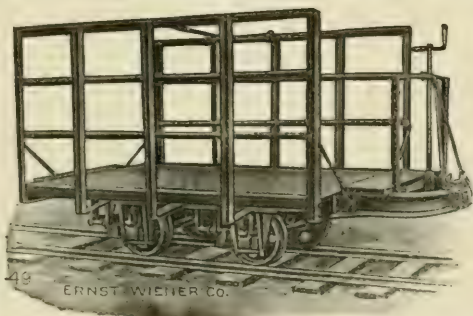
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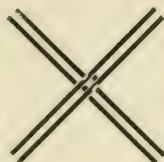
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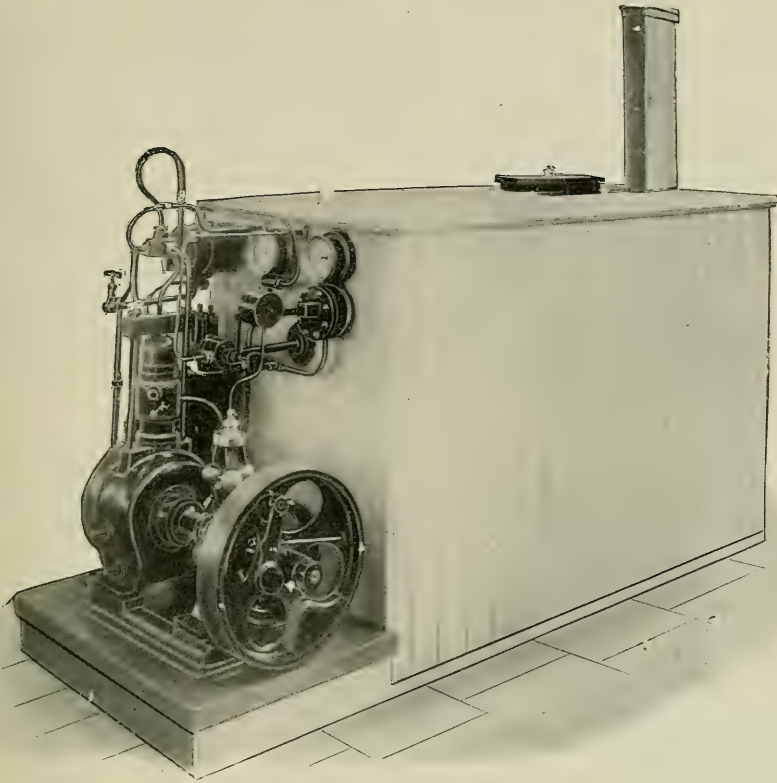
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This machine if operated only twelve hours each day will make from 100 to 125 lbs. of ice.

It is a complete portable plant arranged to be driven by any available power connected by belt.

Space required, 7 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 3 feet 3 inches high.

Shipping weight, boxed for export, 1650 lbs.

Power necessary to drive machine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power.

Speed of compressor, 300 R.P.M.

Size of driving pulley on machine, 16 inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch face.

The machine is ready to be operated when it reaches its destination, after connecting power by belt and water under pressure for condenser.

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Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

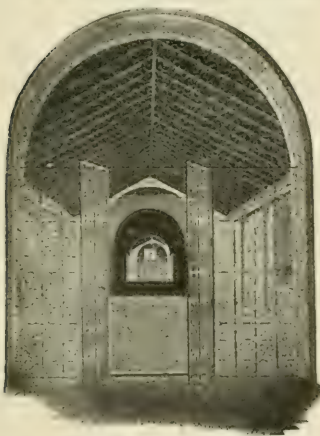
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet

high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camagüey**, at Camagüey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A CORRIDOR, HOTEL CAMAGÜEY.



Map of The Cuba Railroad.

THE CUBA REVIEW

And Bulletin

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

A Monthly Magazine, Published at 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Vol V.

MARCH, 1907

No. 4

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MANY INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS.



BRINGING CANE WITH OX TEAMS AND CANE CARTS TO THE TRAINS.

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume V.

MARCH, 1907

Number 4.

THE SUGAR ESTATE AT PRESTON.

A Marvelous Year's Work Which Transformed a Virgin Forest Into a Great Industrial Center.

As the steamer enters the noble harbor of Nipe, with its 37 miles of shore front, a most beautiful panorama of mountains and primeval forests crowding down to the water's edge unfolds on either side. The bay widens in places into almost an ocean in distance with the shore line but faintly visible and again the rugged beauty of the surrounding land is brought close into the view. As the steamer nears Antilla, the great mill of the Nipe Bay Company becomes visible almost directly opposite. The mill, great though it is, is dwarfed by its environment of majestic hills and woods and makes but a very small point in the vast landscape. It is only after one has landed at the wharf, which reaches some hundreds of feet into the bay, and walks down to the town proper of Preston, that the bigness of the structure which dominates everything in sight, is realized. But what taxes one's credulity to the utmost is the fact that on January 1, 1906, the land now occupied by this great building was bare of everything except hundreds of tree stumps, afterwards blown out with dynamite, and that in March of the same year building was begun and that January 19, 1907, a little over nine months afterwards, saw the huge mill grinding cane.

The Nipe Bay Co. is the originator and creator of this new enterprise. Long before the smoke came pouring from the chimneys of the mill, and while dense forests yet covered the ground, they saw the potentialities of location and soil and began preparing their plans for the erection of the mill, and its essentially modern equipment, one which to-day is probably unrivaled anywhere.

The same discernment caused the company to place Mr. Jos. Rigney in charge of the undertaking, who as General Manager has faithfully carried out the Company's plans with many important and unique labor saving devices. He supervised the construction of the mill, railroads, bridges, telephone lines, employees' houses and the planting of the 16,000 acres of cane, which will keep the machinery going day and night for about eight months every year.

Construction work began with the building of two huge traveling cranes on a platform mounted on wheels, which ran on a track 30 feet wide, a method common in the construction of steel buildings in the United States. The platform on which the derricks were placed was 85 feet from the ground and the derricks were 35 feet high. It took 18 days to build these cranes, but in 11 days after they were in position, with their help, the frames of the three mill houses were standing, and on July 16 the entire buildings were up except the chimneys.

In the latter part of February a representative of the Cuba Review visited the mill, and the following description is from notes taken at that time. Mr. Rigney kindly placed himself at the disposal of his visitor and accompanied him over the entire plant, and later, over the plantation, pointing out and explaining with unvarying courtesy and patience, the special features of mill and field which came under attention. The interior of the mill represented the busy scene common to all mills during the grinding season. The huge hoppers which receive the tremendous loads of cane were in evidence directly at the entrance. Overhead the great electric cranes slowly let down their chains as the cane cars backed in, and quietly lifted up the carload of twenty tons of cane. This in a moment was lowered into the hopper, and the crane swung over to the other side to fill the other hopper in the same way. The process of handling



The Nipe Bay Company's Mill at Preston, Cuba.

the cane and bagasse from here on to the boilers is altogether automatic, and the power used is electricity, used more on this plantation than on any other in Cuba. Besides the cranes for the hoppers there are others for storing and loading sugar. An electric light and power plant supplies all the mill's requirements and in addition supplies light for the village houses. The plant is sufficient to supply light and power for a city of 4,000 inhabitants.

The mill was in February turning out 1,000 sacks per day, but rose to 1,600 shortly afterwards. The complete plant will produce 3,200 to 3,400 bags per day. Five thousand short tons of cane will by the capacity of the mill produce 500 tons of sugar or 10%, but next year the percentage will be higher, due to improvement in the quality of the cane juice after one or two crops.

There is no steam wasted in this mill; it is used over again in its exhausted condition, especially being made serviceable in imparting heat to the juice in the various stages of treatment.

The 24 centrifugals were each under the charge of a Chinaman. One man ought to be able to attend to two machines, but Nipe Bay is a section of Cuba where sugar had never been made before, and much time and labor was wasted in necessary training of laborers.

The mills were in full operation, and an automatic trash cleaner was doing the work of four men and doing it better. The dry bagasse near by was being gathered up out of pits by automatic conveyors and dropped into the huge furnaces through openings above. The ten boilers discharge the smoke through two chimneys, being connected with them by long breechings. The vacuum or crystallizing pans are at the top floor of the building. Their capacity is 70 tons each.

Of course, skilled workmen are in charge of the pans as likewise in charge of the vats, where lime is added to stop the fermentation. It requires the nicest skill and knowledge to judge when the juice is sufficiently crystallized and the exact quantity of lime required at the vats. While well-known formulas help, it is the man in charge on whom the greatest dependence must be placed. Chemists receive very good pay, the sugar boilers and other skilled help about \$125 per month. The mill has 24 defecators or clarifiers and will have 36 in a short time. From the clarifiers to the mechanical filters was a step. There are 22 now, but more will be installed later. They come from Germany and work well. Close by is a fine complete laundry outfit for washing and drying the filter bags. The quadruple evaporating apparatus comes from the Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Every 100 gallons of cane juice yields 25 gallons of syrup and 75 gallons of condensed water. The water is very hot and used to feed the boilers, and as nothing goes into it to produce scale, the boilers were free from all incrustations.

The filter presses come from T. Shriver & Co., of Harrison, N. J. There are 24 of the largest built, 46 inches square and 54 chambers each. The residue has a high manurial value, but is not needed on the estate, the rich virgin lands not requiring any fertilizer.

The mill uses 72,000 tons daily of sea water, and down on the lower floor are powerful centrifugal pumps with a capacity of 750,000 gallons per hour.

Fresh drinking water for the use of the village and the workmen is brought from



The Wharf at Preston (Nipe Bay).

the Mayari River, 8 miles away and pumped into 3 tanks each 30 feet high and 50 feet in diameter, and from thence piped into every house in the place.

The plantation begins right at the village, and one year's work saw 14,000 acres in cane and 12,000 acres partly cultivated. Next year there will be something like 4 square miles of cane, or about 26,000 acres. Twenty-seven miles of finely ballasted railroad, standard gauge, reaches all parts of the canefields. The rock ballast is secured from a quarry on the property and a crusher and other machinery prepares the material. A fine telephone system is in operation, and as Mr. Rigney said, as the party stopped at the various field stations for orders, "There is as much system here as on the Pennsylvania Railroad."

Loaded cane cars were in readiness in various places and were quickly added to the train on the return journey. The company has 27 miles of track and is building more, expecting shortly to complete a five-mile stretch toward the Cuba Railroad. It has 9 locomotives and 225 20-ton cane cars. The employees will number nearly 4,000 and the pay roll is over \$60,000 per month. It owns 2,500 head of oxen and 176 mules. At various places along the lines are small settlements of laborers who sleep in hammocks under sheds. To maintain order among these oftentimes turbulent workmen the company has organized a police force of 30 men, who are continually in evidence. A more than usually intractable individual is simply driven off the plantation and not permitted to again enter the employ of the company. This is a greater punishment than at first sight it would seem, for the company looks assiduously after the welfare of its people. There are 204 buildings in Preston, and there is a school and hospital. Laborers are charged 20 cents per month for hospital and school, and there are 200 children receiving instruction.

There are red and black soils. The red grows cane the richest in juice. The first cutting of a new crop is always low, but increases steadily up to five years, so that far better results are looked for in the years to come. There are two churches in Preston and an hotel. The wharf has a depth of 20 feet at low tide and will be built 400 feet farther out to get still deeper water. The houses occupied by the general manager and his staff are fine, comfortable dwellings, and the office force is housed in a large, airy building, roomy and convenient.

All day long the loaded cars backed in, were relieved of their tons of cane by the electric cranes, and every part of the structure teemed with life. Upstairs busy men were watching the vacuum pans, the vats, clarifiers and centrifugals, and down stairs men were filling bags with the rich yellow sugar, and other men wheeling them away to where electric hoisting machines stored them faster and better than men could do it. As night came on the lights in the mill grew and spread until the ground shone round about it, and still the activity and bustle went on unceasingly. Still the cars backed in and the hoppers filled and the conveyors fed the mills and the river of cane juice flowed and was boiled, crystallized, cleansed and emptied into the centrifugals, which rapidly drove the molasses through the meshes and left the light brown crystals caked up, 8 or 10 inches thick, against the sides of the whirling pans. This, pried away, fell through chutes to the waiting men and bags below, and all through the night every now and then a long drawn-out roar from one of the vacuum pans proclaimed another boiling completed and another chapter of sugar production recorded.—F. J. R.

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST..

From our own Correspondents in Havana and other Cities of Cuba.

POLITICAL

The Advisory Commission has given as the result of its work the following resolutions, which have been adopted for proposed electoral laws and qualifications requisite for voting:

A voter must be registered in the "Electoral Census," and give all information which will serve to identify him. He must have resided in the province, municipality and ward in which he votes six, three and one month, respectively.

The formation, revision, custody and inspection of the census shall be in charge of the central board, and of the provincial and municipal boards, which shall have a permanent character.

The central board shall reside in Havana and be composed of five members: The president of the supreme court of justice, one titular professor of the law faculty of the University of Havana, elected by that faculty, the oldest magistrate of the audiencia of Havana, and one ex-senator, and one ex-president of different political affiliations, chosen by the three first mentioned members, those who have been elected to the greatest number of legislatures and from among these, the oldest to be preferred.

The provincial boards shall be composed of three members: The president of the province, a professor of the high school, to be elected by the professors of the same, and the oldest judge of first instance or of instruction in the provincial capital.

The municipal boards shall be composed of three members. The services are obligatory and gratuitous, excepting when legitimate excuses may be offered, this not preventing the payment of traveling and personal expenses in cases determined by law.

THE COMING ELECTIONS AND WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

According to the Government's present plans the municipal and provincial elections in Cuba will be held the coming summer, probably not later than July. This will be for the purpose of testing the new election laws. If they work out satisfactorily and the island remains quiet the elections for the Cuban Congress will follow five or six months later, after which the American army will be withdrawn. A final decision on the programme for the final settlement of the situation in Cuba will be made when Secretary Taft goes there on his forthcoming trip to Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico.

The liberal leader, Zayas, has stated that his party will hold a convention within six weeks and that delegates have already been elected.

Zayas' candidacy is growing, and it is claimed that he has twenty-eight delegates pledged. José Miguel Gomez has a following in Santa Clara, but Zayas is sure of Matanzas, Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba.

Rafael Montoro is a native of Cuba and was educated in Spain. An able man, upright and talented, and known as a gifted writer. He was a leader of the autonomist party in Cuba and the title of Marquis de Montoro was conferred upon him by the Spanish government, a title he never made use of. After the Republic was established, Montoro was appointed Cuban Minister to England and Germany. After Palma resigned he returned to Havana and is now one of the members of the Advisory Commission. He advocates the plural vote for Cuba in the coming elections, and expresses his faith in the re-establishment of the Cuban Republic on a surer basis.

There is still a split in the liberal party in regard as to who shall be their candidate for the presidency of Cuba. Zayas and José Miguel Gomez have each a large following. The conservatives have adopted a platform and suggest a new treaty with the United States in order to improve the commercial relations; also they want to revise the constitution and to allow foreigners the right of suffrage.



RAFAEL MONTORO.

The plural vote proposition has been vetoed by Carrera Justiz. It was favored by Montoro, Coronado, Crowder, Winship and Schoenrich, but opposed by Sarrain, Zayas, Garcia Kohly, Viondi, Regueros, Carrera Justiz, and Juan Gualberto Gomez. The Americans were in favor of the plural vote, but they were overruled.

As noted, two Cuban and three American members of the committee favored the proposal, while seven Cubans opposed it. The supporters of the proposal argued the need of giving more influence to the educated and property holding classes in view of the predominance of illiterates in the island.

Juan Alberto Gomez is strongly opposed to allowing foreigners to have any voice whatsoever in Cuban affairs, while Rafael Montoro favors the foreign vote. Zayas and Sarrain are also opposed to the foreign vote. They say that granting the vote to foreigners will be a serious menace to their party, as in the city of Havana there are but 29,000 Cubans who would be eligible to vote, while there are 32,000 foreigners who would be eligible, most of them Spaniards, who would form a compact party and give the victory to whom they chose.

REVISION DESIRED OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

As one-half the population of Cuba consists of negroes, nearly all illiterate, the necessity of preventing them from getting control at the polls naturally engages the thought of the commission now revising the election laws.

The proposal to permit plural voting by taxpaying citizens being defeated by the liberal members of the commission—the negroes being their adherents—it was proposed to permit foreigners who own property to vote at municipal elections after five years' residence.

A special cable despatch from Havana shows that clamorous opposition to this is made in liberal strongholds throughout the island. The negroes are particularly bitter in opposing this proposal to give foreigners a voice in selecting the local officials by whom their property is taxed. The negro leader, General Estenoz, is reported as saying:—"If the Americans try to force this on us we will declare war and ask the Japs to help us whip 'em."—New York Herald, March 13, 1907.

The taking of a complete census of Cuba, has been agreed to by the liberal leader, whose following are in a great hurry for the elections to be held. Liberal leaders are convinced that a census is necessary as a basis to ascertain the qualified voters. None has been taken since the last American occupation. As the enumeration is to be thorough it will take several months to complete.

Gonzalez Lanuza's statement that so far the "Platt amendment has only served to repress trouble, but should be made to prevent it as well," is the basis of his platform, and is approved by the conservative party.

FINANCIAL

There is every reason to expect heavy investments of foreign capital during 1907.—W. A. Merchant, in *Dinero*, a Cuban financial journal.

CUBAN SECURITIES STRONG.

It would probably not be incorrect to state that the year 1906 added to the intrinsic worth of Cuban railway securities as a whole.

In spite of the poor sugar and tobacco crops railway earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 showed a substantial improvement over those of the previous year and since the date mentioned have probably well maintained the increase.

There have been considerable fluctuations in the price of railway stocks, among the causes contributing to which may be mentioned:

The political disturbances in September. Intervention by the United States.

Speculative activity.

High money towards the year end.

Most of the railway stocks are traded in on one or more of the world's large exchanges. Steps are being taken to have the preferred shares of the Cuba R. R. Co. listed in New York, London and Havana.

Bond issues of the railways have fluctuated within relatively narrow limits, being mainly affected by the world's monetary stringency.

The insurrectionary movement did virtually no damage to property, it being more of the nature of a demonstration. The action of the U. S. Government has given most investors confidence as to the future.

The possibility of the establishment of a protectorate or annexation lends an additional speculative value to Cuban securities, especially those of the Government.

CUBA, THE WEALTHIEST SMALL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, SAYS EDMUND G. VAUGHAN, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA.

"I honestly believe that Cuba is the wealthiest small country in the world, so far as natural resources go. You will observe that despite the many wars and revolutions she has encountered, each time she has regained her feet in an astonishingly short space of time."

"Such has always been her history since the time of Columbus. Her foundation is on the naked rock. It cannot be shaken. I am positive that the credit of the island has been completely conserved.

NEW BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

Appropriations have been made for public works and a road will be laid between Manzanillo and Calicito.

Another highway will be laid from Santa Clara to Camajuani, and Sr. Vicente Abreu has given a piece of land for this purpose belonging to his estate, San Antonio.

The ports of Cienfuegos and Matanzas are going to be very much improved, Gov. Magoon having authorized a credit of \$194,000 for that purpose.

The naval authorities in Cuba have been officially informed that wireless stations have recently been opened at Fisherman's Point (Guantanamo Bay) and at Guantanamo City also.

Postmaster Fernandez of Havana announces that excellent communication has been established by wireless between the Isle of Pines and Cabañas.

The new postoffice in Havana will be built on the lot where the Marti Theatre now stands. Major Black, Major Greble and Major Kean will make arrangements to have the work finished as quickly as possible.

A "memoria" issued by the Provincial Governor Emilo Nuñez, is dated December, 1906, and is devoted to a description of minor public works completed during the year.

In the main these reports are of new highways, streets, fences, drains and bridges in Havana Province. The illustrations accompanying the memorial, show these roads, and also some very pretentious bridges, spanning rivers and ravines. It is the intention of the government to continue these improvements wherever needed.

The Cuban Central Railways, Limited, is considering the construction of a wharf in the port of La Isabela similar to one built by the same company in Cienfuegos. If this scheme is carried out big ships may anchor near the wharf and take on and discharge cargo or freight more rapidly.

The Provisional Governor has authorized a credit of \$50,500 to lay a cart road from La Gloria to the Viaro wharf in the province of Camaguey. Orders have been issued to build bridges across the rivers Sagua la Chica and Camajuani,

along the highway between Camajuani and Santa Clara. Another bridge will be placed over the River Hanabanilla. A project or plan for the construction of a cart road from Matanzas to Canasí was recently passed upon favorably, and also a plan for a bridge across the river of the same name. All these improvements will cost over \$70,000.

Santa Clara has petitioned Governor Magoon through a deputation of planters to make needed improvements and better the communication between that province and Cienfuegos. The Manicaragua Valley is a beautiful region of gardens, and most fertile, but there are no telephones, telegraphs or cart roads to connect that region with Cienfuegos or Santa Clara at present.

The telegraph station at Cifuentes in Santa Clara province is open for business.

RAILWAY MATTERS

Romualdo Fernandez has proposed to the city council a plan for the construction of a new electric line, fares of four cents instead of seven, as heretofore. The current would be supplied from the Havana Gas and Electric Company.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Havana Electric Railway Company, held March 6 at the company's office at 52 Broadway, New York City, an entirely new board of directors was elected and an investigation of the financial condition of the company by expert accountants was ordered. This is a victory for the Cuban interests in the company, which have been represented here by Frank Steinhart, Consul-General for the United States at Havana. Instead of being represented on the board by only one director, they now have four of the eight directors.

The new directors are: Warren Bicknell, a traction man of Cleveland; David T. Davis, Robert Mather of the Rock Island Railway; Walter G. Oakman of the Guarantee Trust Company; James Rattray of Speyer & Co.; Samuel San Miguel, Henry Runken Carlos Zaldo, and Frank Steinhart, the last four representing Cuban stockholders. H. L. Ashley, who was secretary and treasurer of the old board, was re-elected. The directors will meet at a later date to appoint the new officers of the company. The old directors were Edward Hanson, president; W. L. Bull, vice-president; E. P. Bryan, George B. Hopkins, William Gray, and N. Gelats.

AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

GRAPE-FRUIT MARMALADE AND JELLY IN DEMAND.

A woman has discovered that grape-fruit makes a good marmalade. This sells in New York City for 35 cents a jar, as does the grape-fruit jelly. Both are beautiful in coloring, being a delicate pale yellow.—*New York Times*.

CUBAN BANANAS BRING HIGH PRICES.

Red bananas are double the price of the yellow, which is now a staple all-the-year-round fruit. The reds are considered finer than the yellow and are more difficult to obtain. They do not yield as well, and come from Cuba on sailing vessels, which make them more difficult to find. The supply was affected by the war in Cuba, and is only beginning to recover. It is practically impossible at times to find a red banana in the market.—*New York Times*.

JAPANESE PEANUT CROP.

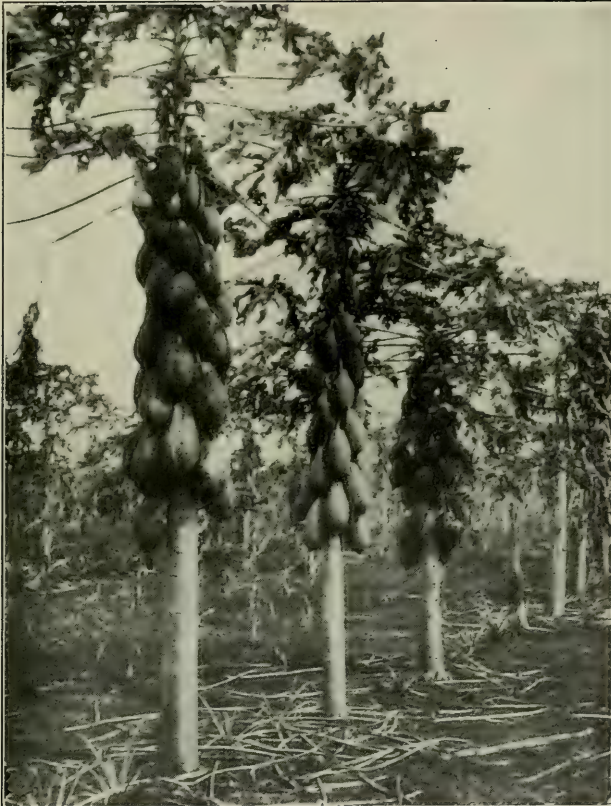
In 1905 the exports were 3,147,422 kin, valued at \$129,869, of which the United States took \$98,470 worth and Canada \$13,341 worth, Hong Kong almost dropping out of the market.

The true papaw of the tropics, *Carica Papaya*, is not in any way related to the cultivated and wild species of the United States. It is called in the United States "melon papaw" for the sake of distinction.—*Agricultural News*, Barbados.

A HINT FOR GROWERS IN CUBA.

Jamaica oranges have a free run in the United States markets from August till November. The high duty, 1c. per lb., has virtually killed the market for Jamaicas, except during the three months mentioned. The only hope for Jamaica is so to work the orange trees that the fruit will come in early. Then, in spite of the high duty, oranges will pay.—*Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society*.

(For another article on Fruits and Vegetables see Page 23)



The True Paw Paw of the Tropics. *Carica Papaya* Grown on the Plantation of Mr. Kydd at Ceballos

MINING

Consul Max J. Baehr writes as follows on the mining industry of Cuba.

The development of mining in Cuba dates from 1830, when companies were formed for working the copper mines in the province of the Oriente. There were exported more than 600,000 tons, valued at over \$48,000,000, and this only from two mines. Subsequently numerous copper and iron mines were discovered and worked in Oriente, and manganese mines were discovered in the same province, and naphtha, gold and copper in Santa Clara.

In 1899, considerable prospecting was done in the province of Pinar del Rio, where it appears that coal mines exist. It is also believed that asphalt and copper mines are to be found in the same province, and in Habana and Matanzas. There is not sufficient knowledge of the real mineral resources of the island to make an accurate estimate, but gold, silver, iron, copper, manganese, lead, asphalt, petroleum, naphtha, graphite, amianthus, asbestos, zinc, mercury, and coal are found in most of the provinces, but the richest district is the province of Oriente, followed in importance by Santa Clara, Camaguey, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Havana.

The total number of mines surveyed, and the boundaries marked up to December 31, 1905, was 386, containing 20,871 hectares (hectare, 2.471 acres), divided among the provinces and classified as follows: Asphalt, 78; copper, 77; iron, 63; pit coal, 11; oxide of red lead, 1; manganese, 84; gold, 13; graphite, 2; lead, 5; zinc, 2; asbestos, 1; other kinds, 49; total, 386. The total area of the mining regions of Cuba is 56,395 acres, of which 44,586 belong to the province of the Oriente, 4,288 acres to Santa Clara, 5,202 to Camaguey, 1,361 to Pinar del Rio, 444 to Matanzas, and 514 to Habana.

Only very few mines of iron, manganese and copper, in the province of Oriente, are in operation. The others can be considered only as concessions waiting for funds for exploitation. The administration, under the law, can not compel the miners to operate their claims. The owner is in possession to perpetuity, and at his own will may work it or not. The only cause of forfeiture is the failure to pay the annual taxes.

The applicants for mines can ask for one or several claims at the same time. A claim (pertenencia) is 300 meters (984 feet) long, by 200 meters (656 feet) wide (6 hectares, or 14.8 acres), except when the mines are of iron, coal, anthracite, lignite, turf, asphalt, or bituminous clays, when the pertenencia is 500 meters (1,640 feet)

long and 300 meters (984 feet) wide (15 hectares, or 37 acres).

The taxes to be paid to the government are \$5 yearly per hectare, or \$30 for each claim containing 6 hectares when the mines are of precious stones or metalliferous substances. In other cases the tax is \$2 per hectare.

The annual production of the mines actually operated, namely, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 12 iron, 3 manganese, and 1 naphtha, give a total output valued at \$1,446,000, as follows: Asphalt, \$122,900; copper, approximately, \$13,068; iron, \$1,146,882; manganese, \$163,140.

COMMERCIAL

A new industry has been established in Santa Clara for the manufacture of cement blocks for construction purposes. The manufactory belongs to Messrs. Ruano and Company.



Yucca roots of about a year's growth. This is the variety which is grown for starch and is not edible. It is extremely rich in starch and grows well in all the Cuban soils the year round.

The vice-president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., Mr. C. Adams, and Vice-President S. S. Dickenson, of the Commercial Cable, with a party of friends, were in Havana for a few days. Mr. Adams stated that by September next the laying of a direct line between New York and Havana will be carried out successfully. This will be a fast cable of the best modern construction. It will render it possible to cable to London or the Philippines within ten minutes. The rate will be reduced even lower than at present, which is about 15 cents.

GENERAL NOTES

HAVANA CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collections for February, 1907..\$1,415,208.39
Collections for February, 1906.. 1,651,860.60

Decrease in 1907 \$236,652.21
Havana, February 28, 1907.

The tobaccoists in Havana are still on a strike. They demand to be paid in American currency.

An extension of time to April 1, 1907, has been given claimants for losses sustained in the six weeks' revolution of 1906.

For some time past the cattle law has been in controversy and cattle raisers in Camaguey and Santa Clara have petitioned Governor Magoon to repeal the law prohibiting the slaughter of female cattle in Cuba. In view of these petitions the governor has modified the law and the new edict is now in effect.

Mr. Frank Steinhart is the United States Consul General at Havana. It is said that he will resign shortly to represent the interests of Speyer & Co. in Cuba.

NEW BRITISH CONSUL.

Governor Magoon, on the recommendation of the acting secretary of state, has

authorized Mr. Wm. Mason to exercise the functions of British consul in Santiago de Cuba.

Governor Magoon has authorized the editor of the "Figaro," the poet Manuel Pichardo, to accept the decoration of the "Palms" awarded to him by the French Republic. As there is no Cuban Congress at present, the governor's permission was necessary.

A manifestation took place some Sundays ago to petition the governor to withdraw the edict against cock fighting. General Monteaugudo headed the procession of 500 men, on horseback, and behind him came Nicolas de Cardenas, José Manuel Nuñez and Francisco Montalvo. Three bands of music rendered patriotic airs, and each horseman carried a live rooster adorned with a red handkerchief. Upon reaching the palace, a deputation presented a memorial to Governor Magoon, who promised to consider their petition in due time.

The Coca Cola Company has met with such success in the sale of that beverage in the island of Cuba that they have decided to erect a factory and manufacture the product in Havana. The factory will be situated in the suburb of Cerro, and will be ready for operation in May.

Proprietors of Havana restaurants and cafés who refuse to comply with the sanitary regulations are fined and compelled to obey the new laws.



Peanut Harvest. This crop produced about \$50 per acre above all expenses. Peanuts Cuban grown bear heavily and command a high price in local markets. Very little grown in Cuba. The United States bought nearly \$100,000 worth from Japan in 1905, and Cuban growers could supply this market.

TABLE OF ACTIVE PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Output in Bags 1906 Crop	Output in Tons 1906 Crop	Est. Output 1907 Crop
Asuncion	Cabañas	Juan Pedro Barro	Compostela 131, Havana	Cuban	D. Lopez	37,000	36,378	42,276	30,304
Brinales	Cabañas	Alfredo Labarene	Olurapa 72, Havana	Cuban	T. Rodriguez	15,000	16,000	15,290	14,679
El Pilar	Artemisa	F. de Golchoen	Artemisa	Cuban	F. A. de Golchoen	29,682	31,500	31,500	22,652
Morecilla	Cabañas	Mercedita Suger Co.	Cuba 20, Havana	Cuban	F. Alonzo	30,000	27,717	27,717	40,000
Onzaga	Cabañas	F. Galban	Agencia Pinar, Cabañas	Spanish	A. Lopez	25,000	25,000	25,200	25,000
San Ramon	Marlet	A. Basinde	Marlet 37, Havana	Cuban	A. Basinde	14,000	16,500	15,112	15,854
									25,000
									13,187
					Totals	170,682	143,585	136,192	212,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Output in Bags 1906 Crop	Output in Tons 1906 Crop	Est. Output 1907 Crop
Amistad	Guines	A. Gomez Mena	Guines	Spanish	A. Gomez Mena	15,000	11,000	11,000	70,000
Averhoff	Aguaque	Julian Averhoff	Damas 78, Havana	Cuban	J. Averhoff	6,000	25,700	27,000	20,000
Carmen	Guines	Pedro Fernandez de Castro	Egido 5, Havana	Cuban	A. Fernandez de Castro	17,000	10,700	12,000	20,000
Fajardo	Gabriel	Raulo Arxel	Gabriel	Spanish	Raulo Arxel	19,000	21,000	27,800	27,000
Gomez Mena	San Nicolas	A. Gomez Mena	San Nicolas	Spanish	Andres Gomez	22,000	85,000	110,000	120,000
Jobo	San Nicolas	Maranon & Bro.	San Nicolas	Spanish	Pedro Labarene	45,000	69,000	69,000	70,000
Josefa	Los Palos	Santiago Bannatyne	Los Palos	Cuban	S. Bannatyne	42,000	37,000	47,000	85,000
La Julia	Duran	La Julia Sugar Co.	Virtudes 37, Havana	Cuban	José Casuso	33,000	58,000	50,000	70,000
Loteria	Hoyo Colorado	Pedro Fernandez de Castro	Egido 5, Havana	Cuban	F. de Castro	29,000	22,000	25,000	40,000
Morecillas	Guinea	Perfecto Lacoste	Aguliar 81, Havana	American	R. Bonpland	21,000	30,000	31,000	40,000
Nuevo Rio	Guinea	Enrique Lacoste	Aguliar 98, Havana	Spanish	Lemus Pascual & Bro.	11,000	100,000	100,000	130,000
Puerto Rico	Los Palos	Manuel F. Calvo	Cuba 7, Havana	Spanish	Pedro M. Porta	37,000	50,000	112,492	70,000
Puerto Rico	San José de las	Esclusa de Manuel Calvo, Mar-		Cuban	A. Brocher	37,000	50,000	65,000	70,000
Providencia	Guines	Guines Sugar Co.	Portugalete	Spanish	Vallego Berganza	15,000	10,300	16,000	20,000
Orjano	Playa de Marianno	Manuel Tollas	Guines	Spanish	F. Izquierdo	62,000	83,000	98,172	115,000
Rosario	Aguaque	Rosario Sugar Co. of N. Y.	Playa de Marianno	Cuban	F. Tollas	80,000	1,833	2,123	2,400
San Antonio	Aguaque	Central San Antonio Sugar Co.	Aguaque	American	Ramon Felayo	87,000	100,000	109,375	130,000
Santa Rita	Madriga	Co. E. Balenzategui, Pres.	Madriga	Spanish	E. Balenzategui	10,000	60,000	63,000	75,000
Tablada	Sabana Rabales	Antonio Galindez & Aldama	Goldbert 45, Matanzas	Spanish	A. Galindez & Co.	38,000	40,000	28,000	45,000
Toledo	Mariano	F. M. Durabana	Mariano	Cuban	E. Martinez	60,000	80,000	85,000	120,000
					Totals	590,000	891,100	1,024,446	1,332,600

* Did not grind.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags		Output in Bags		Output in Bags		Estimated Crop	
						1903	Crop	1904	Crop	1905	Crop	1906	Crop
Aguedita.....	Macagua.....	Francisco Rosell.....	Apartado 486, Havana.....	American.....	Juan Vilardebo.....	38,000		30,000	32,000	38,724		25,000	
Alava.....	Banaguises.....	Zulueta y Gamiz Brothers.....	Cuba 20, Havana.....	Cuban.....	Alfredo Alderregui.....	14,000		120,869	157,842	122,805		170,000	
Algorita.....	Recreo.....	J. M. Montalvan.....	Havana.....	Spanish.....	R. Orrantia.....	40,000		27,000	31,830	33,830		33,000	
Angelita.....	Marí.....	Ramón y Francisco Delgado.....	Apartado 172, Cardenas.....	Cuban.....	Leopoldo Busto.....	21,800		22,647	25,634	20,662		40,000	
Araujo.....	Manguito.....	Feliciano Riscach.....	Manguito.....	Cuban.....	Pellicano Riscach.....	31,500		33,061	18,900	.....		20,000	
Armonía.....	Bolondron.....	Arrechealeta y Cuadra.....	Bolondron.....	Spanish.....	Francisco Cuadra.....	38,000		40,000	52,000	52,000		60,000	
Australia.....	Jagüey.....	Antonio Alvarez.....	Apartado 253, Havana.....	Spanish.....	J. F. Garcia.....	37,000		37,000	22,062	74,908		30,000	
Carment (Alex.).....	Navajas.....	Arenal y Lamadrid.....	Navajas.....	Spanish.....	Isabel Lamadrid.....	15,000		15,000	18,432	183,432		70,000	
Conchita.....	Alcañues.....	Juan Pedro Baro.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Aurelio Martinez.....	41,000		48,500	40,604	51,200		160,000	
Dolores.....	Cardenas.....	Nichol Gaston.....	Cardenas.....	Cuban.....	Patrikio Ponce.....	25,000		24,500	24,313	10,640		20,000	
Dos Rosas.....	Macagua.....	Smith 40, Zorilla.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	Eurique Ponce.....	26,149		7,000	7,622	30,000		30,000	
Duse Nombre.....	Alcañues.....	Grande y Solam.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	Grispolo Solam.....	77,000		82,155	52,801	7,000		12,000	
Elena.....	Alcañues.....	Zulueta y Samá y Sobrinas.....	Cuba 20, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Jose Ausola.....	67,000		65,000	65,000	29,519		120,000	
España.....	Alcañues.....	Mamuel Carreño.....	Cuba 119, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Serafin Arias.....	79,000		65,000	62,000	62,000		70,000	
Esperanza.....	Bolondron.....	Feliz Sugar Co.....	O'Reilly 36, Matanzas.....	American.....	Joaquin A. Piedra.....	50,500		48,504	38,103	30,000		50,000	
Flora.....	Guira de Macuri- ges.....	Salaz Martinez & Co.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	Jorge Tarata.....	39,643		41,970	42,125	42,150		60,000	
Guipuzcoa.....	Itato Nuevo.....	Manuel Arocena.....	Hato Nuevo.....	Spanish.....	Manuel Arocena.....	39,000		37,508	40,400	32,857		45,000	
Indulzo.....	Matanzas.....	Leoncio Serpi.....	Matanzas.....	Cuban.....	José M. Jorge.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		20,000	
Jesus Maria.....	Santa Ana.....	Segundo Botet.....	Matanzas.....	Cuban.....	Pedro Horta.....	15,000		20,000	18,000	25,000		30,000	
Jicarita.....	Bolondron.....	M. Diaz.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	M. Diaz.....	18,728		19,000	18,728	30,000		30,000	
Limones.....	Limonar.....	Emilio Terry.....	Cienfuegos.....	Cuban.....	Socorro Garbayo.....	45,000		29,587	36,778	36,778		25,000	
Luisa Condesa.....	Limonar.....	Central Luisa Sugar Co.....	Havand.....	American.....	Vicente Arrieta.....	26,000		25,000	11,500	15,804		35,000	
Malajagua.....	Union.....	A. Lezama.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Angel Lezama.....	100		.....	15,064	15,060		25,000	
Mercedes.....	Sabanilla de Guaretras.....	Central Mercedes Co.....	Sabanilla de Guaretras.....	Cuban.....	Miguel Arango.....	49,000		48,008	52,000	71,513		115,000	
Nueva Luisa.....	Jovellanos.....	Central Sugar Refining Co.....	109 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	P. R. Leonard.....	.....		.....	41,023	110,803		110,000	
Oculta.....	Macagua.....	Octeanta Sugar Co.....	101 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	William Himely.....	.....		31,091	26,913	22,838		30,000	
Olimpo.....	Carlos Rojas.....	Sociedad Anónima.....	Cuba 119, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Serafin Arias.....	29,000		45,000	40,000	42,000		80,000	
Por Fuerza.....	Calimete.....	Pedemonte & Co.....	Cardenas.....	Spanish.....	Francisco Comas.....	44,402		20,964	39,000	23,050		35,000	
Porvenir.....	Cidra.....	S. de Cubas & Canal.....	Matanzas.....	Cuban.....	Thomson.....	4,035		5,000	11,000	30,000		30,000	
Proceloso.....	Cardenas.....	San Castro & Co.....	Cardenas.....	Cuban.....	Juan Telera.....	24,235		29,109	26,109	20,290		32,000	
Progreso.....	Contreras.....	M. Pempón & Co.....	Cardenas.....	Spanish.....	Manuel Fernandez.....	29,000		27,606	27,606	28,460		30,000	
Puerto.....	Canal.....	José Avundado.....	Cardenas.....	Spanish.....	José Avundado.....	10,000		6,000	10,000	16,000		35,000	
Regilla.....	Parico.....	A. S. Sardinia.....	Cardenas.....	Cuban.....	Anastasio Sardinia.....	65,000		63,189	62,689	65,758		65,000	
San Cayetano.....	Cardenas.....	A. Galindez & Co.....	Matanzas.....	Cuban-Span.....	Domingo Madrigo.....	.....		55,000	26,100	12,577		30,000	
San Ignacio.....	Charrifas.....	Est. of Urbitzondo.....	Cuevitas.....	Spanish.....	R. Urbitzondo.....	61,000		.....	60,503	57,000		50,000	
San Juan Bautista.....	Charrifas.....	San Juan Bautista Sugar Co.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Tedoro Olmo.....	20,000		13,000	20,000	12,000		20,000	
San Rafael.....	Bolondron.....	José Almo, President.....	Obrapia 32, Havana.....	Cuban.....	Miguel Jorin.....	35,000		20,000	44,000	21,000		40,000	
San Vicente.....	Jovellanos.....	Central San Rafael Sugar Co.....	Jovellanos.....	Cuban.....	Gerónimo Astondia.....	22,000		25,107	21,740	10,753		20,000	
Santa Amalia.....	Coliseo.....	Bango y Garcia.....	Coliseo.....	Spanish.....	Rango y Garcia.....	35,000		35,000	37,441	41,687		45,000	
Santa Catalina.....	Corral Falso.....	Santa Catalina Sugar Co.....	Habana 57, Havana.....	Cuban.....	J. M. de Cardenas.....	31,000		33,000	30,546	30,540		25,000	
Santa Filomena.....	Recreo.....	Diaz & Co.....	Cardenas.....	Cuban.....	R. Gartzel.....	.....		.....	.....	58,000		90,000	
Santa Filomena.....	Pedro Betancourt.....	Cia Anónima Central.....	Havana.....	Span-Am-Cuban.....	Ignacio Rojas.....	50,800		65,854	95,374	82,804		100,000	
Santa Gertrudis.....	Banaguises.....	Sociedad Anónima.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Viguel G. Mendoza.....	142,000		135,000	124,000	120,000		125,000	
Santa Rita (Baro).....	Baro.....	Central Sta Gertrudis.....	Havana.....	Cuban-Span.....	P. Cartaya.....	67,690		57,443	58,075	58,075		55,000	
Santo Domingo.....	Union.....	L. Soler & J. Guma.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	P. Cartaya.....	43,000		40,371	54,160	54,160		60,000	
Santoga.....	Caobas.....	F. Galliet.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	P. Galliet.....	7,000		10,086	14,890	15,000		20,000	
Socorro.....	Pedrosos.....	Pedro Arenal.....	Cardenas.....	Spanish.....	Pedro Arenal.....	79,000		90,000	112,815	130,000		175,000	
Sociedad.....	Jovellanos.....	Rafael Fernandez.....	Cardenas.....	Spanish.....	Alfredo F. Marlbona.....	46,000		48,200	53,990	53,000		60,000	
Tingnaro.....	Perico.....	109 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	Matanzas.....	American.....	J. W. Caldwell.....	107,000		118,000	110,803	120,000		120,000	
Triunfo.....	Limonar.....	Soc. Americana Sugar Co.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	Estanislao Soleto.....	6,000		8,000	7,926	7,500		8,000	
Triunvirato.....	Quira.....	Soc. Americana M. de Alfonso.....	Apartado 10, Havana.....	Cuban.....	Fernando Calvo.....	30,000		35,042	50,000	50,000		60,000	
Union.....	Alcañues.....	José Lezama.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Luis A. Lezama.....	66,000		68,228	72,984	72,984		65,000	
Valiente.....	Alcañues.....	Llana & Co.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	José M. Llana.....	14,000		22,447	40,000	26,000		70,000	
Victoria.....	Jovellanos.....	Victoria Sugar Co.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Simon Goti.....	.....		.....	.....	13,075		25,000	

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1905		Output in Bags 1906		Estimated Output 1907	
						Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop
Adela Aguada.....	Remedios.....	Zarraga & Co.....	Caibarien.....	Cuban.....	Ramón Vigil.....	54,000	40,600	55,000	65,340	60,000	60,000
Aguada.....	Aracua de Pasajeros.....	Carol & Co.....	Cardenas.....	Cuban.....	Ignacio Casanova.....	48,000	58,000	34,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Amanita.....	Camaguan.....	Est. of Antonio Ortiz.....	Caibarien.....	Cuban.....	M. E. Perez.....	20,000	24,000	22,000	36,151	50,000	50,000
Andrelia.....	Mal Tiempo.....	Central Andrelia Co.....	Cienfuegos.....	Cuban Span.....	José Merino.....	66,500	95,000	115,000	130,000	140,000	140,000
Caracas.....	Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	Emilio Terry & Prother.....	Cruces.....	Cuban Amer.....	M. Ugaldé.....	200,000	201,000	193,000	193,000	200,000	200,000
Caridad.....	Matlorguín.....	Juana Pascual.....	Matlorguín.....	Cuban.....	Constano Mandado.....	21,000	19,570	23,622	22,037	25,000	25,000
Carmita.....	Vega Alta.....	Vicente Perez Llamada.....	Vega Alta.....	Spanish.....	V. Perez Llamada.....	5,816	5,816	14,714	10,000	10,000	10,000
Carolina.....	Arango.....	E. Caeleco.....	Cienfuegos.....	Spanish.....	E. Caeleco.....	12,000	12,000	14,000	11,600	15,000	15,000
Cieneguilla.....	Abreus.....	Nicolas Castaño.....	Cienfuegos.....	Spanish.....	Pedro Iurriaga.....	55,000	39,000	58,000	71,000	80,000	80,000
Constancia.....	Constancia.....	Colonial Sugar Co.....	33 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	R. B. Childs.....	115,000	122,000	50,000	85,000	100,000	100,000
Corazon de Jesus.....	Enseruñada.....	Comunidad Larrondo.....	Enseruñada.....	Cuban Amer.....	Manuel Arenas.....	55,000	32,000	64,031	62,195	85,000	85,000
Covadonga.....	Covadonga.....	Comunidad Antonina Central.....	Maril 30, Sagua.....	Spanish.....	Prudencio Amezcaga.....	12,000	12,044	16,029	12,851	14,000	14,000
Dos Hermanos (Growler).....	Barrio Marta.....	Covadonga.....	Cuba 119, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Alcijo Carreño.....	.....	.....	45,000	50,000	100,000	100,000
Dos Hermanos (Avea).....	Cruces.....	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.....	Cruces.....	British.....	Mr. A. Fowler.....	96,000	67,000	90,000	79,570	80,000	80,000
El Salvador.....	Arango.....	Mrs. F. T. Avea.....	Cienfuegos.....	Cuban.....	Mrs. F. T. Avea.....	55,000	43,000	49,500	48,000	48,000	48,000
Esperanza (Francia).....	Sibuello.....	Lorenzo Hnos.....	Sibuello.....	Cuban.....	Domingo Dierotte.....	20,000	21,000	24,200	29,715	40,000	40,000
Esperanza (Reyes).....	Carabatas.....	Sucre de Francia.....	Alfonso, Cuba.....	American.....	Rafael Tellez.....	13,000	15,000	16,013	22,000	40,000	40,000
Fidencia.....	Piedafillo.....	Manuel Marciano.....	Piedafillo.....	Spanish.....	Manuel Marciano.....	11,000	9,300	8,153	7,925	6,000	6,000
.....	Salamanca.....	J. M. Espinoza.....	Calle 2 A, Vedado, Habana.....	Cuban.....	J. M. Espinoza.....	35,000	40,000	50,000	39,491	70,000	70,000
.....	Placeta.....	Domingo Leon.....	Placetas.....	Spanish.....	Lino Fernandez.....	16,000	27,000	36,824	40,393	60,000	60,000
.....	Manacas.....	Vinda de Vega é Hijos.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Mario de la Vega.....	.....	.....	14,435	23,742	30,000	30,000
.....	Paradero Hor- miguero.....	Hormiguero Central Co.....	69 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	F. Ponvert.....	112,000	107,000	107,500	105,900	150,000	150,000
.....	Jatibonico.....	Cuba Co.....	80 Broadway, N. Y. City.....	American.....	W. Skatfe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	80,000
Jesus.....	Carabatas.....	Emilio Rolg.....	Alfonso Sagua.....	Cuban.....	Emilio Rolg.....	14,000	17,000	28,127	27,890	30,000	30,000
Juragua.....	Castillo de Jagua.....	Est. of Antonio Terry.....	Cienfuegos.....	American.....	O. Agramonte.....	5,200	48,000	58,000	64,000	70,000	70,000
La Julia.....	Camaguan.....	Est. of Pestre Sisters.....	Taguayabon.....	Cuban.....	José Goncer.....	8,073	7,340	8,533	11,756	12,000	12,000
La Ramona.....	Carabatas.....	Angel y Francisco.....	Rancho Carabatas.....	Spanish.....	Francisco Arcevala.....	31,000	23,462	16,471	16,431	20,000	20,000
Lequello.....	Caratigua.....	Domingo Nazabal.....	Cienfuegos.....	Spanish.....	Domingo Nazabal.....	62,000	70,000	67,000	67,000	75,000	75,000
Cuba y Antonia.....	Sierra Morena.....	Sucre of F. Cabello.....	Sierra Morena.....	Cuban.....	C. Cabello.....	12,958	11,334	9,603	10,471	11,000	11,000

(See totals next page.)

Macagua	Mata	Est. of Domingro Betharte	Mata	French	Domingro Betharte	11,500	14,000	21,000
Manuelita	Arango	Falla y Monasterio	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Antonio Monasterio	6,400	14,000	64,000
Maria Antonia	Santo Domingo	Herederos de Arche	Jicotea	Cuban	Juan Arche	69,000	55,000	24,000
Narcisca	Yaguajay	North American Sugar Co.	Yaguajay	American	R. Berrazaza	18,300	24,800	30,000
Parque Alto	Gusimail	Francisco L. del Valle	Obaplia, 19 Altos, Havana	American	F. Gomez	5,000	50,000	17,000
Pastora	Conrojas	Fowler & Co.	Cienfuegos	British	Mr. Fowler	13,000	22,000	18,700
Patricia	Bernia	Berenguer & Co.	Santa Clara	British	F. Martello	22,500	43,000	58,000
Patricio	Encrucijada	Patricio Sugar Co.	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Ruperto Otelia	35,000	40,000	58,000
Perseverancia	Real Campilla	Miguel Diaz	Chucho Pueblo Nuevo	Spanish	Miguel Diaz	14,000	16,410	40,000
Portugaleira	Escaraza	Sotero Escaraza	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Sotero Escaraza	133,000	121,000	99,500
Purio	Calabazar	Tomas de Oña; tenant, Delin.	Cienfuegos	Spanish		50,000	52,000	70,000
Reforma	Carbaten	Tomas de Oña; tenant, Delin.	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	R. Tomasino	28,984	35,563	31,580
Regia	Martinez & Fernandez	Carbaten	Cienfuegos	Cuban	José H. Martinez	34,853	47,410	48,325
Resolucion	Pelipe Silva	Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	Cuban	G. Alfonso	5,035	11,300	14,600
Rosalia	José Roda	Carabatas	Carabatas	Cuban	José Roda	10,560	15,550	17,000
Rosalia	Juan de Dios	Sagua	Sagua	Cuban	José Lorenzo	42,961	48,848	51,003
San Agustín	Paduayabon	Paduayabon	Paduayabon	Spanish	Isidro Llanza	15,000	24,000	23,000
San Agustín	San Agustín Central Co., S. A.	Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	Cuban	J. M. Gutierrez	48,000	70,373	80,000
San Antonio	Nicolas Castañón	Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Laureano F. Gutierrez	59,115	70,000	92,000
San Cristóbal	Vicente G. Abreu	Santa Clara	Santa Clara	Cuban	Vicente G. Abreu	12,000	15,000	33,365
San Cristóbal	E. Cardoso	Central San Cristóbal	Central San Cristóbal	Cuban	E. Cardoso	11,000	16,000	20,000
San Francisco Asís	Cruces	Marta Abreu	Cruces	Cuban	Rafael Guardado	52,000	54,600	60,000
San Isidro	Fodoro Babace	Carabatas	Carabatas	Spanish	J. Lorbes	29,000	28,000	35,000
San José	Marcus A. Longa	Quemado de Guines	Quemado de Guines	Cuban	Marcus A. Longa	25,000	14,300	11,905
San José	Juan Golcochea	Havana	Havana	Cuban	Zarraga & Co.	7,000	23,250	30,980
San Lino	J. R. Ross	Cardenas and Havana	Cardenas and Havana	Cuban	Jastón Rabel	79,000	65,859	57,000
San Pablo	Remedios	Rodas	Rodas	British	J. L. Vandewater	30,000	42,000	48,000
San Pedro	Edmundo Kurz	Zulueta	Zulueta	German	Edmundo Kurz	16,267	22,300	25,206
Santa Catalina	Antonio Fernandez	Sierra Morena	Sierra Morena	Spanish	Antonio Fernandez	10,000	21,000	19,105
Santa Catalina	Manuel Carrera	Havana	Havana	Cuban	Manuel Carrera	25,000	41,000	50,000
Santa Catalina	Cruces	Cruces	Cruces	Cuban	E. Fernandez	25,000	41,000	50,000
Santa Lúgarda	F. Gamba & Co.	Sierra Morena	Sierra Morena	Spanish	Arturo Yturralde	20,000	15,000	17,553
Santa Lúgarda	José M. Lopez	Mata	Mata	American	José M. Lopez	19,600	36,787	42,000
Santa Maria	Successors of Garcia & Co.	Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	Spanish	E. Cardedo	45,000	52,000	50,000
Santa Rosa	R. Cardedo	Itatecico	Itatecico	Cuban	José Ruffa	62,000	74,000	76,000
Santa Teresa	Santa Teresa Sugar Co.	Sitico	Sitico	Cuban	Julian Escobar	87,823	104,452	100,000
Santisima	Successors of Moré	Havana	Havana	Cuban	M. Escudero	58,000	57,000	60,000
Trinidad	Soledad Sugar Co.	10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.	10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.	American	L. F. Hughes	73,192	79,350	84,727
Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co.	E. F. Atkins, Pres., 10	E. F. Atkins, Pres., 10	American	Harry Garnett	87,000	68,479	72,282
Trinidad	The Tuinucú Sugar Co.	Sancti Spiritus	Sancti Spiritus	American	José B. Ronda	32,500	43,200	56,721
Tuinucú	Unidad Sugar Co.	109 Wall St., N. Y. City	109 Wall St., N. Y. City	American	Robert McCulloch	18,000	35,967	65,806
Unidad	Juan Pablo Ruiz de Gamiz	Havana	Havana	Spanish	Cleto Arruti	80,043	74,000	81,439
Victoria	Yaguajay	Viuda de Zulueta	Cuba 20, Havana	Spanish	Marcos Larraide	83,101	91,451	100,450
Zaza	Placetias			Spanish				115,000

Grand totals for Santa Clara (2 pages).... 2,749,645/2,751,902/3,175,525/3,336,938/4,130,000

*Not grinding.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1903 Crop	Output in Bags 1904 Crop	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Est. Output 1907 Crop
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	Harold Hart	136,979	156,773	174,640	300,000
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Chaparra Sugar Co.	109 Wall St., N. Y. City.	American	M. G. Menocal	118,922	241,000	251,047	350,000
Cape Cruz	Ensenada de Mora	Cape Cruz Co.	138 Front St., N. Y. City.	American	George M. Boote	71,000	52,000	61,289	75,000
Ciego de Avila	Guantánamo	Don Amigos	Madrid, Spain	Spanish	Rafael Engana	71,000	121,200	9,000	20,000
Esperanza	Campeche	S. Castaño	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Antonio Monroes	18,100	27,320	24,000	30,000
Hatillo	Guantánamo	Cin. Azucarera del Guano.	Santiago	Spanish	A. Taquichel	37,000	50,000	23,000	29,000
Isabel	San Luis	Hatillo & Co. in Liquidation	Santiago	Cuban	E. Llatuende	73,000	73,000	12,000	20,000
Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie & Co.	Calle Marina, Manzanillo.	British	R. H. Beattie	45,000	45,000	8,000	10,000
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	111 Wall St., N. Y. City.	American	H. Huguet	25,000	42,276	46,913	60,000
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	151 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	J. Joseph Higgins	25,000	27,265	28,302	32,000
Nipe Bay Co.	Preston	Nipe Bay Co.	100 Broadway, N. Y. City.	Amer.-Cuban.	Ricardo Surgenes	27,000	27,000	31,000	45,000
Niquero	Niquero	Siquero Sugar Co.	Santiago	British-Spanish	Alfonso Taupier	42,500	42,500	14,207	45,000
Romelle	Manzanillo	J. F. McKinlay	Manzanillo	American	J. L. Ramirez & Co.	24,825	18,103	15,537	21,000
Salvador	Manzanillo	J. L. Ramirez & Co.	St. Domingo de Montie.	French	Amirado Durny Castill	32,000	43,405	45,005	55,000
San Antonio	Barrio Rio Seco	Sucre, Luis Reder	Prad 92, Havana	Cuban	Francisco Pla	32,000	37,505	41,053	60,000
San Manuel	Puerto Padre	C. Brancet & Co.	Manzanillo	Spanish	J. Bosch	16,000	14,784	29,000	29,000
San Miguel	Guantánamo	S. A. Central San Ramon.	Manzanillo	Span.-Cuban	Genaro Fernandez	33,000	29,000	36,500	45,000
San Ramon	San Ramon	Sucre, F. W. Ramsden.	Moron	British	Charles T. Ramsden	10,000	10,000	9,000	10,000
San Sebastián	de Cuba	Est. of Auza & Escotaza	Auza	Cuban	F. P. Auza	35,000	25,000	29,000	28,000
Santa Ana	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Co.	26 Broad St., N. Y. City.	American	Edgar Garnett	24,000	33,000	27,286	60,000
Santa Cecilia	Vita	Sánchez Bros.	Santa Lucia, Gibara	Cuban	Sánchez Bros.	55,022	55,280	100,080	125,000
Santa Lucia	Guantánamo	Sta Mar Sugar Co.	71 B-way, N. Y. City.	French	F. Pons	16,000	20,000	15,205	16,000
Santa Maria	Soda	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	Manzanillo	Cuban	Juan Alsina	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,000
Soda	Guantánamo	The Central Teresa Sugar Co.	111 Wall St., N. Y. City.	American	E. A. Brooks, Jr.	46,600	58,000	50,552	110,000
Sociedad	Celia Horta	Jaime Roca V.	Hugh Kelly & Co., 81 Wall St., N. Y. City.	American	José Tavio	40,261	40,578	38,500	60,000
Teresa	Valerio	Cin. Azucarera de Santiago	Manzanillo	Spanish	Jaime Roca V.	18,000	11,000	15,000	30,000
Tranquilidad	San Luis		San Luis	French	J. Rousseau	31,000	24,000	25,000	40,000
Union						1,020,400	1,237,530	1,295,861	1,987,090
Totals						1,020,400	1,237,530	1,295,861	1,987,090

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCEPE

Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1903 Crop	Output in Bags 1904 Crop	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Est. Output 1907 Crop
El Lagareño	Nuevitas	Sociedad Anónima, Central Lagareño	El Lagareño	Spanish-Cuban	José Mercade	44,700	56,000	48,490	85,000
El Senado	Las Minas	Bernale Sánchez	Central Senado, Las Minas	Cuban	Pedro Sánchez	85,590	94,000	96,452	100,000
Francisco Sugar Co.	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co.	143 So. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.	American	John S. Durham	52,000	69,150	71,231	85,000
Totals						180,290	219,150	212,782	270,000

PROVINCE.	American Ownership.	Cuban Ownership.	English, Spanish, French, Etc. Ownership.	Total.
Havana.....	2	8	10	20
Pinar del Rio.....	0	5	1	6
Matanzas.....	6	21	28	55
Santa Clara.....	12	30	29	71
Puerto Principe.....	1	1	1	3
Santiago.....	10	5	13	28
Total 1907.....	31	70	82	183
Total 1906.....	30	76	73	179

	1907 No. of Plantations.	Total Output.
Over 200,000 bags output.....	3	950,000
Between 150,000 and 200,000 bags output.....	4	705,000
“ 100,000 “ 150,000 “ “	25	2,865,000
“ 50,000 “ 100,000 “ “	61	4,077,000
“ 25,000 “ 50,000 “ “	51	1,867,000
Under 25,000 bags.....	38	633,600
Not grinding	1	
	183	11,097,600

The largest plantation in Cuba is the Chaparra Sugar Company, with an estimated output for 1907 of 350,000 bags.

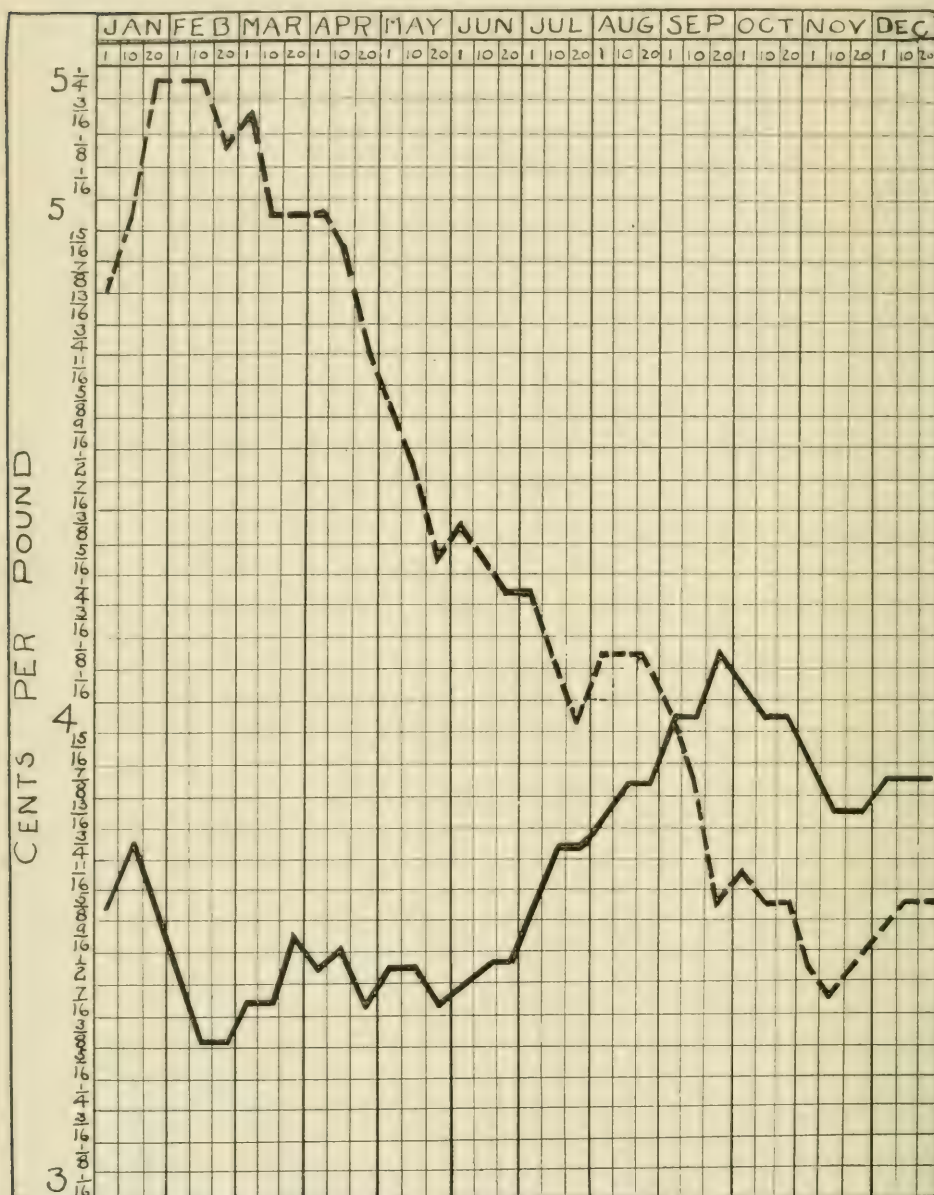
PROVINCE.	AMERICAN OWNERSHIP		CUBAN OWNERSHIP		ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, ETC. OWNERSHIP		TOTAL.	
	1906	1907 (est'd)	1906	1907 (est'd)	1906	1907 (est'd)	1906	1907 (est'd)
Havana	129,921	170,000	333,525	427,600	533,415	735,000	996,861	1,332,600
Pinar del Río			135,852	188,000	15,854	25,000	151,706	213,000
Matanzas	329,032	370,000	938,661	1,136,000	1,076,515	1,525,000	2,344,208	3,031,000
Santa Clara	680,885	885,000	1,109,159	1,408,000	1,546,894	1,837,000	3,336,938	4,130,000
Puerto Principe	75,829	85,000	84,421	100,000	64,087	85,000	224,337	270,000
Santiago	709,588	1,368,000	168,937	247,000	409,465	507,000	1,287,990	2,122,000
Total	1,925,255	2,878,000	2,770,555	3,506,600	3,646,230	4,714,000	8,342,040	11,098,600
Percentage	23	26	33	32	44	42	100	100

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. bonds.....	100¾	101½
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent. bonds.....	Nominal	
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. internal bonds.....	88	93
Havana City first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.....	103	107½
Havana City second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.....	103	107½
Cuba R. R. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.....	84	91
Cuba R. R. preferred stock.....	44	53
Cuba Company 6 per cent. debentures.....	—	72
Havana Electric consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.....	86	89
Havana Electric preferred stock.....	78	80
Havana Electric common stock.....	39	40
Western Railways.....	Nominal	
United Railways.....	Nominal	

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 96° TEST.

Fluctuation of Prices for the Years 1905-1906 at New York.

Solid Line 1906. Broken Line 1905.





Province

- 1 Mercedita
- 2 Asuncion
- 3 America
- 4 Orozco
- 5 Bramales
- 6 El Pilar
- 6½ San Ramo

Provi

- 7 Lucia
- 8 Fajardo
- 9 Toledo Manuel
- 10 Quijano parra
- 11 La Julia a Lucia
- 12 Portugalet on
- 13 Merceditas Bay Co.
- 14 Providenci llo
- 14½ Amistad on
- 15 Carmen Sebastian
- 16 Loteria
- 17 Nombre d'ad
- 18 Rosario Miguel
- 19 Averhoff a Maria
- 20 Santa Rita el
- 21 San Anton fuente
- 22 Josefita a Cecilia
- 23 Gomez M Canos
- 24 Jobo elie
- 30 Neuva Pa Antonio
- a Ana

Provin

- 26 Puerto
- 27 San Juan
- 28 Elena
- 28½ Indio
- 29 Jesus Mar
- 31 Esperanza
- 32 Valiente
- 33 Conchita
- 34 Porvenir
- 35 Majagua
- 36 Triunvirat

MAP OF THE Active Sugar Plantations OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

Giving Name and showing Location of all Estates

Accompanying the
ANNUAL SUGAR NUMBER.

March, 1907, of the
The CUBA REVIEW And Bulletin,
82-92 Beaver Street, New York City.



THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SITUATION IN SAN CRISTOBAL.

Thorough Cultivation Necessary in Citrus Fruit Groves in Times of Drouth. Fertilizer Keeps Trees Thriving. Interesting Experiments with Different Systems of Pineapple Planting and Results.

BY F. S. EARLE.

San Cristobal, on the Western Railway, and the present western terminus of the government turnpike or "colzada," over which the Cuban automobile races are run, is the center of a considerable American settlement. Citrus fruits, pineapples and vegetables are here the principal interests. Most of the citrus groves here, as well as elsewhere in Cuba, are showing the effects of the prolonged drouth. This locality has had no rain for over three months. This would be a hard strain on young trees, under any circumstances, but this winter it is especially severe, since the October storm loosened the trees in the ground, and in some cases even breaking and twisting the roots. All fresh tender growth was whipped off by the wind, and much of the foliage was injured. The trees were, therefore, not in a condition to stand drouth well. They have made no winter growth and the leaves look yellow. In some cases the leaves are falling badly, but this is usual where the roots have been further injured by grubs—the larvae of the green orange beetle. It is probable that this injury will only be temporary, but groves everywhere should receive abundant applications of fertilizer and good cultivation in order to get them over this setback as promptly as possible. It is to be noted that groves where winter vegetables have been planted and which have consequently received an extra amount of fertilizer and cultivation, are in distinctly better condition than those that have not received this extra attention. The oldest groves bore a few fruits this year, as in only too many cases among the earlier plantings in Cuba the unreliable nurseryman has gotten in his work and varieties are not all true to name. One block of thirty acres was noted, that was planted for Dancy Tangerine, but which proved to be a particularly worthless little seedling of the Mandarin type. It will all have to be rebudded.

The very dry winter has been hard for the vegetable growers, as very few of them are equipped for irrigation. The lands in this region are mostly rather high and well drained and they do not seem to stand drouth. Those who got their tomatoes in early have shipped fairly good crops at satisfactory prices.

The well drained character of these lands, which in this year of exceptional drouth has made them a little difficult for citrus fruits and vegetables seem to fit them admirably for pineapples. Although no fertilizer has been used, the plants have made a larger, thriftier growth than is usual on the red lands of the pineapple district near Havana. They are blooming freely and promise an abundant crop of fine pines. Some interesting experiments have been tried here with different systems of planting. Some of the earlier plantings were made with nine closely planted rows on wide beds, according to a system sometimes followed in Florida. The results have not been satisfactory. The plants have not grown as well as when given more room and the fruit has not carried as well. The middle row has been cut out from most of these beds, which has helped to some extent, but it is still unsatisfactory. Most of the planting has been made with double rows on narrow beds. This system has given good satisfaction. It has been noted, however, that the pines grown in single rows average slightly larger and carry rather better than those on double rows. As the single row can be cultivated cheaper than the double row it will, on the whole, be found more satisfactory, though, of course, there are a less number of plants per acre. Plantings of pines are being considerably increased here, and it promises to become an important center for this industry.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by the URNER-BARRY COMPANY.

Vegetables have been arriving very freely from Cuba during the past month, but a material increase in the arrivals of Florida and other southern vegetables has ruled lower prices for all varieties. Cuban receipts are expected to continue liberal throughout the balance of March and probably during the early part of April, but prices will doubtless rule materially lower than the high figures obtained during the winter months. Some vegetables from Cuba are showing less attractive quality, especially tomatoes, and the quality is not good enough to attract best trade. At present fancy are selling from \$2 to \$2.50 per carrier, with choice \$1. to \$1.50. Peppers have been

scarce and high for some time past, and the heavy arrivals from both Cuba and Florida during the past week or two have caused prices to drop. Late sales of Cuban have been in range of \$1.25 to \$2.50, few at latter figure and some even lower. Florida command little if any more than Cuban. Okra has been in limited supply and late sales from \$3 to \$6 per carrier, according to variety and condition. Eggplants have been plenty and market has weakened to \$2 to \$3 per crate, with demand light. Many lack color or arrive more or less defective, and such stock often has to be repacked to draw attention from buyers. White squash has been more plentiful and has eased off fully 50c., late sales making at \$2 to \$2.50 per box.

Onions have continued in very limited supply and have sold promptly at generally \$3 per crate, with outlook very favorable, as the market is generally in firm position. The first important arrivals of potatoes have appeared at the close and expected to realize \$5 to \$6 per barrel for choice, with anything poorly graded or otherwise unattractive, low. Some potatoes have arrived in bushel crates, but unattractive, and unless quality is exceptionally fine it would be more profitable to ship them in barrels.

The few pineapples received have brought extremely high prices, owing to the limited offerings from other sections, but steamer being unloaded at the close brought about 3,674 crates, which is the first important cargo of the season which is now opening. The stock is wanted and will command high prices, particularly large sized fruit, which is most in demand. Sales are making from \$2.50 to \$4 per crate for sound fruit, according to size. The standard sizes are 18s, 24s, 30s, 36s, and 42s, and shippers should pack the stock according to size, so that the pines will fit in the crates snugly, which will prevent shaking and bruising in transit.

New York, March 14, 1907.

FRUTAS Y VERDURAS CUBANAS.

Escrito expresamente para THE CUBA REVIEW por URNER-BARRY COMPANY, de Nueva York.

Durante el mes pasado fueron abundantes los arribos de verduras de Cuba á esta plaza, pero á consecuencia de haberse recibido grandes partidas de verduras de la Florida y otros puntos del sur, las cotizaciones en general se han mantenido bajas. Se espera que los arribos de Cuba continúen siendo abundantes durante el resto del presente mes y los primeros días de Abril, pero los precios habrán de ser sin duda más bajos que los cotizados durante los meses de invierno cuando la demanda era muy activa y las existencias escasas. Algunos de los frutos recibidos de Cuba no son de calidad bastante buena para que alcancen buen precio, especialmente los tomates. Estos se venden al presente de \$2 á \$2.50 el cesto los finos, y los escogidos de \$1 á \$1.50. Los ajíes han estado escasos y la cotización alta por algún tiempo, pero los grandes arribos tanto de Cuba como de la Florida durante las dos últimas semanas, han causado una baja en los precios. Las últimas ventas que se hicieron de los de Cuba, se cotizaron de \$1.25 á \$2.50, realizándose algunas partidas á un precio menor. Los de la Florida no alcanzaron más alto precio que los de Cuba. Escasa ha sido la existencia de quimbombó, habiéndose cotizado recientemente de \$3 á \$6 el cesto, según la clase y estado del fruto. Abundante era la existencia de berengenas, cotizándose de \$2 á \$3 el huacal, con poca demanda, pues la mayor parte del fruto llega descolorido y en más ó menos mala condición, siendo necesario en muchos casos reempacarla para llamar la atención de los compradores. Grandes han sido las existencias de calabaza blanca, bajando la cotización unos 50 centavos, pues las últimas ventas se hicieron á razón de \$2 á \$2.50 la caja.

Las cebollas han continuado estando escasas, por cuya razón la demanda era muy activa y la cotización firme á \$3 el huacal, habiendo indicios de que los precios suban por ser activa la demanda. A última hora hubo un importante arribo de papas, esperándose venderlas á razón de \$5 á \$6 el barril de las escogidas junto con algunas algo inferiores cuya diferencia en precio es insignificante. Algunas papas han venido empacadas en huacales pequeños, pero su aspecto no es atractivo, y á menos que resulten de calidad excepcional, sería mejor que las hubieran embarcado embarriladas.

El escaso número de piñas que se han recibido últimamente se vendió á muy altos precios debido á la poca existencia de esa fruta, pero un vapor que está descargando en estos momentos ha traído unos 3,674 huacales que es la primera partida de importancia que se ha recibido en la temporada que comienza ahora. La demanda es muy grande y los precios serán muy subidos, especialmente por la fruta grande, que es la más apetecida. Se están verificando ventas á razón de \$2.50 á \$4 el huacal por las sanas según tamaño. Los tamaños corrientes son 18, 24, 30, 36 y 42, y los exportadores empacarán la fruta según su tamaño, de modo que las piñas queden desahogadas en los huacales y se evite así el que se lastimen en el tránsito.

Nueva York, 14 de Marzo de 1907.

ANNUAL CUBAN SUGAR REVIEW.

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York.

Taking a retrospective review of the general situation and conditions of sugar during the year 1906, we find several features of interest which may have been previously overlooked. Take, for instance, the notable increase of consumption of sugar in the United States, reaching 2,864,013 tons, being an increase of 231,797 tons over 1905, and making necessary every ton of sugar produced in Cuba and all that could be produced in all possessions having duty advantages with the United States proper, and requiring beyond these amounts some 535,870 tons of full duty paying foreign sugars.

The varieties of climate and uncertainties of crops in the United States are well shown in a decrease of 100,000 tons in the cane crop of Louisiana and an increase of about 125,000 tons in the domestic beet crops of the country. The increased consumption constantly going on and not met from these two sources left a larger margin for increased crop in Cuba for 1907 supplies.

It is already evident that whatever the amount of the Cuba crop may prove to be, it can all be used in the consumption of 1907.

Prevailing conditions at the opening of the crop season stimulated an early excessive production and corresponding early sales, throwing into the United States an unusual amount of crop which may be felt in the way of much smaller offerings later in the season. Large early sales naturally decreased values below the parity of beet sugar from Europe, while the smaller offerings forthcoming later in the season will restore values of Cuba sugars to the normal parity of beet sugar.

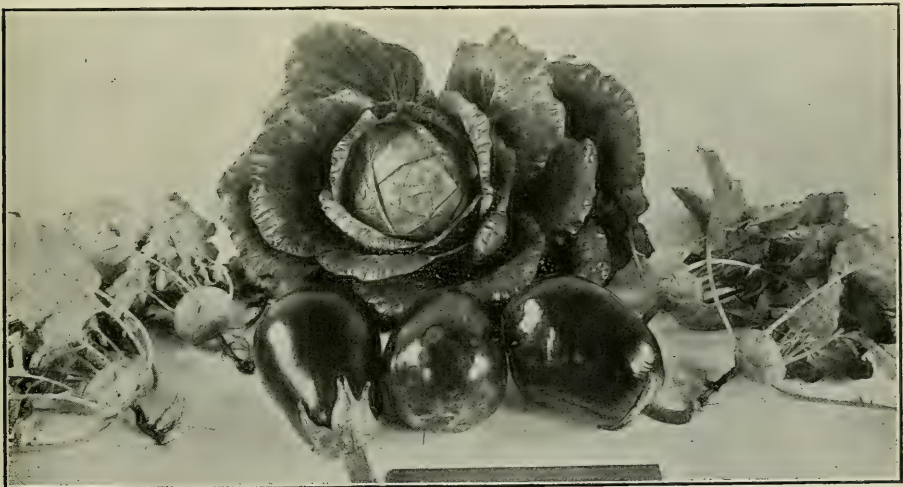
While Cuba is paying little attention to the value of beet sugar, it is a notable fact that beet sugar in Europe is selling at about $\frac{1}{8}$ c. per pound higher than last year, which also will eventually benefit the planter who keeps his sugar regardless of the present state of mind of the planter who is giving away all the benefit from reciprocity. Much of the premature selling, which has caused the low prices in January and February, was from fear of possible political and other disturbances in the island, which fortunately have not developed. On the contrary, extremely peaceful conditions have attended the making of the crop thus far and are likely to continue.

Taking the campaign of 1906-07 all together, the price obtained for the Cuba crop will be higher than the price paid for the 1905-06 crop. The amount of sugar required for the consumption of the United States places no limit upon the production of Cuba for several years to come.

This is unlike the beet culture of Europe, which has already in several seasons exceeded the requirements of the world's markets.

We may add a few statistics confirming the above. Cuba Centrifugals 96 test in New York brought 3.64c. pound duty paid in January, 1906; 3.395c. in February; 3.482c. in March, 3.456c. in April, 3.45c. in May, 3.52c. in June, 3.795c. in July, and 3.898c. in August. The average value of the crop of 1906 was 3.686c per pound in New York.

Early sales of the present Cuba crop were made in December, 1906, at 3.86c. duty paid at New York, at 3.513c. in January, 1907; at 3.416c. per pound in February, and



Specimen Cabbage, Eggplant and Kohlrabis grown in Cuba.

at 3.51c. per pound in March to this writing. After a little delay just now to equalize matters of supply and demand, while the market is standing still or receding a little, prices will continue to show improvement throughout the campaign.

This is virtually guaranteed by the present aspect and outlook for the future of the sugar situation in Europe, where the beet crop is turning out some 240,000 tons less than last year.

REVISTA ANUAL DEL AZÚCAR CUBANO.

Escrito expresamente para THE CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY de Nueva York.

Echando una mirada retrospectiva á la situación y condiciones generales del azúcar durante el año de 1906, encontramos varios datos interesantes que quizás hayan pasado desapercibidos. Citemos, por ejemplo, el notable aumento en el consumo de azúcar en los Estados Unidos, el cual llegó á 2,864,013 toneladas, lo que acusa un aumento de 231,797 toneladas sobre el habido en 1905, necesitándose para satisfacer la demanda todo el azúcar producido en Cuba y en todas las posesiones que disfrutaban de ventajas arancelarias con los Estados Unidos, y además unas 535,870 toneladas de azúcares extranjeros que pagaron los derechos de aduana íntegros.

Las diferencias de clima y las incertidumbres de las cosechas en los Estados Unidos, quedaron bien demostradas por la disminución de 100,000 toneladas en la cosecha de caña en Luisiana, y por el aumento de cerca de 125,000 toneladas en la cosecha de remolacha de este país. El consumo aumenta constantemente, y como no puede abastecerse con los productos del país, se deja á Cuba un amplio margen para colocar su mayor zafra en 1907.

Es ya evidente que cualquiera que sea la ascendencia de la zafra de Cuba, toda se necesitará para abastecer el consumo en 1907.

El estado de cosas predominante á comienzos de la zafra, dió lugar á un temprano exceso de producción y á las correspondientes ventas prematuras que hicieron venir á manos de los compradores norteamericanos una gran porción de la zafra, lo que ha de resultar más tarde en una notable disminución de ofertas. Las ventas de grandes cantidades de azúcar realizadas á los comienzos de la zafra, hicieron, naturalmente disminuir los precios del fruto á menos de los cotizados por el azúcar europeo de remolacha, si bien las pequeñas ofertas que se harán más adelante, restablecerán los precios de los azúcares cubanos á la par con los de la remolacha.

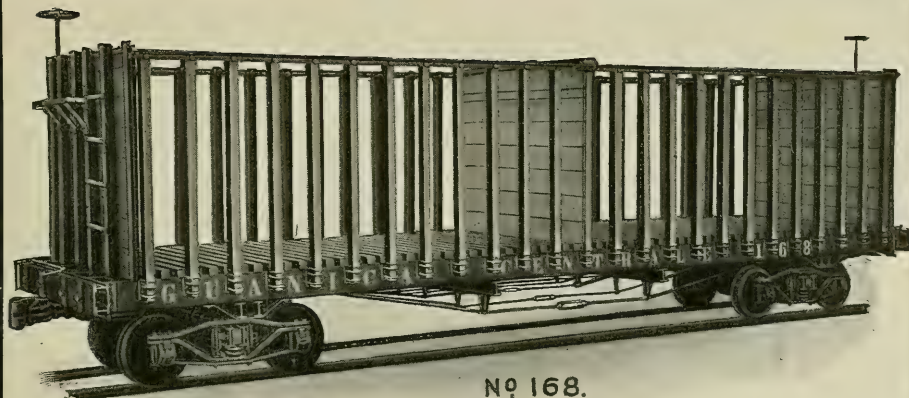
Aunque en Cuba se presta poca atención á las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha, es un hecho notable que dicho dulce se está vendiendo en Europa cerca de $\frac{1}{8}$ de centavo más en libra que el año pasado, lo cual podrá al fin y al cabo ser beneficioso para el hacendado que conserva su azúcar sin cuidarse de lo que piense el colega suyo que está renunciando á todas las ventajas que le ofrece el tratado de reciprocidad. Muchas de las ventas prematuras, que causaron la baja de precios en Enero y Febrero, se hicieron por temor á un levantamiento político en la isla, lo que afortunadamente no ha resultado, pues por el contrario, la completa paz y tranquilidad que han reinado en aquel país han permitido que las faenas agrícolas se llevasen á cabo sin interrupción, pudiendo esperarse que terminarán sin dificultades.

Considerando en conjunto la zafra de 1906-07, los precios que se obtengan por la zafra de Cuba serán mayores que los alcanzados por sus azúcares de 1905-06. El azúcar necesario para abastecer el consumo en los Estados Unidos es tanto, qué por grande que resulten las zafras de los años venideros en Cuba, siempre encontrarán fácil salida en este país.

Lo contrario resulta con la producción de azúcar de remolacha en Europa, pues durante varias zafras ha excedido en mucho á la demanda en los mercados del mundo.

En confirmación de lo expuesto podemos aducir algunos datos estadísticos: los centrífugas cubanos polarización 96° se cotizaron en Nueva York durante el mes de Enero de 1907 á 3.513 cents.; en Febrero á 3.416 cents, y á 3.51 cents. la libra en Marzo y hasta el momento de escribirse estas líneas. Lo probable es que después de un breve interregno necesario para equilibrar la oferta y la demanda, durante el cual los precios se mantendrán firmes ó con pequeñas fluctuaciones, las cotizaciones continuarán mejorando hasta el final de la zafra.

Puede esperarse con confianza en que resultará así, si se consideran los indicios que el presente y el futuro de la situación azucarera en Europa ofrecen, pues la cosecha de remolacha está resultando 240,000 toneladas menor que la del año anterior.



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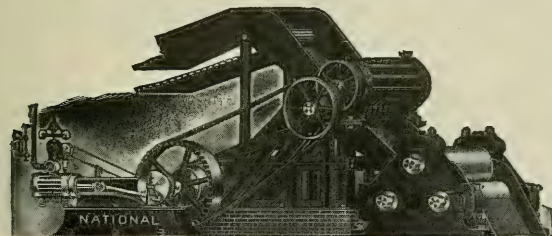
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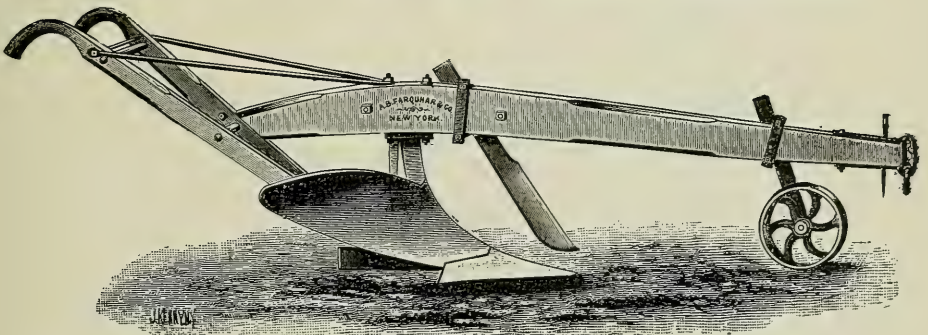


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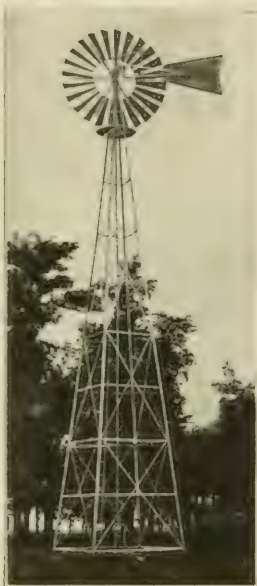
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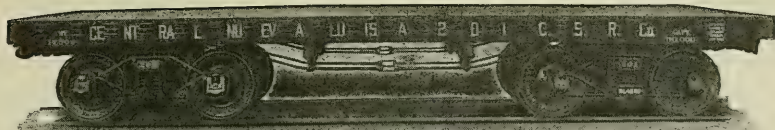
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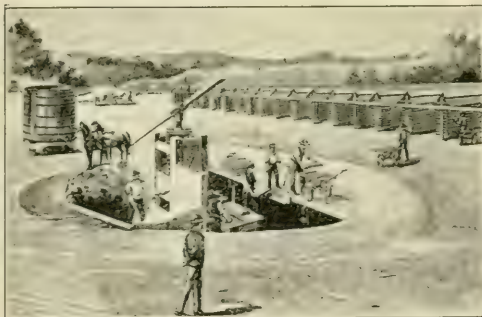
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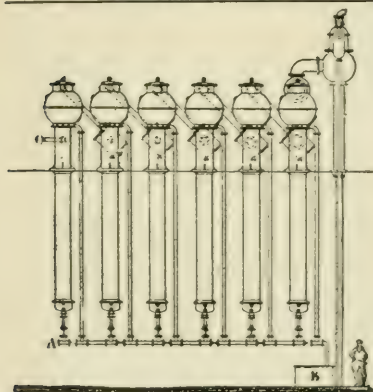
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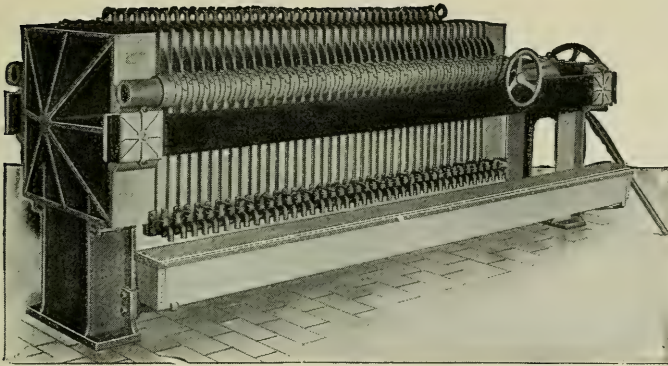


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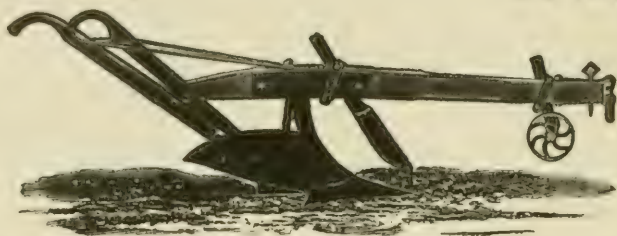
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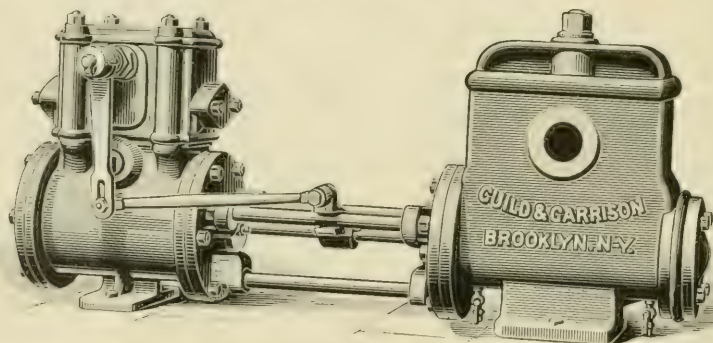


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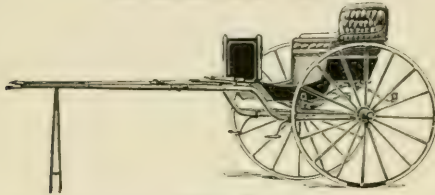
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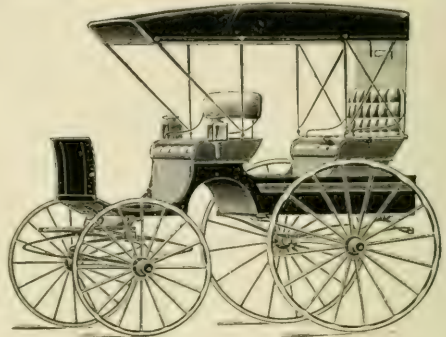
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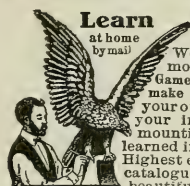
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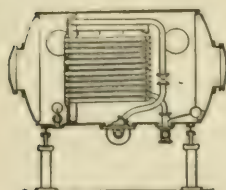
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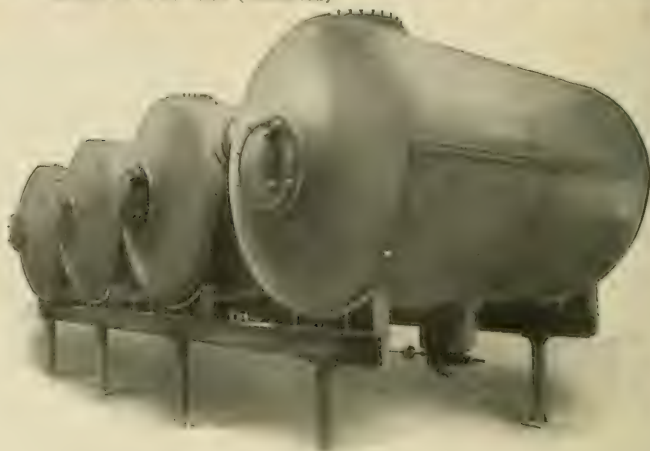
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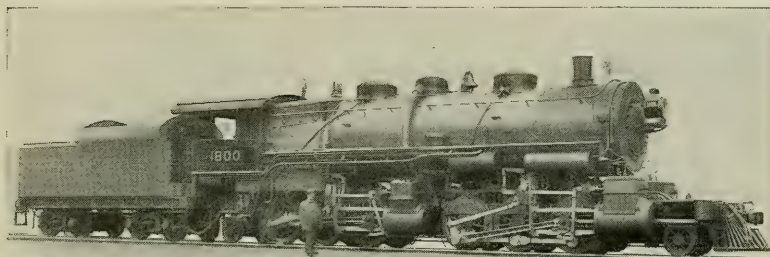
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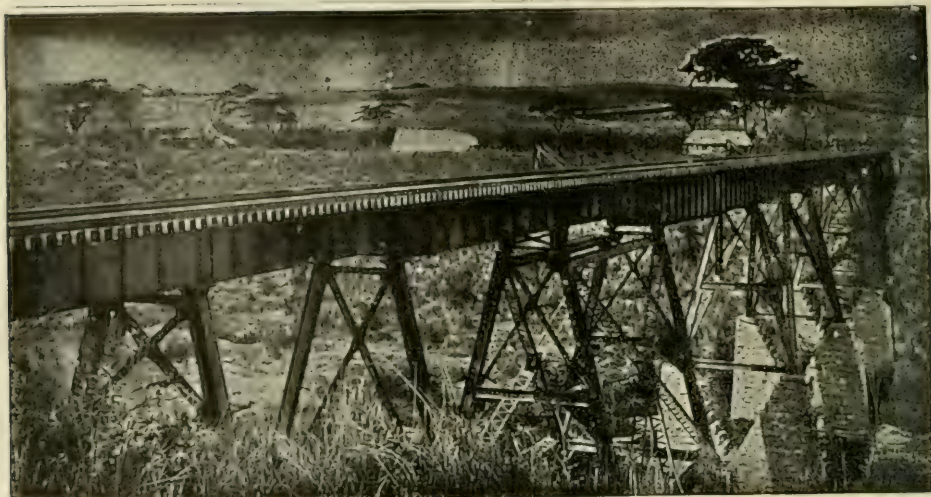
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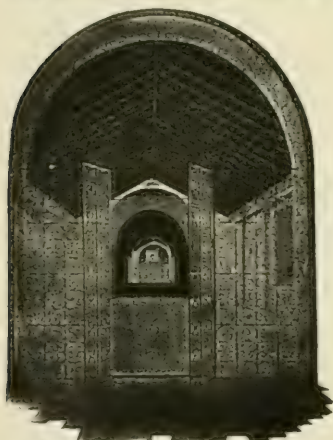
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet

high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camagüey**, at Camagüey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



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Map of The Cuba Railroad.

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Vol V.

APRIL, 1907

No. 5

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THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume V.

APRIL, 1907

Number 5.

ROSES IN CUBA.

Everyday in the Year. Directions for planting and for Cultivation. Choice Varieties which are Constant Bloomers.

BY PROF. C. F. AUSTIN.

Chief of the Department of Horticulture at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

While there are many choice flowers in Cuba, the rose is the queen of them all for every day in the year.

At present Cuba cannot boast of her roses, but there is no reason why she should not be able to do so, for they will grow in great beauty all the time, even the most beautiful teas and hybrid teas blossoming in abundance. There is no reason why the Pearl of the Antilles should not be a perpetual garden of roses.

The rose is very cosmopolitan as to soil and, while it does its best in land containing a good per cent. of clay, soil of this kind is not essential to success with it. Roses must have a rich soil, however; they are not a plant for poor lands.

The soil should be well worked up before planting, so that it will be fine and mellow to the depth of six or eight inches. An abundance of well-rotted stable manure or other decayed vegetable matter should be worked into it. Be sure that this material is fine and thoroughly decayed so that it will not fill the ground with straw and coarse trash. After roses are planted they should have a good top dressing of manure once or twice a year and worked into the ground. In addition to this vegetable matter a good dressing of blood and bone or any good commercial fertilizer, applied once in six months at the rate of one pound per plant, will add greatly to their vigor of growth and flower. During long dry spells the plants should be watered thoroughly every two weeks to keep them in continuous bloom.

Hoe roses frequently and prune freely. Do not be afraid to cut away the wood.

We have found that many of the more delicate roses do better when budded upon a strong, vigorous stock. In planting budded roses set them so that the union of the bud with the stock will be a little below the surface of the ground, in order as much as possible to prevent the sprouting of the stock, for if these sprouts are allowed to grow they will soon choke out the bud.

Roses should not be planted closer than three feet each way, and many of the larger types will want more space. The best time to plant is during the months of March and April, for then the rains soon come and start the plants into vigorous growth. Use strong, one or two year old, field-grown plants, for they will give better results than smaller ones.

We have grown and tested many of the different types of roses, and it is in the tea and hybrid tea groups that the choicest varieties for Cuba are found. They are constant and profuse bloomers through the whole year. The following have done the best with us: Bride, Bridesmaid, Empress Marie of Russia, Bon Silene, American Banner, Letty Coles, Madame Vatry, Madame Lombard, Etoile de Lyon, Safrano, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Helen Gould, Chestnut Hybrid, General McArthur, Mrs. Robert Garret.

On your lawn nothing will exceed the bright red color of the Bengals, for they are always in bloom and are very showy and bright. Of this group the Agrippina, Douglas and Louis Philippe are the best varieties. Among the Polyanthas, Perle d'or and Clothilde Soupert have given the best results. The hybrid perpetuals, that are so successful in the



A Morning's Cut of Beautiful Roses in a Cuban Garden.

North, have not done well here. They produce a few very choice flowers, but are very shy bloomers. Paul Neyron is the best variety most commonly grown.

Many of the climbing roses do well and every garden should have the Marechal Niel, for it is the best of them all. Climbing James Sprunt and Clothilde Soupert have also given fine results.

To keep on blooming a rosebush must have the flowers cut every day, and in no case must the roses be left to go to seed, for as soon as a bush becomes full of seed berries it will stop putting out blossom buds until after the seed are ripened. Cut the roses with long stems and in this way you will help to prune the bush.

Early morning is the best time for cutting the flowers, for then they are fresh and handsome, and, if they are wanted for evening, they can be kept in perfect condition by placing them loosely in a jar of water in a cool, dark room.



Flowers and Vines in February in Cuba. Joseph Rigney's home in Preston, Cuba.

Political

AROUND ABOUT CUBA.

Items Worth Reading Collected from Many Sources.

RAFAEL MONTORO SAYS CUBA NEEDS THE REST CURE.

"What Cuba needs most," said Mr. Montoro, "is the rest cure. The best way to secure that is to continue the present government indefinitely. That will give the people a chance to settle down, to resume their former occupations, get many excited people again in the habit of earning a living outside of party politics and teach them the advantages of peace and a good government.

"The great masses of the people of all parties and all classes are in favor of law and order. It is only the agitators and their immediate followers who get up revolutions."

"Is the present provisional government satisfactory?"

"Yes. It is giving satisfaction to everyone who is not a candidate for office or is not misinformed; to everyone who desires the peace and tranquillity of the island; to all of the business interests; to the property owners and the taxpayers.

"We have room in Cuba for 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of people, and even more; it only needs peace to attract them here for the development of the marvelous resources of our island. A great many foreigners have come in since independence. The foreign population has increased in the eastern and central provinces more than in Havana. A large number of farmers from your country have taken up land in Camaguey and other provinces. They have also gone into commerce. We have more than \$350,000,000 of foreign capital invested in railroads, plantations, sugar mills, tobacco factories and other interests. Some of the railways which were formerly owned by Spanish and Cuban capital, now belong to English companies, and they earn large dividends. Nearly all the foreign investments in Cuba have been profitable.

"The European powers have recognized the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba," said Mr. Montoro, in answer to other questions. "The diplomatic corps as a body has saluted Governor Magoon as the chief executive power. They were led by the Spanish minister, who is the dean of the corps, and he read an address to the governor. They have individually recognized his authority in other ways. The British plenipotentiary presented his credentials to Governor Magoon only the other day."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Morua Delgado, the colored senator, expressed his views in an open letter

to, El Eco de Panama, and his disappointment that the American authorities did not turn over the government to the Liberals upon their arrival in Cuba. He resents and condemns American control.



PROMINENT MEN OF CUBA.

Gen. Mario Menocal is spoken of as a possible candidate for the Presidency of Cuba should Zayas or Gomez withdraw.

Gen. Menocal is not affiliated with any party at present. He was graduated from the Troy University, educated and trained in the United States, and by profession he is an electrical engineer. Menocal accompanied his uncle, Anicete Menocal, to Nicaragua, some years ago, where they were both commissioned by the United States to make a survey in connection with the proposed canal. He took an active part in the Ten-Years' War during the Cubans' struggle for freedom, and has won his spurs in the army. After the evacuation of the Spanish forces in 1899, Menocal was appointed chief of the police of Havana and reorganized that force.

APPLAUSE FOR SPEECH URGING STRONGER AMERICAN SUPERVISION.

"It is indispensably necessary to specify accurately and define our relations with the United States, that the action of that country may be more efficacious among us. The action of the United States, which heretofore has been merely potent to suppress, must be made preventive." Sr. Lanuza's

speech at a mass meeting of the Conservative party.

This utterance of the orator was greeted with the unanimous applause of the assemblage.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

A committee of ten representing the Conservative party recently visited Gov. Magoon and delivered the programme of the party. Señor Varona, the spokesman, said in substance:

"Many Cubans who are certain that the United States considers the interests of all Cubans in an equal manner have decided to form a party with a platform, which we hereby deliver. The party desires that the commercial treaty which is about to expire be renewed on conditions favorable to both sides, and that as far as possible a permanent treaty with the United States be made, and made so clear that the Cubans will know the rights of both nations under it."

Gov. Magoon thanked the committee and congratulated it upon its purpose, and said that it was eminently correct in asserting that it was the desire of the United States to act in Cuba with equal favor to all and without favor to any political organization. —New York Sun.

ENGLISH IN CUBA EXPECTED LONGER PERIOD OF AMERICAN CONTROL.

Members of the English colony say the Secretary's statement only guarantees good business for a little over a year, and that by the end of twelve months it will be necessary to retrench, owing to the uncertainty about the new Government. It is plainly evident that English interests anticipated a statement assuring them a longer period of American control.

CUBA'S BUSINESS MEN DESIRE A CONTINUANCE OF AMERICAN CONTROL.

The petitions sent out to Cubans of property and those having substantial interests for a continuance of American protection are coming back to the headquarters of the movement in Havana. There are thousands of Cubans who would be willing to sign these petitions except for the fear that comes from identification with a movement of this kind. One prominent Cuban business man promptly signed the petition at Remedios, and, sending in nearly two hundred additional signatures, courageously wrote as follows:

"I am in accord with you that an American protectorate over Cuba with Cuban autonomy is this country's only salvation." There have been signers to these petitions in all parts of Cuba.

THE ISLE OF PINES NOT AMERICAN TERRITORY.

That the Isle of Pines is not American territory has been officially declared by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision was rendered in the famous case of Edward J. Pearcy vs. Nevada N.

Stranahan, Collector of the Port at New York, and the opinion of the court was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, who said that up to the Paris Treaty the Isle of Pines had been considered as an integral part of Cuba, and that it could not be held to be covered by article 2 of that treaty, which included only islands in the vicinity of Porto Rico.

The National Conservative party has elected its executive committee. These are the names: President, Dr. Enrique José Varona; vice-president, Dr. José A. González Lunuza; second vice-president, Gen. Eugenio Sánchez Agramonte; secretary, Col. Cosme de la Torriente; vice-secretary, Col. José Clemente Vivanco; members, Gen. Juan Rius Rivera, Gen. Emilio Nuñez, Dr. Rafael Montoro, Col. Manuel M. Coronado, Dr. Pablo Desvernine; treasurer, Marqués de Esteban.

CUBAN POLITICAL MURDER.

José Ayala, ex-Chief of Police of Guines, Havana Province, was assassinated at Guines April 3. The crime was apparently political, as the victim led the government forces in the vicinity of Guines during the August revolution, thereby incurring such enmity that he went to Mexico, from which country he had just returned.

The assassin, who was a member of the late rebel army, escaped.

MINISTER QUESADA NOT A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Minister Quesada will not be a candidate for the presidency of Cuba. It is evidently his belief that his place is in Washington.

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK OF CUBA MAHOGANY AND CEDAR FOR 1905 AND 1906.

Figures supplied the CUBA REVIEW by George F. Herriman, New York City.

1905.			1906.		
	Mahog.	Cedar		Mahog.	Cedar
	logs.	logs.		logs.	logs.
Jan. . .	2,816	8,911	Jan. . .	3,213	5,798
Feb. . .	796	7,724	Feb. . .	2,024	7,094
March . .	780	15,964	March .	138	7,653
April.	11,852	April. .	3,897	8,509	
May . .	12	5,696	May . .	4,155	11,162
June	4,352	June . .	459	7,542	
July	3,350	July . .	6,479	12,717	
Aug. . . 2,411	3,401	Aug. . .	4,146	21,923	
Sept. . . 3,950	5,262	Sept. . .	1,068	11,818	
Oct. . . . 162	12,765	Oct. . .	2,116	11,687	
Nov. . . 809	3,896	Nov. . .	2,339	14,790	
Dec. . . 2,893	5,177	Dec. . .	1,029	15,756	
	14,628	88,350		31,063	136,449

Prices for Cuban mahogany ranged between 8c. to 12c., the highest price being for the Santiago wood.

Cedar prices range between 11 and 14, the wood from Santa Cruz, Santiago and Mauzanillo bringing the highest price.

THE UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER PRESS ON CUBA.

SPEAKER CANNON'S OPINION ABOUT CUBA AND CUBAN CIGARS.

Somebody asked Speaker Cannon, while in Havana, what he thought about the United States being in charge of Cuba. "It's here yet, isn't it?" Mr. Cannon replied. "We are not going to try to tow it away. We wouldn't be here if the Cuban constitution didn't provide for our occupation and we found it necessary to come. So I guess it's all right. The cigars are, anyway."—New York Herald.

WORKING TO DEFEAT CUBAN AUTONOMY.

There is a peculiar mischievousness in the present tactics of those who are conspiring to defeat autonomy in Cuba and to compel continued American occupation and ultimate annexation of the island. The scheme of these conspirators, then, is to play upon the proverbial timidity of capital with tales of insecurity and corruption, thus to impair the credit of the island, frighten away investments and cause general industrial and commercial depression; thus, in turn, to provoke social discontent, disorder and political strife, and so, finally, to postpone to the Greek Kalends the restoration of Cuban autonomy.—New York Tribune.

A PRESSING NEED.

The need becomes constantly more pressing for an official announcement from President Roosevelt that our stay in Cuba will be governed by the wishes of the substantial, order-loving and responsible people of Cuba.—Tribune, Providence, R.I.

COST OF CUBA'S PEACE.

Extraordinary expenses to the United States up to date, caused by the sending of an army of pacification to Cuba, aggregate about \$2,500,000, according to figures which have been prepared by the War Department. The navy has made no extraordinary charges for the part it has taken in the maintenance of peace in the island, but the marine corps has charged extra expenses for the organization of a brigade of marines to assist in preventing trouble.—Kansas City Journal.

A QUIETING EFFECT.

Cuba will be assessed two and one-half million dollars to pay for Uncle Sam's intervention last year. That ought to have a quieting effect on any ambition Cuba may have hereafter to disturb the peace.—Kansas City Times.

POLITICAL FREEDOM IN SMALL DOSES.

Instead of turning the whole machinery of government over to the Cubans a second time, they are to be given political freedom in small doses. If they prosper under this treatment the doses will be increased in size until the cure is complete. It is proposed that in June next the Cuban

people will be asked to hold general "municipal and provincial" elections. This election will be watched with interest, for upon its proper conduct will depend the proposal to hold a national election next January for federal officials.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GEN. BARRY SAYS PEACE DEPENDS ON PRESENCE OF TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. Barry, commanding the Army of Occupation, returned here April 2 from an extensive trip of inspection in the eastern section of the island. He says the army is in good shape, and that peaceful conditions prevail everywhere, and will continue so during the presence of the American troops and the provisional government. He dwells on the quietude of the country, but says that economically there is great unrest.—Herald, Washington, D. C.

ANNEXATION DREADED BY ANDREW D. WHITE.

Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany and Russia, has anything but a flattering opinion of the plan to annex Cuba and make it a state. Mr. White has just returned from an extended trip to the West Indies.

"I believe the Cuban question a great deal more serious than that of the Philippines," said he yesterday in discussing the future of the island. "No one would think of making the Philippines a state, and I don't see how it can be done with Cuba. I dread annexation. It would simply mean taking in a great negro state utterly incapable of self-government."—New York World.

"There will be general sympathy with Mr. White's objection to Cuban annexation, but whether this objection would be strong enough to overcome the momentum the Cuban question has attained is a question events alone can answer. That momentum might be greatly accelerated should European credited Powers insist that in simple justice to them we should take over its government."—Boston Transcript.

"Annexation is the only possible solution of the Cuban difficulty. This country cannot be continually annoyed by the necessity of putting down Cuban revolutions and bolstering up Cuban governments. It should take possession of the island and establish law and order there for the world's benefit and Cuba's."—Chicago Journal.

A NEW CUBAN GOVERNMENT ADVISED.

Many foreigners in Cuba and also Cubans themselves are agitating the question of a United States protectorate over Cuba. They say, and with truth, that by establishing a provisional government we assumed the duty of establish-

ing a stable one. They say further that as it has been shown that an independent government is not stable, it follows then that the government of the United States must be a protectorate in order to be stable. Considering Cuba's welfare alone these arguments are true, but while the island's interests concern us deeply our own must not be overlooked, and it would be a grave injustice to our own land to bring injurious complications and tasks upon us, solely to benefit Cuba. We have had enough of such colonial experiments in the Philippines, and it is difficult to justify a new experiment with Cuba.

Our way seems to lie plain and broad before us, and that is to establish again a new Cuban government for Cuba and with Cubans. While it may be well to permit the co-operation of foreigners in the government through the operation of a new election system, our important duty is to let the Cubans govern themselves. The right of oversight can still remain ours, but it should not be exercised except in most extreme cases. Election scandals are rife in our own land and it is a piece of hypocrisy on our part to interfere, because of these occurrences and to declare the Cubans incapable of self-government.

The whole question simmers down to this, that we should not expect from Cuba any more virtue than we exhibit ourselves. So long as we hold the opinion that Cuba's shall be a model government, so long will we be disappointed.—N. Y. Staats Zeitung (German).

THE POWERS OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The electoral commission, which is defining the limits and conditions under which the suffrage is to be exercised, is a distinctly extra-legal body, deriving its powers not from any Cuban statute, not from anything to be found in the Cuban constitution, but solely from the authority exercised by Governor Magoon as head of the provisional government.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

TO INTRODUCE STABILITY.

"It might seem that the only satisfactory course were to have ready for application a policy to let our foreign possessions work out their own salvation under the control of a 'Resident.' Such a plan would introduce stability."—Indianapolis News.

ASSURANCES OF TRANQUILITY REQUIRED.

The peace-loving and industrious people, who constitute an enormous majority of the population, must be assured that their enterprises can go on in safety and without danger of interruption.—New York Sun.



Industries of Cuba. Boxing Cigars in the Romeo and Juliet Factory, Havana.

U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT IN HAVANA, APRIL 7, 8, 9.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Despite the Cuban revolutionary committee's demand, Secretary Taft refused to fix a date for withdrawing the army of occupation.

That the American occupation will last for another year at least is the strong impression created by remarks Secretary Taft let fall.

Although the conservative and industrial elements are unwilling to speak, much less be quoted, it can be said on information given by Secretary Taft that there is a unanimous opinion that the country will be satisfied with a prolongation of the American provisional government. On the other hand, the radical elements of the liberals want the Americans to quickly withdraw, Loynaz Castillo being their mouth-piece.

WHAT BANKERS AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WANT.

The bankers want the Americans to remain as long as possible, for their presence means public order. They also want one or two years' notice before the holding of national elections, declaring that otherwise the island's commercial conditions would be disastrously affected.

They also urged the Secretary not to change the present currency to American money, claiming that so to do would increase the cost of living by 12 per cent. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce addressed the Secretary in like vein.

Secretary Taft told the bankers he understood that they preferred permanent American control in Cuba, but that this could not be, as "we have obligations to the American people as well as to the Cubans, and the matter must be considered in its political as well as its economical aspects."

THE CENSUS AND PRELIMINARY ELECTIONS.

Secretary Taft said that "the consensus of opinion seems to be that it would be wise, and even necessary, to take a census before attempting to hold an election, not only under the present provisional government, but under any subsequent government. It would be wise in order to test the condition of the country and the operation of the election law, to hold a preliminary election, municipal and not national, and the national election should be delayed until the results of the preliminary election are seen." The census will take about four months.

Mr. Taft added that the Roosevelt administration is perfectly satisfied with Gov. Magoon's conduct of affairs and that more power will be given to him.

SYNOPSIS OF THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED APRIL 10 BY SECRETARY TAFT.

When shall the elections by held? All the parties, through the committees, have

expressed the view that the wisest course will be to hold a preliminary election to test the electoral law and the tranquility of the country.

The liberals urge that this be for municipal and provincial officers, while the conservatives insist that it ought to be limited to municipal officers, but they agree in holding a preliminary election.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate that the position of President Roosevelt is exactly what it was when the first proclamation was issued establishing a provisional government under the Platt law in this island, to wit: That Cuba must be turned over to a Cuban Government, fairly elected, so soon as the conditions of tranquility in the country permit and the stability of the government established shall be assured.

I do not think four months a sufficient time for the taking of a census necessary for an election. All that can be done and all that ought to be done is to declare that the census be taken in as short a time as possible, making the census thorough, fair, and complete for electoral purposes, and an announcement that the preliminary election shall be held within such period thereafter as may afford a reasonable time for complying with all the requirements of the new electoral law.

The municipal and provincial elections, which, in a sense, are local, should be held at the same time.

Three months may not be sufficient time in which to test the questions of tranquility and the success of the experimental preliminary election, therefore, our declaration should not be more limited than that the national election shall be held within six months after the preliminary election.

It is, of course, proper to comply with the constitutional requirement regarding an interval of 100 days between the Congressional and Presidential elections and the voting by the electoral college, the assembling of Congress, and the inauguration of the new President. The government will then devolve upon the newly elected President and Congress.

The carrying out of this plan, of course, is strictly dependent on the tranquility of the country, which must continue through two elections, and which must be given assurance of the stability of the new government, because without this the United States would not be discharging the obligation devolving upon it by reason of the intervention.

It is in the interest of the business prosperity of the island that this plan be made public. I have submitted the substance of this letter to President Roosevelt. He approves it and has instructed me to direct this communication to you.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

THE "CHICAGO" COLONY AT ITABO.

It was early in February that a representative of the CUBA REVIEW again visited the colony, a season of the year when Cuba is most alluring to the northern dweller. At home the snow and ice and killing cold everywhere, here walking up the grassy road from Itabo, a June morning, with the atmosphere cool and exhilarating, and walking a delight. Everywhere palms of all kinds, rolling land, with blue hills in the distance. The colony is on land owned by the Cuba Real Estate Association, with offices at 109 Prado, Havana. They have extensive holdings, and many families from the United States have already purchased many acres, built their homes, and settled down to plant early vegetables, bananas, strawberries, pineapples, oranges, and grape-fruit. Most of them own from 20 to 40 acres, and some considerably more.

The visitor had not walked very far, however, when he was hailed by Mr. R. H. Leeder, the representative of the company, who was coming down to meet him with a wagon and a mule team. Under Mr. Leeder's courteous guidance, much of the colony was visited and interesting information and photographs secured.

Itabo was suffering, like the rest of Cuba, from the effects of a phenomenal drought. The orange trees had yellow leaves and other fruits and vegetables showed the effect of the dry weather; tomatoes especially had become affected with a kind of rot which greatly curtailed the yield. Yet water is easily obtained if irrigation could be practiced, at no great depth—at 18 feet on Mr. Leeder's place and 30 feet on Mr. Jones's land. The latter's well had plenty of water in it. On the other hand, despite the general dryness, strawberries on the farm of J. A. Gutzen looked well, and, what is of more importance, yielded abundantly. They were of large size and exquisite flavor. The New Oregon is the variety planted, and 100 plants were set out in 1903. He now has 1,000 plants from the original setting. The first quart of berries was picked on Christmas, and the yield will last well into April.

Potatoes are planted in November. Ordinary United States market potatoes were planted. Because of the dry weather the planting was not a success. When seen in February the plants were but six inches high and had egg-size tubers.

L. C. Rounds keeps a general store, has 3 acres to oranges, owns 40 acres, has planted Valencias and Navels. His trees looked well and some of them, small as they were, bore fruit.

D. Rounds has been in Itabo 2 years, owns 20 acres and has 3 or 4 acres in oranges, keeps chickens and sells eggs and fowl to Itabo people and also in Cardenas.

C. E. Peck has been there 2½ years and owns 90 acres, has ¼ acre in pineapples.

Sold 800 pines last season at 10 cents in Cardenas. Has 5 acres planted to grape-fruit.

Chas. H. Jones had some grape-fruit, but did not know the variety. The intense drought had kept everything back. Has about 3½ acres under cultivation, and ½ acre devoted to a nursery. He found wax beans grew easily and were productive, and he had fine tomatoes. He planted about November 1.

Henry Taipales has 20 acres, and has about 2 acres under cultivation. His tomatoes and potatoes looked very well because he diligently watered them. He complained very much of import exactions, declaring that articles brought from the United States cost double price before they reached him. Would buy much more if costs were not so high.

Deer are fairly plentiful in Itabo. They are handsome little creatures, and are a welcome addition to the larder. Mr. Jones had shot one in his garden near the house but a few days before.

R. H. Leeder has 2 acres under cultivation, has some 250 banana trees, and gets 10c. a hand, or 75c. per bunch.

John H. Green has 20 acres, manufactures charcoal, keeps bees and chickens. Has not much land in cultivation.

A large portion of the company's newer property purchase is devoted to sugar cane, and the plants looked as well as any seen in other parts of Cuba, indicating the fertility of the soil.

Many of the settlers had small holdings of sugar cane, and in every case the cane was of good size. The Finn settlers had experimented in this direction, and had planted small quantities which they readily sold to the Tingnaro mill at Perico.

Chickens bring \$1, broilers 40c. to 50c.

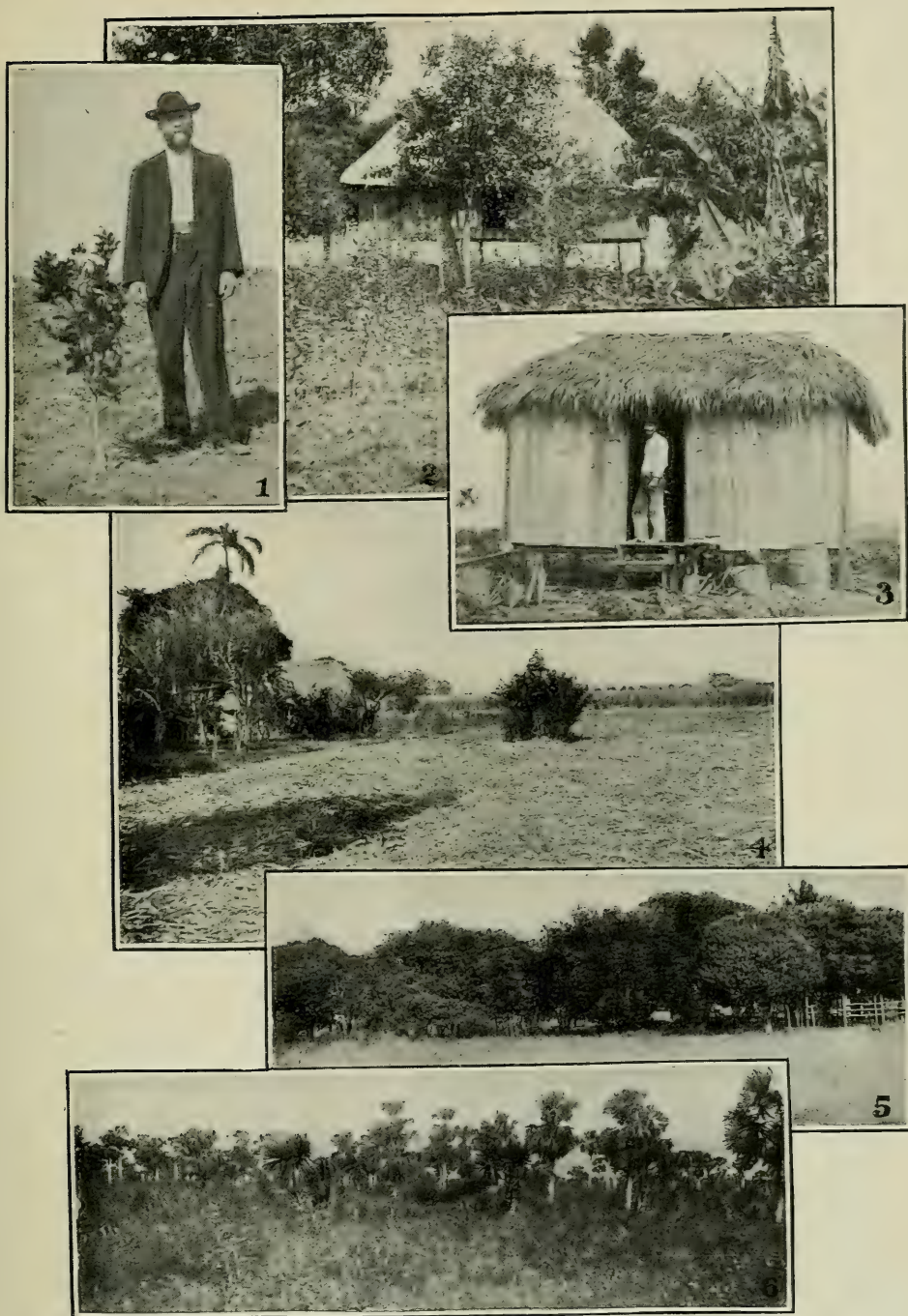
Eggs 40c. per dozen and upward.

Tomatoes 5c. per lb.

Strawberries 50c. per quart.

Itabo has two mails a day, and is easy of access to Cardenas. If the production warranted, no doubt, cars could be despatched without change from Itabo to Havana and to the North. Itabo is not much further away from the Havana shipping point than Herradura, and the settlers at the latter place are making money shipping early vegetables in the United States. The trouble, said Mr. Leeder, is that people have not much reserve capital and cannot improve their holdings as rapidly as they wish.

There are 20 families in all. There is a school with an American teacher, and 15 or more children attend for ten months, between September and July. The teacher, Miss Ella Tallmadge, is paid by the land company. The children showed the results of good tuition and readily went through their lessons for the benefit of the visitor. Two flaxen-haired little Finn girls showed wonderful progress in reading.



SCENES IN THE AMERICAN COLONY AT ITABO.

1. A young orange tree, with fruit. 2. Mr. Jones' house. 3. House of a Finn settler. 4. The cane fields.
5. A mango grove. 6. Lay of the land.

Agricultural

A VISIT TO CEBALLOS.

The hotel is in good shape. The rooms are well furnished in cool greens and browns, enameled iron beds, comfortable mattresses, wicker chairs and grass rugs, all bright and inviting. The hotel was opened on January 17 of this year and has had a steady run of visitors ever since. Most of the guests at present at the hotel are the officers of the American forces at Ciega de Avila and Ceballos, with their wives and children. Perry E. Tanner, of Akron, Ohio, is the general manager.

The grounds of the colony showed much improvement over last year. The royal palms planted along the boulevard looked strong and the flower and foliage beds were numerous. The orange and grape fruit trees had become large, healthy trees and the fruit, which last year in some instances showed defects which would have possibly interfered with their salable qualities, this year had very much improved. The grape fruit, oranges, tangerines, in appearance, size and flavor, left little to be desired.

The colony is at the shipping point, and fruits are going north in considerable quantities and at a good profit. About 3,000 boxes were sent up recently to New York and a good profit per crate realized. Orange culls are sold in the neighboring city of Ciego de Avila for 40 and 50 cents per hundred in thousand

lots and there was considerable buying. The company figure on 96 trees to the acre and even at the lowest prices quoted there is an income of nearly \$100 per acre as soon as the trees begin bearing. The yield, of course, increases yearly.

Ceballos expects to have 1,000 acres of citrus fruit in bearing next year, and allowing 96 trees to the acre and a box of fruit from each tree, the first fruits, there will be 96,000 boxes for the New York market next season. The grape fruit and oranges were especially good and the packing house presented a busy scene, as a large force of men and boys worked steadily from morning to night packing and shipping the product of the many acres under cultivation in this section.

The ice plant is in full operation and supplies Ciega and other places daily. It is the company's intention to build another plant at Ciega and supply the demand along the line.

Tea grows in Ceballos and the plants on Mr. Kydd's place (he has about 160 acres) were about two feet high and very thrifty. The matter is still in the experimental stage and nothing more definite can be said at this time until the leaves are dried and brewed which will be in a few months.

Ceballos soil is red. The sugar cane plantation, 1,000 acres, looked well. In dry weather pines are not so sweet,



Irrigation tanks in a Tobacco field. The Foreground is filled with young plants.

though the pineapples of Ceballos were sweet enough in all conscience. But in April, when the rain begin, the axils of the leaves become perfect reservoirs of water and the pine snugly ensconced within sucks in the moisture greedily and it becomes even more sweet.

THE POPULARITY OF GRAPE FRUIT INCREASING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The popularity of grape fruit is a sign of the times that invites consideration. Three times a day in some households does it appear at table, so complete is its vogue, and no one is ever heard to say that he is weary of it. Grape fruit holds its own, now that it has really come into its own, as not all fruits can. For, besides the fine flavor of it, it has certain properties, it is said, that make it healthful, and that is a combination always desirable.—Boston Transcript.

BANANAS AND LIMES PROFITABLE FOR EXPORT.

The following is extracted from an article written by a Canadian correspondent to the *Demerara Daily Chronicle*:

Throughout the West India Islands, notably Jamaica, Dominica, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, the development of the fruit industry to replace the crippled business of cane-sugar production has been occupying attention for some years. In Jamaica, the tendency has largely been in favor of bananas, the markets of New York and, to a lesser extent, of Great Britain, readily absorbing the crops. In Dominica and St. Lucia, the attention of planters has been occupied by the cultivation of limes and oranges, which, although requiring a longer period to come to maturity, have the advantage that, once being established, they require little attention compared with bananas. Dominica has by this means arisen to comparative prosperity, and this year its exports will, for the first time since the collapse of sugar, top \$500,000. These exports at present, in a very large proportion, go to the United States.

Another important industry concerns the manufacturer of citric acid, an article of commerce which has increased enormously in value of late years. As a matter of fact, owing to the large increase in the demand for citric acid and the shortage of the supply of limes, that commodity has practically doubled in value in the course of a year. It is an article which is largely used in many processes of manufacture, particularly of mineral waters.—The *Agricultural News*, Barbados.

DISEASES OF COCOANUT PALMS IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

As many cocoanut palms were reported as having died in Trinidad, and owing to the anxiety felt in regard to the cocoanut industry in that place, Mr. F. A. Stockdale, B. A., the mycologist on the staff of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, in July, 1906, paid a visit to that colony, and in his report printed in the *Trinidad Royal*

Gazette, February 14, 1907, describes three diseases attacking cocoanut palms in Trinidad, which he calls root disease, leaf disease and bud rot. He calls the root disease the most serious, because most widely distributed, and causing considerable loss.

It may be recognized by the yellowing and hanging down of the leaves, by the disorganized condition of the cortex of the roots, by the red ring of discoloration that may be seen in the stem, and by the pustules bearing fungus spores that are invariably seen, sooner or later, on the dead leaf-stalks (petioles).

The leaf disease may be recognized by the yellowish spots on the leaflets, especially near their tips. These spots gradually increase in size, the distal leaflets of the leaf turn yellow then brown, and eventually die. When the leaflets of the terminal 2 or 3 feet of the leaf have died, this portion breaks off and hangs vertically downwards from the end of the dying leaf. (This is characteristic of the disease, and is probably due to the weight of the dead tip causing it to break off.) Eventually the whole leaf dies, and others become infected.

Bud-rot disease. The cause of the trouble is somewhat obscure. The roots and stem of the palm appear to be quite healthy, while the bud is involved in a vile-smelling soft rot. In one instance, a fungus was present in the advancing margin of the diseased part, but generally bacteria were the only organisms present. Three kinds of bacteria were noticed, and two of them had previously been found in trees that were suffering from other causes. On no occasion could it be established, with certainty, how the bacteria gains an entrance, or whether they are the primary cause of the trouble. The remedy lies in the destruction, preferably by fire, of hopelessly diseased trees, and repeated sprayings of Bordeaux mixture, of affected palms, particular attention being given to the younger leaves.—From the *Agricultural News*, Barbados.

CUBAN COCOANUT PALMS AFFECTED.

Professor W. T. Horn, the head of the bureau of vegetable pathology, Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, has gone to Baracoa to investigate disease in the cocoanut groves in that vicinity. He was sent in answer to the petition of a committee who appealed to Governor Magoon for an investigation of the trouble and a possible remedy.

THE SEVEREST DROUGHT IN 63 YEARS.

With the exception of a slight shower in Manzanillo and a slight fall of rain in Pinar del Rio, Habana and Santa Clara, the severe drought continues. Wells in Alacranes have dried up and it is feared that the same thing will happen in Guines. All along the coast where there are forests and thick woods, heavy fogs and dews have nourished vegetation to

some extent, but the lack of rain is a serious injury to the country. On the plains the scarcity of water is very injurious, and seldom has there been such a continuous drought as that which now afflicts the island.

The temperature goes up and it is very warm during the noon hours, although at night and in the early morning hours it is very cool—cool enough to wear wraps and overcoats.

Frequent fires, whether intentional or accidental, have also done much damage. Since 1844 there has not been such a severe drought. In Alacranes and some other places the cattle have to be taken to some distances from the farms in quest of water, and in Manzanillo they take the cattle to the hills in search of good pasturage. The tobacco is feeling the ill effects of the drought in Vuelta Abajo, and also in Vuelta Arriba, and the only hope seems to be to gather a good crop in the Moron and Mayari.

Milk is very scarce and poultry and eggs as well. The land is covered with thick dust and vegetation is parched and dry.

Dr. Crawley, in charge of the experimental station in Santiago de las Vegas, reports improvements. New sheds have been built and pipes for water supply have been laid.

A hitherto unknown insect has made its appearance in Santiago de las Vegas and is making ravages on the onions there.

THE FINE ORANGES OF DENIA IN SPAIN.

American Consular Service.

VALENCIA, SPAIN, February, 1907.

Editor THE CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin.

DEAR SIR:—The fruit described as Denia oranges on British markets is not produced by a special variety of orange tree, but its peculiarities are entirely due to the conditions of climate, soil and cultivation under which it is grown. The district of Denia is the center of production and shipment of the famous muscat raisins, which although grown in other sections of Spain and prepared in the same way, are never equal to the best Denias. The same occurs with the Valencia orange, which finds in the hilly slopes around Denia almost ideal conditions—a light loamy soil, proximity to the Mediterranean Sea, a moderately moist atmosphere, a mild to warm climate, seldom subject to extremes, and plenty of sunshine, averaging about nine hours daily for the whole year. The best oranges of the Denia region are remarkable for their fine silken skin, juiciness, flavor and rich color. This orange, however, is so much a product of Denia and similar favored spots in this region that, when transplanted to the orange-growing district of Castellon de la Plana, some eighty miles further north, it acquires, after one or two years, the rough skin, coarse texture and extra acidity peculiar to the fruit raised in that section. I am of opinion that the average heat of Cuba is considerably in excess of what the Valencia orange requires for its growth and perfect development. I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

H. A. JOHNSON. American Consul.

Military

REORGANIZING THE MILITARY FORCES OF CUBA.

One of the difficult questions to be solved in restoring the Cuban republic is how and in what form to reorganize the military establishment of the island. One party favors a regular army composed of 2,500 infantry and 1,500 artillery, together with a Rural Guard numbering about 3,800 officers and men. The other party contends that the military needs of the country can all be met by increasing the Rural Guard to about 12,000. The opponents of this plan insist that the Rural Guard, being a civilian corps, and in close contact with the people, cannot develop the true military spirit or be made amenable to the thorough discipline upon which efficiency depends. On the other hand, it is pointed out that it

would be a mistake to create a mixed force consisting partly of guards and partly of regulars, such an arrangement being likely to lead to confusion and extravagance in administration and probably to friction and jealousy between the two classes of troops. The whole military question in Cuba is confused and disheartening, but it must be settled before the withdrawal of the American forces. In adjusting that difficulty and turning over to the Cuban people a military organization able and ready to protect their liberties and maintain law and order in the island, the officers of the United States Army will again disclose to the world their constructive energy, tact and fidelity to duty.—*Army & Navy Journal*, New York.

HOLGUIN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ARMY AND
NAVY REGISTER.

The reconnaissance work assigned to this battalion is completed and the men are now enjoying a little relaxation from field duty. They have been constantly at it for the past three months, and the country for a distance of fifty miles has been thoroughly explored and mapped.

A new baseball park is being erected in front of the soldiers' barracks. The entire grounds are to be enclosed and a fine grandstand erected.

Eighteen hundred troops were reviewed late in March at Camp Columbia, by Brigadier General Thomas Barry, U. S. Army, who was accompanied by General Rodriguez, commander of the Cuban Rural Guards. The soldiers also marched past Governor Magoon. A large number of persons went from Havana to witness the ceremony. The stands were filled with American officials, attaches and numerous ladies. Colonel Pitcher commanded the troops, which consisted of two battalions of engineers, two battalions of infantry, one regiment of marines, a squadron of cavalry, a battalion of light artillery, two battalions of mountain artillery, two companies of the hospital corps, one company of the signal corps and a full equipment of transportation.

The field wireless outfit assembled by the army signal office is realizing the expectations of its designers. The system has been tried under practical conditions in Cuba, where seven sets are now in place, and additional sets are destined to be shipped, until the entire island, so far as the military occupation is concerned, will be fitted with the means of wireless communication. There are regular messages exchanged between the wireless station at Camp Columbia in Cuba, and the naval wireless station in Key West. The outfit,

consisting of two sets, is so arranged that it may be packed on the back of three mules and carried over all sorts of country with the greatest facility and least loss of time. It has abundantly proved its usefulness, and every effort will be made to hasten the time when it will form a part of every independent cavalry command. The wireless communication in Cuba has been under such conditions as are calculated to test the accuracy, efficiency and durability of the mechanism, and no fault has been found with the apparatus. There is no trouble in exchanging messages anywhere from 30 miles up to 125 miles, while it can be unpacked and set up ready for operation inside of four minutes, which is in all respects a creditable demonstration of practical usefulness.

Holguin is a town which has about 8,000 inhabitants, and is one of the oldest on the island. It was a concession to a distinguished Spanish officer, Captain Holguin, of the engineers, from the Spanish crown, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. It has many evidences of its ancient lineage in the form of several old churches and houses that have been patched and thatched to keep the semblance of their originality. There are many beautiful homes and the people seem to enjoy a degree of prosperity that would astonish our people at home. The inhabitants seem to pay little attention to the outcome of the coming elections, believing that whichever way it goes their prosperity and easy mode of living will remain undisturbed.

THE MARINES TO LEAVE CUBA.

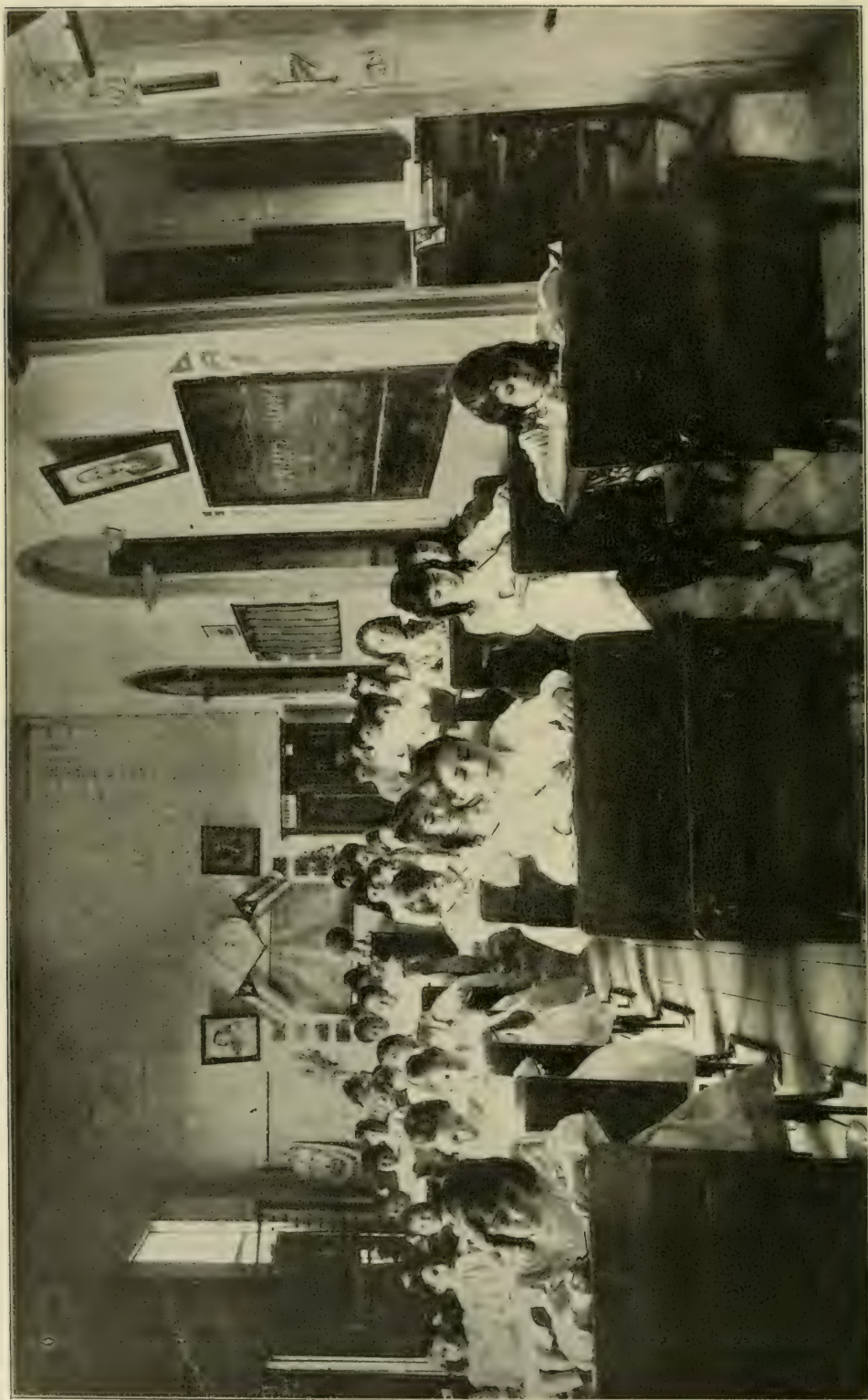
The government has decided to order all the marines doing duty in Cuba to their proper stations on board ships and in barracks, believing that there are sufficient troops of the cavalry, infantry and artillery commands to cope with any situation which is likely to arise.

Commercial

HAVANA CIGARS IN GERMANY, FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

During last year there were exported from Cuba the enormous number of 256,738,029 "Havana" cigars. Contrary to the general idea, however, that America gets the bulk of this trade, only about 30 per cent. came here, the total purchases amounting to 79,483,125 cigars, while England took 92,459,687. Germany buys from twenty-five to thirty million, and France ten to twelve million. One reason for the larger sales to England than to the United States is the fact

that America buys a large amount of leaf tobacco, which is worked up here; last year twenty-five million pounds were imported, while England took only twenty-five thousand pounds. But few Cuban cigarettes come to this country, most of the manufacture going to South America. Although two hundred and fifty million cigars—the number we received from Cuba—would appear to be a considerable stock, cigar dealers' cases would soon be empty if that were the only source of supply, as America smokes some 8,000,000,000 cigars annually.—Scientific American.



Education in Cuba. A Public School in Sagua. A suggestion is made by a Cuban Publication to teach Agriculture to the Scholars. See paragraph on page 27.

The collections of the Havana Custom House during March, 1907, amounted to \$1,828,364.78, a considerable increase as compared with the figures for March, 1906.

HIGH PRICE OF RUBBER.

While enthusiastic rubber planters are developing production in various parts of the world, some of the more thoughtful experts in that line are looking into the future and are asking what will be the position of the article when the yield of the new plantations comes into the market? Dr. Willis, in the Tropical Agriculturist, expresses the opinion that the present price of rubber (about \$1.20 per pound) is too high to encourage its use for new purposes. Such a development of consumption, he considers, is not to be looked for until rubber goes back to a normal price of about 70 to 80 cents per pound. He regards any venture based on a higher value than 3 shillings (72 cents) a pound for rubber as of a speculative character.

REFUND OF DUTIES ON DAMAGED GOODS.

The Cuban Gaceta Oficial contains the text of a government decree stating that in view of the damage or destruction which has occurred, and may in future occur, to imported merchandise while in control of

the Cuban customs owing to cyclonic storms, fire, or other accidental causes; the secretary of the treasury is authorized, on being satisfied as to the actual injury or destruction by such cause of merchandise in the custody of the customs, in bond or transportation under bond, or within any port of entry, to abate or refund, as the case may be, the import duties payable. The decree is made to cover all goods shipped in since October 16, 1906.—U. S. Consular Report, March 26, 1907.

CUBA AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Diario de la Marina calls attention to the fact that the coming year will end the advantages derived from the reciprocity treaty, and yet evidently nobody in Cuba is considering this matter. It foresees opposition from the sugar beet raisers and tobacco planters in the United States, and alludes to the failure of free trade for the Philippines, although they belong to the United States. It also says that the American government is guided by public opinion, and it is not likely to consider it necessary to intervene in a subject which does not concern the country directly, and that Cuba is condemned to utter misery if those whose duty it is do not use some means in her behalf. The Diario bids the planters to be up and doing.

Railways and Public Works

Governor Magoon has issued orders that the Havana Electric Railway Co. shall repair the bridge over Matadero bridge, in answer to a request presented by Messrs. Ricardo Dolz, Ignacio Pla and others. Col. Black has been instructed to carry out this order and require the tramway company to make the repairs at their expense.

OPENING OF NEW BRANCH TO MARIANAO.

The extension of the Marianao Railway to Hoyo Colorado was formally opened on March 16. The new line, which is leased by the United Railways, passes through a very rich territory. The stations on this short run, of which there are five, are handsome concrete structures. The road bed is a fine piece of work, heavily rock ballasted, hardwood ties and 70-pound rails were used. The new service will consist of eight trains on week days and nine on Sundays. Snare & Triest, of New York and Havana, were the contractors. New cars from the local workshops of the United Railways and from the manufacturer in the United States will soon replace the present old equipment.

Despite the interruption caused by the disturbed conditions in Cuba, the United

Railways Company has largely increased its haul of sugar over last year's records.

FOR CERVANTES' STATUE.

The committee in charge of the matter of erecting a statue to Cervantes, which is to stand in San Juan de Dios park, Havana, invite propositions from artists, both local and foreign, who may wish to submit designs for that statue.

CAMAGUEY PUBLIC WORKS.

Citizens of Camaguey are urging Governor Magoon to begin the public improvements provided for by an adequate appropriation of the last Cuban Congress.

RAILROAD SERVICE TO CHAPARRA.

Chaparra is now in touch with the main railroad lines of Cuba, the short stretch of about seven miles to Velasco having been completed. The continuation of the line to a point a little north of Holguin on the line between that city and Gibara is also finished. Travelers may now leave the Cuba Railroad at Cocacom and transfer at Holguin for Chaparra. The lines north of Holguin are narrow gauge, while that to Cocacom is standard width.

HAVANA TOBACCO CO. FACTORY FOR SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.

The merchants of the place are very much interested in a project for a cigar factory, and offer to build a suitable edifice for 1,000 workmen. The subscriptions for this purpose already amount to \$6,000.

Two kilometers of cart road from Guira de Melena to Melena del Sur are under construction. The cost is \$14,266.

Two wireless telegraph stations have been established in Punta de Pescadores and in Guantánamo, to connect these places with the naval station at Guantánamo.

Governor Magoon has approved the plan for the rebuilding of the wharves and sheds in Santiago. The plan for the sale of the bridge "Casilda," on the highway between Bayamo and Baire, has also been approved.

General Notes

ELECTRICITY FOR POWER PURPOSES.

Manufacturing interests in Cuba have not been slow to realize the advantages of electricity for power purposes. This is especially true of induction motors, two recent applications of which in Havana—one from a viewpoint of economy alone, the other from consideration of novelty as well as economy—may prove of interest. One is a 15-horsepower induction motor installed in a cigar-box factory. This motor operates, through a line shaft, a large number of small circular and jig saws. The interesting part of the installation is in the fact that a steam engine and boiler costing to install some \$3,500, although still new, were replaced by the motor at a fraction of the cost of the steam plant. In the new Centro Dependiente Clubhouse now being built on the Prado, Havana, large quantities of marble tiling are being used in the construction of the floors and staircases, for the rapid installation and finishing of which a "rubbing bed and tiling machine" was devised. This machine is operated by a 15-horsepower induction motor. It is interesting to note that four men working at the electrically-driven rubbing bed can accomplish in one day what formerly would have required a week with the same number of operators using older methods. — New York Commercial.

The natives of the Canary Islands residing in Cuba, numbering perhaps 90,000, have organized a new association under the name of "Asociación Canaria de Beneficencia," with headquarters in Havana.

The officers of the association are influential business men. Antonio Perez y Perez is president; D. Domingo Amador García, first vice-president; Antonio Suarez Franco, second vice-president; Gorgonio Lorenzo Brito, treasurer, and Camilo Romero y Lecuona, secretary.

An ice plant has been established by Karl, Westerdhay & Co., contractors, for Messrs. Lopez, Fernandez & Company, in Rodas, Santa Clara.

RECOVER BUST OF ALFONSO XII.

Divers have recovered in water 112 feet deep near Mariel a bronze bust of Alfonso XII. The Spanish steamer Alfonso XII. was sunk there by American blockaders in 1898. The bust, which is a fine one, was presented to the ship by the royal family of Spain.

HAVANA DOCTORS PROTEST.

The doctors of Havana have entered a protest against the recent action of Governor Magoon in licensing two American doctors to practice in Havana without first passing the examination in the University of Havana, as is required by law.

Dr. Armando de Cordova has been appointed auxiliary professor of pathology and clinics in the department of nervous and mental diseases in the medical school of the University of Havana.

In pursuance of a desire to have a burying ground for the Jewish race, the United Hebrew congregation of this city has purchased the estate known as Aguacate, consisting of 33 1-3 acres, located one and one-half miles north of Guantánamo, opposite Havana, and the work of surveying and putting into shape a cemetery in the center of this tract has already been begun.

DESTRUCTION OF CONFLUENTE ESTATE.

A fire late in March did a half million dollars' worth of damage to the Confluente estate at Guantánamo.

The estate is owned in Spain by Sr. Sanchez de Toca and the Marquis of Loma, who live in Madrid. It was but partly insured. The *Diario de la Marina*, commenting on the calamity, said, "The mill will not be rebuilt until the present conditions in Cuba improve." The mill was put in first-class order only a year ago.

Ex-President Palma left Matanzas accompanied by his family late last month for Manzanillo and to his estate at La Punta, which will be his home now.

(Continued on page 27)

CUBAN LAWS.

William E. Curtis, the special correspondent to the Chicago Record-Herald, has been looking into the labors of the Cuban Congress and writes as follows: "I have a list of the laws passed by the Cuban Congress before the beginning of its existence in 1902 until the recent intervention in August, 1906. At the first session forty-four laws were passed, at the second thirty, at the third thirty-six, at the fourth ten, at the fifth sixteen, at the sixth sixteen, at the seventh twenty-two, at the eighth, sixty-one."

"There were liberal appropriations for public works, for the support of charities, for the repair and furnishing of public buildings, and for similar purposes, and \$6,000,000 was voted for education. But scarcely a permanent law was added to the statute books and no constructive legislation whatever.

"Owing to the failure of the Congress to perform its duty the reforms provided in the constitution of the republic have not been accomplished, although that document was adopted in 1902. The members of the judiciary are still appointed by the president; they can be removed by him at his pleasure, and are therefore subject to his influence. The same is true of the municipal officials. They are the creatures of the executive and he can change them any time he likes.

There seems to be no desire on the part of the natives to reorganize the courts, although the business interests of the country, and particularly the foreigners, are exceedingly desirous that it should be done. There is a great deal of complaint as to the administration of justice. There has been no change since Spanish times.

To do the work which the congress ought to have done, Governor Magoon

appointed a legislative commission to prepare five laws of imperative importance. This commission consists of twelve members—three Americans, Colonel Crowder and Major Winship of the judge advocate general's department of the army, and Mr. Schoenrich, an eminent jurist from Porto Rico, who is familiar with Spanish law and procedure—and nine Cubans. Four of these are members of the moderate party—Rafael Montoro, minister to England; Manuel Coronado, editor of *La Discusion*; Garcia Kohly and Dr. Carrera Justiz, both eminent lawyers. Four are members of the liberal party—Alfredo Zayas, recently candidate for vice-president; Juan Gualberto Gomez, Messrs. Sarrian and Requioferos, lawyers, and Mr. Viondi, another well-known attorney, who represents the republican party.

This commission sits several hours every afternoon, and its proceedings have attracted a great deal of public interest, because the future politics of the country are involved more or less in every one of the subjects which have been assigned to it. There have been some very exciting debates and at times the members of the Liberal party on the commission threatened to withdraw when they found themselves in the minority. As a rule the three American members find themselves voting with the members of the moderate party on political questions, because of their conservative disposition and not on account of any political alliance or sympathy. For the same reason Mr. Viondi, the representative of the republican party, can usually be counted upon to vote with the Liberal members of the commission, because he is a man of radical views and socialistic tendencies, and is more likely to agree with them than with the conservatives on every subject.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

El Hacendado Mexicano, of the City of Mexico, issues its annual sugar review under the above title, covering the crop of 1906-1907. It is the eight edition and it has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. Several of the larger plantations are described in detail. The total crop for the year 1905-6 was 107,500 tons of sugar and 79,396 tons of molasses. The estimated crop for 1906-07 is 115,000 tons of sugar. Altogether the review is a valuable statistical document. The sugar crops of many other countries are given in its pages.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

The Central Union of the Beet Sugar Industry of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, has sent the *Cuba Review* a year and address book of the sugar factories and refineries of Austria-Hungary. It is the thirty-fourth edition and gives a mass of valuable technical information. Tables, calculations, chemical investigations, comparisons, formulas, etc., cover thirty pages. Then there are most important mathematical formulas, weights and measures, articles on agriculture, business helps, labor regulations, taxes, patent laws, sugar trade customs of the Vienna, Prague, London and other exchanges, and general statistics.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Demand Active for Cuban Onions at Profitable Prices—Outlook for Cuban Potatoes Favorable—They Bring Prices Slightly Higher than Floridas—Careful Sorting and Packinf of Pineapples a Profitable Invesment.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Urner-Barry Company, New York.

Vegetables are arriving very freely from southern sections and in consequence Cuban vegetables of most kinds are receiving less attention. Most Cuban receipts are now over-ripe, as it is more difficult to place the stock on this market in sound condition during the milder weather than earlier in the season. The tomatoes, while usually showing attractive style, packing, etc., are soft and spongy, and it is difficult to interest other than cheap trade, with recent sales largely in range of \$1.50@2.25 per carrier. Green peppers have sold from \$1.25@2 per carrier, but show too much red to attract best trade. Egg plants are still arriving in quantity and selling from \$2.50@3.50 per box, latter figure for very nice stock and some wasty lots have had to go lower. Okra has declined to \$1@2 per carrier, though strictly fancy when found still reaches \$2.50@3, but demand is becoming very limited. White squash is selling well at \$2@2.25 per box when ripe and choice, but anything green or unattractive, either in quality or packing, has to go at lower figures. Yellow crook-neck squash would sell well, probably higher than white, but very little arriving.

Domestic old onions are nearly all more or less sprouted and unattractive, incident to the lateness of the season, and with stock losing favor with buyers, more attention is being paid to new, which are arriving from Bermuda, Texas and small quantities from Cuba. The Cuban onions generally show very attractive quality, and it is probable that demand will be active at profitable prices for some time. A few sales were made last week up to \$3.50 per crate, but market has eased off to \$3.25 at the close, which is just a trifle under



Packing Pineapples in Cuba for the Northern Markets.

rate being realized for Bermuda stock and considerably better than obtained for Texas receipts, the Cubans classing in favor next to Bermudas.

Cuban potatoes have been more plentiful this month and they generally realize very satisfactory prices. Red Bliss have sold from \$6@7 per bbl. for No. 1, with crates of same variety \$2@2.25, while Rose have ranged from \$5@6 per bbl. and \$1.75@2 per crate, with No. 2 stock about \$4@4.50 per bbl. Bermuda are arriving in limited quantities and receipts of new from Florida has just commenced, first carload lot arriving this week. The outlook is very favorable for good Cuban potatoes and they usually sell slightly under Bermuda and a little over prices realized for Florida receipts.

Receipts of pineapples from Cuba have been more moderate and with no important arrivals from other sections, market has ruled firm and high, sales ranging from \$2.50@4 per crate, according to size of fruit, 24s and 30s generally bringing \$3.50@4, and smaller pines \$2.50@3.25, rarely lower if very small in size or of unattractive quality. The fruit arriving has generally shown very attractive quality, but with no other stock, slight defects would naturally be less noticeable to buyers, and shippers should remember that time spent in carefully sorting and packing fruit is usually a very profitable investment and essential for obtaining full market values.

New York, April 4, 1907.

FRUTAS Y VERDURAS CUBANAS.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW, por Urner-Barry Company, Nueva York.

A causa de ser abundantes los arribos de verduras procedentes de las comarcas del sur de este país, los productos similares venidos de Cuba tienen menor demanda. Los frutos cubanos llegan ahora papandujos por estar pasados de maduros, siendo más difícil darles salida en esta plaza en tales condiciones cuando la temperatura es benigna que cuando es más fría. Los tomates, que generalmente tienen muy buen aspecto, están bien empacados y atraen compradores, están ahora blandos y esponjosos, por lo que sólo tienen salida á muy bajo precio; las últimas ventas hicieron casi exclusivamente cotizándose de \$1.50 á \$2.25 el huacal. Los ajíes verdes se vendieron á razón de \$1.25 á \$2 el huacal, pero tenían demasiados puntos colorados para despertar la demanda entre los que mayor precio pagan. Continúan los arribos de berenjenas en largas cantidades, cotizándose de \$2.50 á \$3.50 la caja, siendo este último precio por las muy escogidas; varias partidas de este fruto en no muy buen estado se vendieron á más bajos precios. El quimbombó ha bajado, cotizándose de \$1 á \$2 el huacal, si bien los muy selectos se cotizaron de \$2.50 á \$3, pero la demanda está disminuyendo mucho. La calabaza blanca se está vendiendo bien á razón de \$2 á \$2.25 la caja de las maduras y escogidas, pero las verdes ó las que no son atractivas ya por su calidad ó su empaçado, se venden á precios menores. Las calabazas amarillas de cuello jorabado tendrían gran demanda y obtendrían precio más alto quizás que las blancas, pero los arribos son muy escasos.

Las cebollas del país están casi todas más ó menos retoñadas debido á lo avanzado de la estación, por lo que la demanda va disminuyendo, pues se prefieren las nuevas que están llegando de Bermuda, Tejas y algunas de Cuba. Las cebollas cubanas son por lo general de calidad muy buena, y es probable que su demanda sea activa y las cotizaciones buenas por algún tiempo. La semana última se vendieron algunas partidas á \$3.50 el huacal, pero la cotización ha bajado á \$3.25 á última hora, lo que es algo menos que lo que se paga por las de Bermuda, y mucho más de lo cotizado por las procedentes de Tejas; las cubanas figuran en cuanto á precio después de las de Bermuda.

Más abundante ha sido este mes la existencia de papas cubanas que se cotizan generalmente á muy buenos precios. Las Bliss rojas se cotizaron de \$6 á \$7 el barril por las núm. 1, y los huacales de la misma calidad de \$2 á \$2.25, mientras que las rosadas se vendieron á razón de \$5 á \$6 el barril, y de \$1.75 á \$2 el huacal, y las núm. 2 de \$4 á \$4.50 el barril. El aspecto de la plaza es muy favorable para las papas cubanas de buena calidad, las cuales suelen venderse á algo menos que las de Bermuda y un poco más que las procedentes de la Florida.

Regulares han sido los arribos de piñas de Cuba, y no habiendo llegado ninguna de esta fruta de otras procedencias, los precios se han mantenido firmes y altos, cotizándose de \$2.50 á \$4 el huacal, según el tamaño de la fruta, pues los tamaños 24 y 30 se venden por lo general de \$3.50 á \$4, y los menores de \$2.50 á \$3.25, rara vez menos cuando se trata de fruta en extremo pequeña y de inferior calidad. Los arribos habidos hasta el presente han resultado de muy buena calidad, y no habiendo otras existencias, los compradores no se fijan en pequeños defectos. Los exportadores de piñas deben tener presente que el tiempo empleado en una cuidadosa clasificación y un esmerado empaque de la fruta, es una inversión muy provechosa y esencial para obtener los mejores precios en esta plaza.

Nueva York, 4 de Abril de 1907.

SUGAR IN MARCH.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

March opened with Cuba centrifugals selling in New York at 3.42 cents per lb. duty paid for 96° test, and at 2½c. per lb. cost and freight for the last half of March shipment, equal to 3.48c. landed. April shipment was held at 2 3-16c. c&f. European beet sugar was quoted at 8s. 11¼d., equal to 3.87c. per lb. for 96° test centrifugals. Cuban parity was thus 45c. per 100 lbs. below beet sugar based on prompt shipment. An improvement began almost immediately in both markets and continued without interruption to the close of the month, when the highest points of the month were reached at 3.61c. per lb. duty paid, 2¼c. cost and freight for April shipment and 2 9/32c. c&f. for may shipment, equal to 3.64c. per lb. landed. Europe advanced to 9s. 3¾d. for beets, equal to 3.95c. per lb. for centrifugals, leaving the Cuban parity still 34c. per 100 lbs. below beet sugar. The beginning of April shows a very strong position with improving prospects for prices.

The remarkably dry weather in Cuba throughout March enabled estates to continue daily grinding, keeping receipts at shipping ports up to the highest mark to the end of the month. If it was not for the reports of extreme drought throughout the island seriously affecting the animal life and the growth of the spring planted cane, the indications would point to a continued large outturn, but the known circumstances point rather to a sudden reduction in production by the exhaustion of the available cane supplies. Actual results cannot be known until our next review for April.

The domestic beet crop of the United States has proved larger than expected, coming up to 433,010 tons, an increase of 149,293 tons, or 52½ per cent. over last year, and very considerable of the production is carried over into the present year's consumption. However, place will be found in the United States for all the remaining crop of Cuba at prices tending upwards.

Refined sugar during March did not fluctuate or improve with raws, but remained steady at one price, 4.55c. per lb. net cash for granulated throughout the month, with a very good demand all the time. The trend of refined will now follow the course of the raw sugar market. The most important question agitating the sugar world at the beginning of April is as to the actual final amount of the Cuba crop. On the answer to this question will depend the increase or decrease of sowings for the European beet crops. At present the indications point to an average of five per cent. increase in beet sowings for all Europe.



In the Cane Fields. The Ox Team, the Cane Cart and the Workers.

GENERAL NOTES—(Continued).

A NEW SUGAR MILL.

The Stewart Sugar Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. The incorporators are William F. Corliss, Henry A. Yeomens and H. B. Boyesen. This company will also have \$1,250,000 6% first mortgage bonds and \$1,500,000 7% general mortgage bonds. The entire issue of first mortgage bonds has already been sold at par, with a percentage of stock. This company is formed in connection with the reorganization of the Silveira Sugar Company. The new company plans to complete the sugar factory at Silveira, near Ciego de Avila, Province of Camaguey, Cuba, the construction of which commenced last year.—Willett & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal.

Later advices from Cuba are to the effect that this mill will begin grinding on December 15 next. Its capacity is 200,000 bags.—Publishers Cuba Review.

AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN CUBAN SCHOOLS.

In the Revista de la Facultad de Letras y Ciencias, the organ of the University of Havana, we find a very suggestive article on the urgent need for some instruction in the rudiments of agriculture in the public country schools of Cuba. The author, Prof. José Cadenas, not only makes a strong plea for the introduction of this industry, but gives simple directions, with illustrations, showing how easily it could be managed

with no expensive change in the present system. He says that it seems to him of more importance that a child should have some general fundamental ideas about the nature of soils and conditions of vegetable life than about countries which he never will see. The future of Cuba is agricultural, and no efforts should be spared to put her in the way of competing successfully with scientifically trained rivals. See a Cuban public school interior on page 20.

HAVANA TO LOSE TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Owing to the strike of the cigar makers at Havana, the tobacco combine has closed a contract for the erection of large buildings at Matanzas, to which it is intended to move the big Havana factories. The strike was declared in order to compel the payment of wages in American instead of Spanish money. It has now lasted two months.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

The sum of \$4,300 has been appropriated for the purpose of constructing a telegraph line from Bahia Honda to Consolacion del Norte, Province of Pinar del Rio.

Two hundred of Upham & Company's employees, who are tobaccoists, established an organization in 1902 and their bank for savings has been a good scheme. Their capital now amounts to about \$913 each, as the fruits of economy and thrift.

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EL AZÚCAR EN MARZO.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

La cotización del azúcar centrífuga cubano era á principios de Marzo, 3.42 centavos la libra por la de polarización 96°, derechos pagados, y 2½ centavos la libra, incluyendo costo y flete, por los azúcares á embarcar en la segunda quincena de Marzo, lo que equivale á 3.48 cents. puesta en el muelle. Para embarque en Abril se cotizó á 3.16 cents., incluyendo costo y flete. El azúcar de remolacha europeo se cotizó á 8s. 11¼d., equivalente á 3.87 cents. la libra de centrífuga polarización 96°. De modo que la paridad de los azúcares cubanos era 45 cents. en las 100 libras menos que los de remolacha, basada en embarque inmediato. A fines del mes notóse una mejora en los precios en ambos mercados, que continuó sin interrupción hasta el término de aquel, en cuya fecha las cotizaciones más altas fueron 3.61 cents. la libra, incluso los derechos; 2¼ cents. la libra, incluyendo costo y flete para embarque en Abril, y 2.9-32 cents. la libra, incluyendo costo y flete, para embarque en Mayo, equivalente á 3.64 cents. la libra, puesta en el muelle. La cotización del azúcar de remolacha subió en Europa á 9s. 3¼d., equivalente á 3.95 cents. la libra de centrífuga, dejando aun la paridad de los azúcares cubanos 34 cents. las 100 libras menos que los de remolacha. En los comienzos del mes de Abril se nota gran firmeza en las cotizaciones con indicios de que mejoren.

La extraordinaria seca que ha prevalecido en Cuba durante todo el mes de Marzo, permitió á muchos hacendados continuar sus molindas y por lo tanto manteniendo los arribos á los puertos de embarque á una cifra muy alta á fines de dicho mes. Si no hubiera sido por las noticias recibidas de que la extremada seca en toda la isla estaba afectando seriamente la vida animal y el crecimiento de la caña plantada en la primavera, pudo haberse creído que la producción hubiese continuado siendo grande por el resto de la zafra, pero las antedichas circunstancias hacen esperar una rápida reducción de la producción, debido al agotamiento de la caña disponible para moler. Los resultados de tal estado de cosas no podrán saberse hasta que vea la luz nuestra revista de Abril.

La zafra de azúcar de remolacha en los Estados Unidos, ha resultado mayor de lo que se esperaba, pues llegó á 433,010 toneladas, lo que acusa un aumento de 149,293 toneladas, ó sea 52½ por ciento sobre la del año anterior, destinándose al consumo de este año gran parte de la zafra. Pero á pesar de ésto, podrá colocarse en los Estados Unidos todo el azúcar de Cuba que quede por vender, á precios con tendencia al alza.

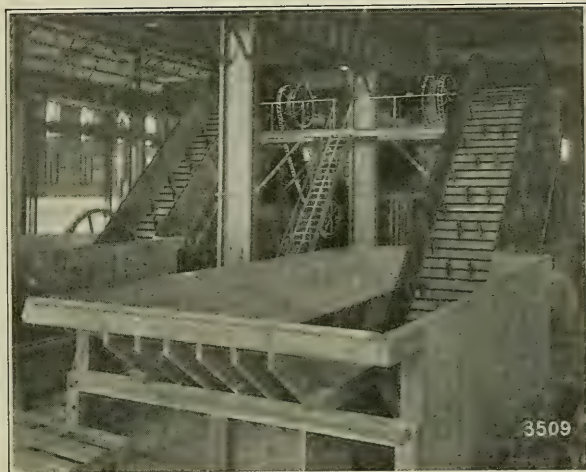
El azúcar refinado no tuvo fluctuaciones en su precio ni subió éste á la par con los mascabados, sino que se mantuvo durante todo el mes la cotización á 4.55 cents. la libra, neto, al contado, la granulada, con muy buena y constante demanda, pudiendo asegurarse que de ahora en lo adelante, el azúcar refinado seguirá el curso del mascabado en cuanto á precios se refiere. La cuestión de mayor importancia que preocupa á los que frecuentan los centros azucareros, en estos momentos, es determinar la ascendencia de la zafra de Cuba cuando se dé por terminada la molienda. De lo que resulte á este respecto, depende el que se aumente ó disminuya las siembras de remolacha en Europa, siendo todas las indicaciones al presente que la siembra de remolacha en toda Europa aumentará por término medio, un cinco por ciento.

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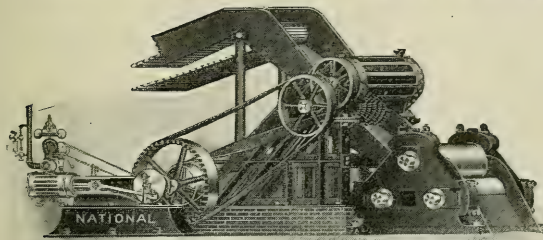
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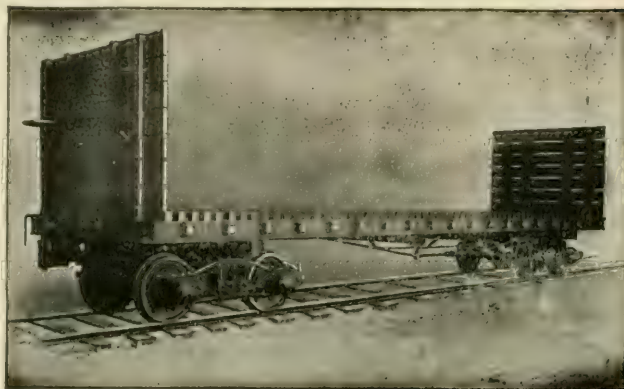
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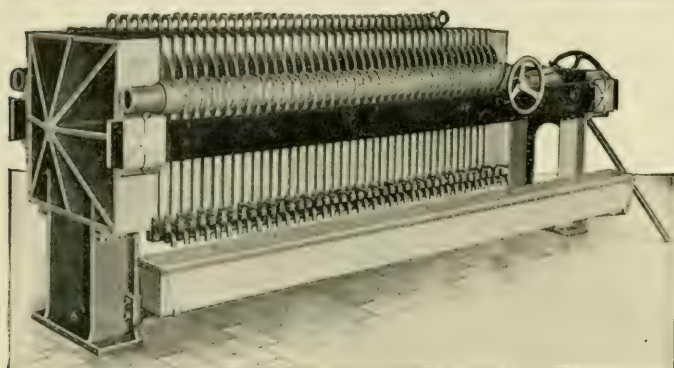


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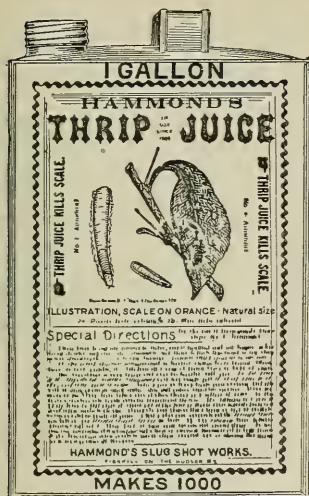
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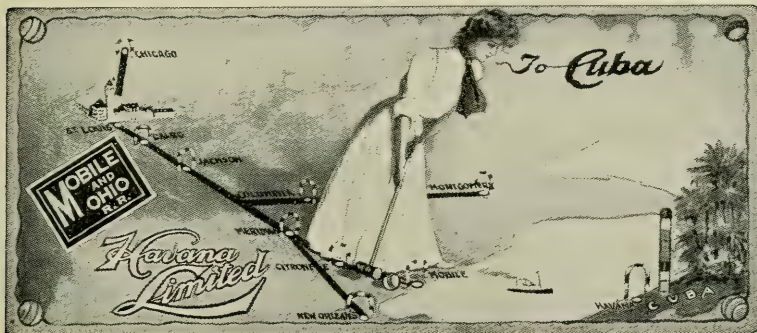
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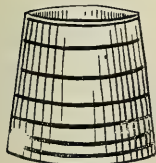
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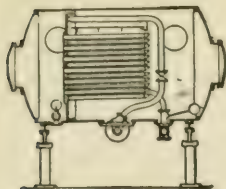
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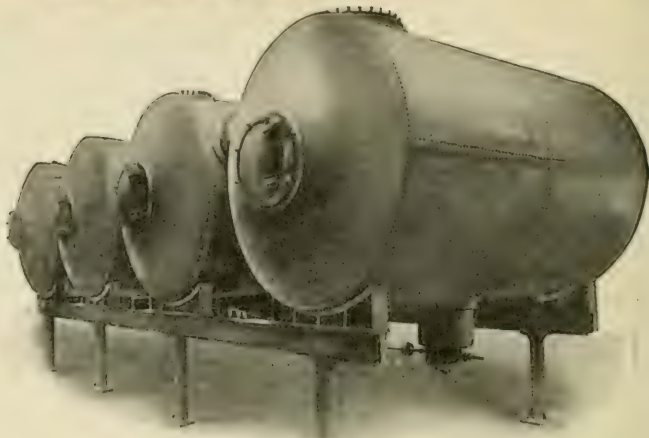
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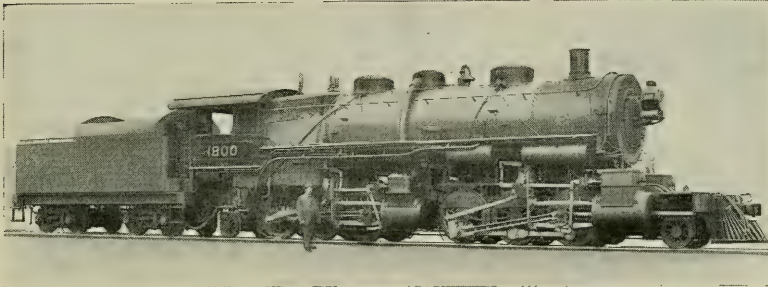
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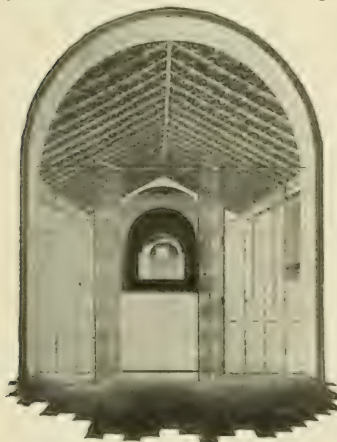
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and

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A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol V.

MAY, 1907

No. 6

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PRESENT STATUS OF PROPERTIES AND LANDS IN EASTERN CUBA. A special and valuable article. Pages 7, 8 and 9.

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LAS INDUSTRIAS DE CUBA. La Pesca de Esponjas en Batabano es una industria próspera. La ilustración representa a los trabajadores cortando y podando las esponjas para que queden de tamaños y formas ventajosas.

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume V.

MAY, 1907

Number 6

THE PRESENT STATUS OF PROPERTIES IN LAND IN EASTERN CUBA. CUBAN LAND TITLES ABSOLUTELY GOOD.*

BY G. E. HARRAH, HOLGUIN, CUBA.

Picking up any local newspaper in eastern Cuba to-day, one may read an advertisement such as the following:

"Se venden ciento y seis pesos de posesión en el area de ———, fundada en el camino real de Bayamo. El que se interese puede dirigirse á la calle ———, número 69, casa de Francisco ———."

This may be rendered: "For sale, 126 dollars of possession in the hacienda of ———, located on the Bayamo road. Inquiries may be made at the house of Francisco ———, number 69, ——— street."

And the reader versed in the agrarian history of Cuba recognizes in the lines the "swan song" of the institution known as the "hacienda comunera," or the communal ownership of land, which was established in the island by the Spaniards during the first half of the sixteenth century. Soon the phrase, "dollars of possession," will be spoken of only as a curiosity in legal nomenclature.

To make clear the peculiar status, at the present time, of properties in land in the province of Santiago de Cuba, there is here presented a brief sketch of Cuban agrarian history, with an outline of the legislation effecting the emancipation of the agriculturist from medieval customs of landholding which have throttled advancement. In the treatment of the subject, as given here, many details, interesting in themselves as picturing practices of by-gone days, and rewarding the student in his labor of research, are necessarily omitted.

Following upon the occupation of the country by the conquerors came the appropriation of the lands, which in their luxuriance of tropical vegetation tempted even the soldier to agricultural pursuits. It was the policy of the government to encourage settlement; hence the "mercedes," or grants, issued by sovereigns, viceroys and "cabildos"—the ayuntamientos or town councils in the pueblos (the political system and *modus operandi* of the mother country furnishing the model for colonial administration). But it would appear that these grants, while made to individuals, entitled the beneficiaries, at first, to the use, only, of the land, the specified purposes being for the raising of cattle and making plantings. The government retained the proprietary right to its rich patrimony.

Within fifty years from the time of the appearance of Juana, as the island was called by Columbus, on the maps of the new Spanish empire, disputes over titles, growing out of questions of occupancy and from the ill-feeling engendered by the conflicting interests of herders who did not always respect boundaries more or less arbitrarily fixed, forced the government to take some steps towards remedying existing abuses. Its solution of the problem, satisfactory, perhaps, at the time, but a source of vexatious complications in the future, was a law which made the "pastos, montes, aguas y terminos" communal property. Henceforth those occupying the territory specified in a "merced" were to regard pasture, woodland, and streams within the recognized boundary as the property of all, to the use of which all were entitled.

Thus originated the "hacienda comunera" in the first phase of its existence, the community system of occupation of land. The word "occupation" is used somewhat guardedly, for as yet ownership, as domain, does not seem to have been

* In view of the fact that Juan Galberto Gomez has petitioned Gov. Magoon to have the system of Hacienda Comunera abolished, this article will prove extremely informing.—Editor CUBA REVIEW.

recognized, in law, as obtaining among the occupiers of land secured under the "merced" or grant made by the cabildo, though many estates, as appears from subsequent legislation, were at that time the property of individuals or speedily became so by process of division. Occupiers of land apparently did not recognize the distinction between "use" and "domain" which the enactments of the 16th and 19th centuries take into account. Rights of occupancy and use of land were bequeathed and bartered away in exchange as if they were possessions in full ownership.

The well-meaning intentions of the authorities towards the agricultural interests of the island are seen in all the later enactments touching real property. In 1574 the Municipal Ordinances of Havana provided that "each cabildo of the island within the limits of its own jurisdiction might issue licenses for farm sites and house lots, and for estates (asientos) for farms and cattle ranches, as had been done from the time of the discovery of the island, the interests of the public and of a third party not being injured thereby." This law remained in force until 1729, when the power of making the grant known as "merced" was withdrawn from the municipal councils.

By this time practically all the territory had been granted out. That disputes over conflicting interests would inevitably arise can easily be seen in the light of some of the circumstances attending the grants. In the absence of surveyors, it was customary for the town corporations (cabildos) to determine the extent of a newly-made grant by the judgment of a practical man, an artisan, who, without making exact measurements, would locate the center of the estate and fix the boundaries by any method satisfactory to himself. Grants were classified under the distinctive names of *hato* and *corral*, according as their use was to be for cattle or hogs (*ganado mayor ó menor*), and their extent was determined by various methods of mensuration, taking as the starting-point for the operations the center (*asiento*) indicated in the grant. The center of the *corral* was the door of the pig-sty, which would be located near some well-watered spot; and the area of the *corral* would be 421 *caballerías* (13,960 acres, a *caballería* being 33.16 acres), or the land enclosed within a circle, or polygon of 72 sides, having a radius of one Cuban league (2.6 miles). In the *hato*, the center was the "bramadero," or place for branding cattle, and the radius was two leagues (5.2 miles), the total area being 1684 *caballerías*, or 55,841 acres. The "asientos" did not always remain where originally placed, for survey proceedings instituted during recent years found many near boundaries instead of at the center of the area contained within the recognized limits. The boundary line was sometimes the path traversed by a horseman who pursued a circular route, keeping always within the sound of a horn blown by a man stationed at the center, the distance which the sound would carry being, presumably, a league. Official surveys of recent years have shown that in such cases the owner actually took less land than he was entitled to by the grant, an amusing instance of a man's defrauding himself.

From the inevitable confusion of rights and titles inherent in such a system, there arose a crying need for the proper marking of boundaries and the division of holdings. After the restitution of Havana to Spain by England in accordance with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, these operations went on rapidly in the western portion of the island. There the occupied lands were around towns such as Havana, Matanzas, etc., the Spaniards having settled in large numbers in that part of the island and built up prosperous communities. In the eastern part, where the country was practically a wilderness, the movement was slower.

To promote surveys and do away with the existing confusion, a royal edict of July 16, 1819, declared that the grants of land made by the cabildos until 1729 would be respected as legitimate titles of domain, the possessors being entitled to alienate them or devote them to any convenient use; in default of other title, that of lawful prescription would be allowed, proved according to law. The numberless lawsuits which had been due to the desire of occupiers of land to secure undisputed title were materially lessened by this edict.

The hacienda comunera had now entered upon the second phase of its existence, valid titles constituting a right of domain. But disputes over boundaries still continued. To remedy existing evils a famous ruling of the Audiencia of Puerto Principe, known as the "Voto Consultivo," had been promulgated on May 6 of the same year, 1819. Recognizing existing usages in matters relating to the possession of properties held in common, it provided for a system of procedure in the demarcation of these properties. In spite of the faulty provisions of the *Voto Consultivo*, many abuses and practices contrary to law being a consequence of its vagueness regarding the actions and recourses open to interested parties, much good was accomplished by it. In accordance with its provisions the greater part of the haciendas comuneras in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus and many elsewhere in the island were apporportioned before the year 1866.

That the survey and division of all the properties hitherto unapportioned did not occur was due to the promulgation in Cuba, by a royal edict of December 9, 1865,



NOTABLE BUILDINGS OF HAVANA. The President's palace where Governor Magoon now has his offices. It is an historical building and occupied in former times by the Spanish Captain-General Weyler, later by ex-President Palma, and now by the Provisional Governor. It was built in 1834.

EDIFICIOS NOTABLES DE LA HABANA. El Palacio del Presidente, en donde el Sr. Gobernador Magoon tiene sus oficinas.

of the Law of Civil Procedure which had been in force in Spain since 1856. This law contained a clause providing that if before the actual operations of the survey had begun any owner of adjoining lands should make objections to the same, the operations should be discontinued (one of the main flaws in the articles of the Voto Consultivo). This provision practically put a stop to the apportionment of the lands in the eastern part of the island, where the "hacienda comunera" was well-nigh universal. From interested motives, such as the fear on the part of owners of extensive tracts that a survey would materially lessen the size of their holdings where there were overlapping boundaries, or that their title was insecure in the absence of documents to prove same, objections were readily forthcoming. The poverty and ignorance of the small co-owners prevented their having recourse to legal proceedings for securing a division which would determine the extent of their own holdings. The Ten Years' War, 1868 to 1878, with the disturbed condition of the country thereafter until the American intervention, effectually stayed proceedings, although the amended Law of Civil Procedure extended to Cuba in September, 1885, had attempted to further agricultural interests by providing for the demarcation and apportionment of properties held in common as had been done formerly in accordance with the Voto Consultivo of the Audiencia of Puerto Principe.

With American intervention came the opportunity to wipe out forever the obstacle to agricultural advancement presented by the "hacienda comunera." The committee of eminent Havana lawyers appointed by the government of intervention to frame a survey law, recommended that methods similar to those pursued in testamentary cases and insolvency be followed. While their recommendations applied to the determination of boundaries of lands in individual ownership as well as of lands held in common, it is with the method to be followed in reference to the latter only that the present article is concerned.

The petition for a survey may be made by any co-owner in the hacienda comunera, irrespective of the number of "pesos de posesión" constituting his holding. The three stages of the proceedings to be followed, as outlined by the committee and put in operation by the famous Military Order Number 62, promulgated March 3, 1902, are: 1. Preparatory; 2. Demarcation (determination of boundaries), and Passing upon Titles; 3. Interior Division (apportionment). Of these several stages in the survey of an hacienda, the public is kept informed by notices inserted in the local papers of the judicial district in which the hacienda is located, and in the Official Gazette of Havana.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN THE JUNE ISSUE.)



CUBAN MEN OF AFFAIRS. Gonzalez de Quesada, the Cuban Minister, recently appointed by Governor Magoon as a representative of Cuba at The Hague, and discussed as a candidate for President of the island Republic.

LOS ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS CUBANOS. Sr. González de Quesada, Ministro Cubano, nombrado recientemente por el Sr. Gobernador Magoon como el Representante de Cuba en la Haya, y discutido como un candidato para la Presidencia de la República de Cuba.

Political and Government Matters

Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Minister, has purchased the property at 1750 Massachusetts avenue northwest, Washington, which he will occupy, with his family, in the near future. While the exact price of the property is not made public, it is understood to be about \$30,000. He delivered an energetic opinion on Cuba's future in Washington recently, speaking as follows. We quote from the Washington Post: "It has been learned since the trouble in Cuba began that the forces opposing President Palma did not intend originally to overturn the government, and that they merely sought to drive the President out of the country. But the movement gained such headway that a revolution actually did occur, with the result that this country is now straightening out our affairs. Order has been restored, the government has been ably administered, and when the elections are held and the island is given another trial at running its own government, I think it will not fail.

Gen. José Miguel Gomez wants to institute many reforms for Cuba, among which are the following:

Government expenses should be reduced.

Immigration by families should be promoted.

Complete independence for the judicial power.

Civil employees secured in their office during good behavior.

The education of illiterate adults, and for that purpose to establish night and Sunday schools.

He says further that "the re-established republic will not fall again. The law will be respected and upheld with an iron hand.

CUBA'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE HAGUE.

Cuba's delegates to The Hague conference are Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister at Washington; Dr. Bustamente, a professor at the Havana University, and Senator Sanguily. Gen. Orestes Ferrera is secretary of the delegation,

NO TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY BEFORE SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Talking to the reporters at Washington after a long interview with the President, Secretary Taft said he found conditions in Cuba far better than he had hoped. The Liberals appreciate that it is necessary to make haste slowly and that any other course would mean setting up a government which could not stand alone. The most hopeful sign which the Secretary found was the perfect agreement reached on practically the entire programme for the elections and transfer of authority.

The question of who should defray the cost of the American occupation of Cuba, or how the expense should be divided, was not decided in Havana, and Mr. Taft will take the matter up with the President. Cuba will send three delegates to the Hague convention and in all ways act in her relations with foreign nations precisely as if Governor Magoon were a Cuban official and no intervention had taken place.

He assumes that the final transfer of authority cannot be made before September, 1908. However, these dates are purely tentative and somewhat dependent on intervening events.

SENATOR SANGUILLY A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

A big banquet was given April 15 in Havana in honor of Senator Manuel Sangui, who was recently nominated by

the Puerto Principe provincial convention for the Liberal nomination for the presidency of the republic. The banqueters wired President Roosevelt that "they relied on his word of honor to re-establish the republic in as short a time as possible and hand it over to a Cuban government impartially elected."

CUBANS NOT PRACTICAL, SAYS AN EMINENT CUBAN.

Mr. Raimundo Cabrera is one of the most eminent lawyers in Cuba. He belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest Cuban families, represents a large clientage among the native planters and business men and is the legal adviser of several important corporations. Regarding the best policy for President Roosevelt to pursue, he says: "The Cubans are not practical in matters of government; they have had no experience, and the United States must exercise some form of supervision until they are competent to govern themselves." He suggests that the President send Cuba an able, wise and judicious American minister who will be persona grata and by treaty stipulation will have the right to advise the President of Cuba, to caution him and to direct his policy without ostentation or public interference.

Until Cuban political habits improve it would be convenient, he says further, to retain a number of troops on the island. He thinks all conservative Cubans would be glad of such an arrangement.—Chicago Record-Herald.



DOES NOT SEEK THE NOMINATION.

Srs. Alfredo Zayas, Juan Gualberto Gomez, Felipe Gonzalez Sarraín and Gen. Ashert were given a banquet in Matanzas a few weeks ago at which Dr. Zayas made the following statement:

Dr. Zayas said that he had never attempted to have himself nominated a candidate for the presidency, and that if the national convention of the party should decide upon José Miguel Gomez as its candidate, he, Zayas, will be the first to accept the nomination of General José Miguel and vote for him on election day, as he had ever held party discipline a sacred duty.

He said that he is president of the Liberal party by the will of the majority and he stands ready to obey the will of his party in all things and urged unity and party obedience upon all.

NEW MOVE OF CUBAN LIBERALS.

The Liberals made a proposition to Gov. Magoon on May 9 that he remove the Provincial Governors and Councils, replacing them with American Supervisors, who would exercise all the functions of the deposed officials.

The Liberals say that the Governors and Councillors were elected fraudulently, as well as President Palma and the members of Congress in 1905.



Can she go it alone?
Puede ella andar sola?

ANY TEN-CENT STAMP A SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

Governor Magoon has decreed that all mail matter on which the proper postage has been duly prepaid according to its class, having additional Cuban postage stamps to the value of ten cents in official money affixed thereto and the words "Special Delivery" plainly written thereunder, shall be handled by the post offices and delivered to the addressees in the same manner as if it had the regular special delivery stamp affixed thereto.

GOMEZ MAY CHANGE PARTIES.

It is reliably reported that José Miguel Gomez will desert the Liberal party and return to the Republican party, of which he was formerly the head. It is also stated that Señor Nunez, Governor of Havana province, and Senator Tamayo will desert

the Conservatives and join the Republicans.—Special cable to the N. Y. Sun, May 12.

FIXES CUBAN CENSUS.

Gov. Magoon has issued a decree for the taking of a census of the inhabitants of Cuba, which is the first step for the re-establishment of the republic. The census will not cover economic conditions, but only the population, conjugal conditions, race, nationality, citizenship, occupation, literacy, and the school attendance of children under eighteen years of age. The enumerators and other employees shall be selected for their fitness only. If an employee wilfully neglects his work he will be liable to a fine of \$100. Making false returns will entail a fine of \$2,000, or imprisonment for two years.

Givers of false information may be punished by a maximum fine of \$3,000, or imprisonment for a year. Impersonation of a census enumerator will render the impersonator liable to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a year.

Mr. Olmstead, the director of the census, will receive a salary of \$750 monthly. An assistant director, who has not yet been named, will receive \$500 monthly.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CENSUS.—The census will be taken soon and this will afford employment to many men and women as enumerators. Far from being able to complete the work within six months, it is probable that it will take more time. The difficulties are many and as a rule the illiterate and ignorant inhabitants of the rural districts are averse to the taking of a census, and put obstacles in the way of the enumerators by refusing to give the desired information.

POST OFFICE AT GUAYABAL.

The director general of communications has authorized the establishment of a post office in Guayabal, Havana Province, and another at La Maria, near Placetas.

TELEGRAPH IN LA MAYA.

Provisional Governor Magoon has authorized the director general of communications to establish a telegraph station at La Maya, province of Santiago de Cuba.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the budget of the ensuing year are given a sum of six millions as comprising the revenues of April, May and June, and there is now in the treasury upwards of eighteen million. The custom receipts for the current fiscal year are given as over \$21,000,000. Business is prosperous and new enterprises in embryo—and in spite of the troublesome times Cuba has experienced, revolution, cyclone and drought, her condition is now prosperous and money seems plentiful and business good.

From May 1 to August 1 the fishery and sale of turtles, tortoises or tortoiseshell turtles is strictly prohibited by order of the Provisional Government in conformity with the military order of September 9, 1900.

THE UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER PRESS ON CUBA, WITH SOME SUGGESTIVE CARTOONS

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE CAN BE SECURED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY.

If the Liberals elect an honest man as president, and the Americans withdraw absolutely from the island, and if this new Liberal administration gives the whole Cuban nation a "square deal," it will not be long before the Moderates of property are found among their supporters. The idea of an American protectorate will die as the ability of the Cubans to give a just and decent government manifests itself. All that the Cuban property owners want is an insured peace. If the Cuban Liberals can give this, there will be little further talk of an American protectorate, except as it is inspired by some American politicians. The solution of the Cuban problem is thus up to the Cuban politicians now active in affairs. If they fail they have themselves to blame.—Boston Advertiser.

A STABLE GOVERNMENT COMING.

The Cubans will never forget April 20. It is the date on which the sun of independence dawned for them, although the republic was not formally inaugurated until May 20, 1902. The date that marked the intervention of the United States in their behalf will, we hope, be celebrated by many future generations of free and independent Cubans. Just at present the island is under a cloud, but it is a cloud with a silver lining, from under which the little republic will emerge with a stable government and great material prosperity.—Press, Albany, N. Y.



POLITICS VS. THE SUGAR CROP.

Uncle Sam.—If I give it back to you this year, I'm afraid you'll neglect your work. I will let you have it later.

LA POLITICA CONTRA LA COSECHA DE AZUCAR

Tío Samuel.—Si se lo devuelvo este año, temo que Ud. descuidará su trabajo. Se lo daré más tarde.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

SATISFIED WITH AMERICAN CONTROL.

All the industrious people of the island ask is to be left to attend to their business in peace. They care far more for the security and tranquillity that are assured under American control such as we are now exercising than for those vague advantages and certain perils that would follow another experiment in self-government.—Tribune, Providence, R. I.



Better leave him a while longer.

Es mejor dejarle un poco más tiempo.

—Des Moines, Iowa, Register and Leader.

NOT A FINAL SOLUTION.

The Taft programme is all right, but we have no faith that it will prove a final solution of the Cuban question.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

It would be well for talk in the United States regarding the imminence of Cuban annexation to cease. It cannot but have a bad effect on the Cubans. It can bring no credit to the United States.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Wisconsin.

A VICTORY FOR MANANA.

The Omaha Bee calls Secretary Taft's work in Cuba "a victory for 'Manaña.'" It says further, "His manaña' talk made him popular, and that Cubans of all classes are apparently happy and content with the administration programme." The men who clamored for immediate restoration of Cuban independence are assured that they shall have it—not yet but soon. First a census, complete and thorough. This enumeration will begin pretty soon, and will last until it is finished. Then will come a test election and all this will take time.

In brief, the Cubans may count on at least two years more of American occupation. The planters may go ahead with their crops and the politicians may resume discussion of what they will do when the time comes for them to do something. Great is manaña!

Railways and Public Works

THE LONG BEACH OF CARDENAS.—A committee of Conservatives want Gov. Magoon to authorize the construction of a road from Cardenas to Veradero. This latter has one of the finest beaches in Cuba, and is the summer dwelling place for many of the leading families of Cardenas. Many elaborate structures have been built in the past year and many more are contemplated. They also want a highway from the northern boundary of Matanzas province to Havana by way of Jaruco and Aguacate.

Several appropriations have been suppressed, namely, one of \$20,000, voted last July to construct a highway between Remedios and Camajuani; and two others, for \$2,000 and \$1,000, for public works in Chuchicastro and the construction of a highway from San Diego to Esperanza.

Appropriations amounting to \$97,293 will be used for the construction of bridges between Santa Clara and Camajuani, and for sewerage construction.

The purpose of the provisional government is to devote \$108,000 to the building of bridges and sewerages between Cienfuegos and Manicaragua.

The Department of Public Works has submitted plans for improvements in the water supply in Regla at a cost of \$20,350.

It is the opinion of competent observers that what Cuba needs for the de-

velopment of her great resources and the maintenance of order is an extensive system of railroads. If railroad lines had been running over and through the island a few years ago the republican government there would have possessed vastly greater stability.—Boston Globe.

DEMAND IN CUBA FOR CEMENT.

Consul M. J. Baehr writes that Portland cement is in good demand in Cuba, one dealer at Cienfuegos receiving 600 barrels monthly. The consul says:

During the fiscal year of 1905-6, 31,749 barrels of Portland cement were imported through Cienfuegos, 29,389 coming from the United States, 1,279 barrels from France, 639 from Germany and 442 from Spain. Concrete is not yet extensively used in the construction of buildings. It is becoming popular, however, in bridge building and in the construction of pavements, sidewalks and sewers. Last year this city contracted for a modern system of waterworks and sewers, and something like 50,000 barrels of cement will be required for this contract. The present selling price per barrel ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 Spanish gold, worth 91 per cent. at present. Cement comes in wooden packages only. The duty on a barrel of 100 kilograms from the United States, including the cost of the barrel, is 30 cents. The freight rates from New York, New Orleans or Mobile are alike and range from 48 to 50 cents per barrel.



CUBA'S RAILWAY STATIONS. The Cristina depot of the Western Railways at Jesus del Monte, Havana. LAS ESTACIONES DE LOS FERROCARRILES CUBANOS. La Estación Cristina de los Ferrocarriles del Oeste en Jesús del Monte, la Habana.

GOOD ROADS FOR CUBA.

Governor Magoon has approved a plan for the expenditure of \$4,500,000 for the construction of roads greatly needed throughout the island during the coming year. It will put money into circulation and give employment to thousands of negroes. The entire scheme as prepared by Col. Black, supervisor of the Department of Public Works, involves the expenditure of \$13,000,000, but it will take several years to carry out the plan. Governor Magoon will only authorize the expenditure for the first year's work.

Oriente and Camaguey provinces will not benefit so much by the governor's road scheme as other more thickly populated sections, also the fact that at present there is not sufficient skilled help to simultaneously carry out the various improvements will delay matters somewhat. This difficulty, however, will be overcome by employing the U. S. Engineers. Among the first roads to be completed is that from Bahia Honda to Cabañas, 25 kilometers, for which \$231,000 has been appropriated. Guane is to have a road to Luis Lazo, 26½ kilometers, which will cost \$258,000, and work has begun. There are thriving American settlements at both of these places, also from Paso Real to San Diego, 5 kilometers.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW ROADS.

Contracts will soon be made for the construction of a road from Bahia Honda to Cabañas and another in Pinar del Rio. The whole system of new roads will be laid out with regard to their military and strategical value. When the system is complete it will not be difficult to rush troops anywhere. At present the lack of roads, particularly in the rainy season, prevents rapid military movements.

Cart roads from Cojimar to Casa Blanca will soon be begun. Cojimar will soon be supplied with water from the Vento aqueduct.

A cart road between Managua and Bat-abano will be completed soon and the sum of \$84,000 is to be devoted to this work.

A branch of the Marianao & Habana Railway runs from the town of Marianao to the beach of the same name, which is the only resort of this character near Havana, and excellent surf-bathing may be enjoyed there summer and winter.

It appears very likely that the United Railroads of Habana, Cardenas and Matanzas will install a great number of their workshops in Matanzas.

A petition has been submitted to Governor Magoon signed by merchants of Viñales asking for the dredging of the port of San Cayetano, to facilitate the anchorage of coasting steamers on the south of Cuba.

HAVANA RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses, Ltd., having purchased a majority of the outstanding capital stock and certain of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Havana Central Railroad Company, have submitted to the holders of these securities a proposal for their exchange into those of the former company.

The United Co. offers in exchange for each \$100 share of the Central Co. the equivalent of \$35 in deferred ordinary stock of the United Co. and for each \$1,000 bond carrying the May 1, 1907, coupon the equivalent par value in 4 per cent. debentures of the United Company.

The May first coupon on Havana Central bonds was not paid, but the United Co. has announced its willingness to pay interest for the six months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all deposited bonds. The offer of exchange expires on May 31. It is believed that the greater number of bonds and shares will be deposited for exchange under this offer, which is generally considered fair. The United Railway Co. now controls virtually all the railway mileage of the western half of the island of Cuba and now has no competition. Valuable terminal property in the City of Havana which has been owned by the Havana Central Co. will afford the United Co. a much desired entrance into the heart of the city.

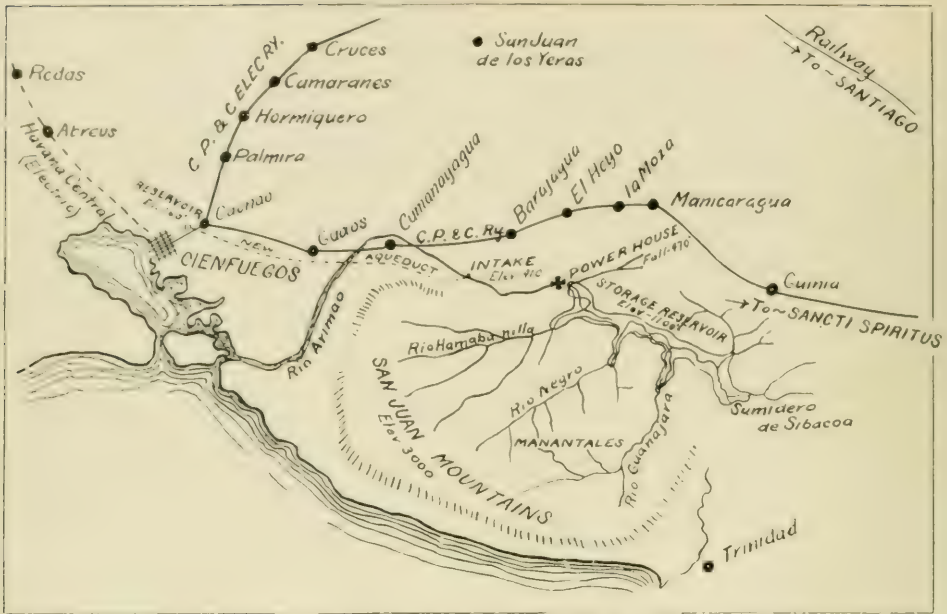
The new 4 per cent. debentures will be secured upon the Havana Central bonds and shares exchanged. Their interest will be payable January 1 and July 1, 1907, and they will be dated July 1, 1907. It is figured that these debentures in the present condition of the world's securities market should be worth about 76/78. All of the United Railways issues are traded in on the London Exchange and the company enjoys good credit.

The Cuban Central Railways, Limited, has asked the city council of Cienfuegos for the right to put a double line parallel with the one now in that city, from the station as far as the bridge over the stream El Ingles, traversing the following streets: San Carlos, Paseo de Arango, Santa Cruz, Casales, Santa Elena, Velazco, Bouillon, Castillo, San Luis, Santa Isabel, Declouet, Hourruitiner, Colon and several others.

The Engineer Humberto Lamar has been studying the conditions in Consolacion del Sur with the purpose of building an aqueduct. It appears that the water of the Salto de la Culebra is very abundant and may easily be brought to the town although at some distance away.

Colonel Black has ordered the public roads in Pinar del Rio now being built to be finished as soon as possible in advance of the rainy season.

A close study will soon be made of the rivers Carrascal and Asiento Viejo to ascertain whether they may supply water enough for the city of Santa Clara.



Map of Cienfuegos and country to be benefited by important improvements.

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN AND AROUND CIENFUEGOS; WATER WORKS, SEWERS AND A NEW CITY MARKET.

It has been decided by Governor Magoon that the contract between the city of Cienfuegos and H. J. Reilly, providing for the construction of water works and sewers is legal and binding and must be observed by the municipality. This decision sustains the previous action of the governor of Santa Clara Province and overrules the Ayuntamiento, which body has since the second intervention refused to recognize the contract. Work has been continued under the contract, however, principally on the sewers, and more than \$1,000,000 worth of material has been contracted for and is being shipped. The municipality is now indebted to the contractor in a large amount. The decision will enable the work to be vigorously prosecuted. It is of the greatest importance to the city that an ample supply of pure water from the Hanabanilla shall be provided in the near future and also that the town shall be provided with sewers and the present cess-pools abolished.

The city has issued \$3,080,000 of 5 per cent. bonds to provide funds for the water works and sewers and market house. These were sold to the Havana Bond & Trust Co. at 90. The contract for the water works amounts to \$1,652,092 and for the sewers \$724,065. The sewage will be pumped to a septic tank and purified before being allowed to flow into the harbor. Pumping will be done by hydraulic motors, the water being furnished from the water works. The Rio Hanabanilla waters will be taken from a point about twenty-six miles east of Cienfuegos and conducted to a reinforced concrete distributing reservoir near Cañao and

from that point distributed to the city. Pressure will be about 60 pounds, and the main leading to the city will be 24 inches in diameter. About 15,000 tons of cast iron pipe, 16,000 barrels of cement and large quantities of other material will be used in the work. The construction is under the immediate charge of Mr. C. C. Vermeule, of 203 Broadway, New York, who also designed the works.

Another important public improvement on which work will begin at an early date is the Cienfuegos, Palmira & Cruces Electric Power and Railway Co., a system of railways running from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara, with a branch from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua. The plans of this company called for ultimate extension from Caibarien on the north coast and to Sancti Spiritus, where it will connect with the Cuba Railroad. The hydro electric power plant to operate this system and which is intended also to furnish electric light and power to the cities and plantations of Santa Clara Province will be situated on the falls of the Hanabanilla, about 35 miles east of Cienfuegos. The fall at this point is 470 feet, and the company controls just below on the same stream 220 feet additional fall. The surveys have also developed the interesting fact that the volume of water can be largely increased by closing the Sumidero of the Sibacoa, north of Trinidad, thereby forcing the waters of the Sibacoa over a low divide into the Hanabanilla.

Cienfuegos is already a rich and important seaport situated in the midst of the most fertile portion of Cuba, and these important public works will do much to quicken and increase its growth and prosperity.



CAMP COLUMBIA, the headquarters of the American Army of Pacification in Cuba, near Havana.

CAMPAMENTO COLUMBIA. El Cuartel General del Ejército Americano de Pacificación en Cuba. Está muy cerca á la Habana.

Military

HAVANA, April 18.—The condition of the Army of Occupation regarding its enlisted personnel is steadily becoming more serious. The men are going home upon the expiration of their enlistments, declining to re-enter the service to serve in Cuba. No reasons are given for this marked disinclination to serve in Cuba.

MONUMENT TO THE FIRST U. S. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—A granite monument to the dead of the 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry, or Rough Riders, which was President Roosevelt's regiment in the Spanish-American war, was unveiled with ceremony at the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, on April 12. The President attended the exercises and made the principal address. The monument is a simple rough-hewn shaft of gray granite, about 20 feet in height. Over 100 names are inscribed on the monument, which was designed by Mrs. Allyn Capron, wife of Captain Capron, of the Rough Riders, who was killed at Las Guasimas. A bronze tablet with the names of the battles of Guasimas, San Juan and Santiago, the three battles in which the Rough Riders participated, is the only decoration on the shaft. The inscription on the monument reads: "In Memory of the Deceased Members of the First Volunteer Cavalry, Spanish-American War. Erected by Members and Friends of the Regiment." The monument occupies a commanding location in the new part of the cemetery, overlooking the city of Washington.—Army and Navy Register.

TO KEEP ARMY POSTS IN CUBA.

American military supervision of Cuba will not end with evacuation by the army of occupation, following the re-establishment of the republic. The American Government intends to establish military posts on the American reservations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda. From these points the troops will be in close touch with all parts of the island, especially when the recently adopted system of roads is carried out.

It is hoped to re-establish the republic in the summer of 1908, and the army will withdraw a few months afterward. Washington, it is understood, will make every effort to bring about the evacuation before January 1, 1909.

The retention of the troops would not be an infringement on Cuba's sovereignty, as both reservations were acquired from Cuba after the Spanish war and are American territory.

Regarding the maintenance of army posts in Cuba, Washington, D.C., officials comment as follows:

There has been talk about maintaining United States troops at Camp Columbia, near Havana, and at Bahia Honda, and of course the permanent naval station at Guantanamo, near Santiago, will be garrisoned; but it is said that whether troops will be kept at the two places first named or not will depend on the attitude of the Cuban Government.

CUBA'S STANDING ARMY.

The War Department has transmitted to the military authorities in Cuba a plan for the augmentation of the native force so as to bring up the enlisted strength of the Cuban military body to a total of 12,000 men. It was originally provided by the Cuban legislature that the rural guard should be increased to 10,000 and the artillery to 2,000. This provision was made in a plan which was adopted by the general staff in Washington and submitted to Havana, where it was made known in an official decree and met with so much opposition on the part of the people that it was found necessary to change the system. There seems to be a suspicion that the effect of the plan would be to render liable for duty all male citizens between certain ages. Of course, no such purpose was intended, the provision in that respect being the same as in this country, where every young man is liable in time of war to duty with the militia. The revised arrangement has the same effect, so far as providing numerical strength of the native military force of Cuba. There will be a small standing army as an adjunct of the rural guard, the effect being, in the end, a total force of 12,000 men.—Army and Navy Register.

Commenting on this project, the Boston Globe says: "It is a cruel and foolish proposition. The expense would be burdensome. It would mean the withdrawal of 12,000 able-bodied workers from the industries of the island."

The Havana Telegraph says: "It is too monstrous to believe. There is nothing Cuba needs less than a standing army. At the same ratio to population, the United States would be saddled with the support of 640,000 men."

IT IS NEEDLESS AND PERILOUS.—If there is any place where a standing army is especially needless and peculiarly perilous, it is Cuba. To make 12,000 of the population soldiers with arms for their permanent occupation, would create an instrument sure to be used in politics. It is useless and dangerous militarism.—Boston Post.

TARGET PRACTICE DIRECTED.

A general order has been issued from army headquarters in Marianao, directing target practice by all of the organizations of the army in Cuba.

Under authority from the war department, the regular season for this year will be any period of three months from May 1 to December 31. For the year 1908 the months of January, February and March are designated as the regular season, and any month from June 1 to December 31, 1908, in the discretion of the station commander.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN CUBA.

The medical department of the Army has established itself with a degree of efficiency in Cuba thoroughly characteristic of that branch of the military service. It was promptly on the ground and in working order at the beginning of the second intervention. Not even the



Monument to the Rough Riders recently unveiled at the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington.

Monumento á los "Rough Riders" últimamente descubierto en el Cementerio Nacional de Arlington, Washington.—Review of Reviews, New York.

calamity of wind, rain and fire which visited Camp Columbia, Cuba, last October and in March has interfered with the operations of field hospital or the base hospital or the general system. The base hospital at Camp Columbia is a restoration of the former hospital which was established when the Americans were previously in Cuba, and which was inaugurated by Major J. R. Kean, medical department, who is now in charge of public health in Havana. The base hospital is in charge of Major Charles Willcox. There are, with Company A, 108 men, forming a force on duty at the hospital as well as furnishing detachments for service at the various stations of American troops throughout the island.

The presence of the troops in Cuba has afforded an opportunity for the medical officers to practically test a number of devices. One is the galloping ambulance, of which vehicles there are two under test in the island. So far as the observations of the surgeons permit a judgment on the vehicle, it is believed to come up to the expectations of its advocates, and undoubtedly will be adopted for permanent use in the military establishment.

The hospital has the remarkable record of not a single death since the hospital was established last October. The number of patients have averaged sixty-five daily.

Agricultural and American Colony Notes

PINAR DEL RIO wants an Experiment Station. The Governor, Colonel Sobrado, Dr. Gonzalez Alcorta and Ramon Cifuentes, all leading citizens of the city and province, have taken up the matter with Governor Magoon.

CONTINUOUS DROUGHT.—The drought is steadily becoming more serious. Tobacco experts say that the crop would have been the largest in the history of the island but for the lack of water, which will cause it to be below the normal. Porto Rico, like Cuba, has suffered from lack of rain. There has been none since January 1.

SUBSTITUTING FINE, PROFITABLE TREES FOR INFERIOR AND MEDIUM KINDS.

Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, reports a movement among German fruit growers for the purpose of getting rid of all inferior and medium fruit trees and replacing them with the finest kind and best suited to the climate. The desired result can be achieved, even with very old trees, by grafting, and the simple stock or slit grafting is especially recommended. In Switzerland many thousands of old fruit trees are annually regrafted in order to better meet the demands of the trade.

CONDITIONS NOT SO GOOD IN CUBA.—Several days ago, from a private source of information, whose reliability cannot be questioned, we received a personal letter, under date of April 8, from a party prominently connected with the Cuban sugar industry, in which he says of sugar conditions there: "Lack of rain has burnt the cane to a terribly dry condition. Many houses in the western end have closed down, and this month (April) will see many more in like condition. The new cane is not growing, and no planting has been done. Pastures are dead, water supplies dry, and cattle, in consequence, are suffering badly. Next year's sugar crop will be an extremely short one, and it looks as if quite a number of places may go under."—*Sugar Planters' Journal*, April 20, 1907.

NOTES FROM BAYATI.

Bayati is on the Canto River on the line of the Cuba Railroad, halfway between Santiago and Antilla, at an altitude of about 500 feet above the sea. The Canto Valley has some of the richest soil in the island. With numerous small rivers and high undulating land no overflow or swampiness is possible, and the sanitary conditions cannot be better. The colony consists of about 100 members, mostly of Swedish extraction most of them have been there about a year. It requires work in Cuba as elsewhere to make progress, and the one tion, but all American citizens. The

that comes with the idea to get rich quick without any trouble generally gets discouraged and returns. The most of our farmers, however, are contented when they get 40 bushels per acre twice a year of corn and get \$1.25 per bushel. The main crops here as elsewhere are sugar-cane and tobacco. The cane yields in this rich soil 40 and 50 tons per acre and need not be replanted for 10 or 20 years. There is a sugar mill about 10 miles south of the colony on the railroad. The cane has been sold at the mill for 5% sugar or has been contracted for on the root at 50 lbs. of sugar per ton of cane, the contractor doing all the work of harvesting. A canning factory is started for tomatoes and pineapples and a starch factory is contemplated for the cassava. Vegetables and cassava grow luxuriantly; even during this exceedingly dry winter this soil seems to hold moisture enough for a luxuriant growth without any other moisture than the heavy night dews. A saw mill has been going for about a year and a cart factory is now being installed in connection with it. A good sized hotel has been erected this winter.

HARD LABOR REQUIRED IN CUBA AS ELSEWHERE IF FINE FRUITS ARE WANTED.

Ceballos is an attractive place, and the soil will apparently grow anything. Asparagus, butter beans, beets, kohlrabi, chard, peas, lettuce, tomatoes, eggplants, squash, peppers were growing freely last February in the garden of the Hotel Plaza and looked strong and had proven productive. Some of these, perhaps peas, beans and asparagus, while attainable for the table, will probably not become a commercial factor for some time, although as Cuba's soil is systematically and scientifically tilled, as it already is and will be by skilled farmers, there can be no prophecy worth uttering regarding the great possibilities in store. But some of the settlers seem to lose heart when they find that labor and hard labor is required in Cuba as elsewhere in order to secure fine vegetables and fruits which will command the best prices. Besides, new and unknown obstacles confront the newcomer. While useful plants grow tremendously with proper cultivation, so do the weeds, and to clear land and to keep it cleared costs labor and money, and as many in the smaller colonies have little or no reserve capital when the land becomes theirs, there is not much improvement work possible and discouragement comes soon. These, when able, sell out and go back to the States and have no good word for Cuba. Every intending settler should

have sufficient funds that he may the more quickly bring his land under cultivation and secure an income which will keep him in comfort until the larger and more valuable crops come into bearing. There is usually a local market or one easily accessible for the smaller crops. The Cubans like the American tomato and other vegetables and buy generously. Pines from Itabo sell readily in Cordenas for 10c, apiece and strawberries from the same place bring 50c. a quart. Likewise eggs and chickens are easily sold, the latter at \$1 each and the former at from 40c. a dozen up.

TO WIPE OUT THE HACIENDA COMUNERA.

Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez has decided views on the subjects of the Haciendas Comuneras. He urges their demolition without further delay to Gov. Magoon. He says an order is still in force which established rules for the demolition of the Haciendas Comuneras.

In accordance with the provisions of that order many of the comuneras were demolished without distinction as to whether these were "mercedadas," or not, and upon the supreme court finding, as recently it did, regarding the mercedadas (granted mercy) there would result numberless lawsuits by the purchasers of the non-mercedadas, inasmuch as at the time of the sales the lands were not worth so much as now, and if the ruling of the supreme court were to be accepted, it would result that many who sold would insist upon resuming possession of their properties, returning the purchase money. In my opinion it is imperative that both classes of the comuneras be demolished and the demolition accepted by all as an accomplished fact.

Gov. Magoon said the matter would be settled with the least possible delay, as he fully appreciated its importance.

General Notes

THROUGH THE ISLAND.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CUBA.

By a mutual agreement between the two bodies of Methodists in the United States the southern church has the Cuban work. Bishop Candler was on the field as soon as the last gun of the

Spaniards was silenced and began to plan for the work of Methodism. At that time there were very few Protestants here of any denomination.

Our church followed soon after this visit and since that time has been making rapid strides in the work, and now leads the Protestant work of the island. We have about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of church property, being located in all of the capitals and nearly all the towns of importance. We have choice property in Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey, Santiago, Pinar del Rio, Guantamo, Holguin, Mayari, Carrol Falso, La Gloria and a number of other places—thirty in all.

The church has schools located at the chief points of the island.

Under the wise direction of Bishop Candler, who is still at the head of the work, our success is unparalleled in mission fields; we have now two thousand five hundred members (nearly all Cubans), thirty preachers, a majority of these are Cubans; and there are Sunday schools and Epworth leagues at nearly all the churches.

J. P. C.

Camaguey, Cuba, April 23, 1907.

THE MAYARI VALLEY.

One of the most interesting points in Cuba is the Mayari Valley, situated about twelve miles from Preston, on Nipe Bay.

Mayari is entirely off the main line. She is lost in the mountains and secluded by the forests. To reach Mayari one must have courage and patience. The road is rough and the bay may be



The Methodist Church in Cuba.

La Iglesia Metodista en Mayari, Provincia de Santiago de Cuba.



The Royal Palms at Mayari.
Palmas Reales en Mayari.

rougher, but the scenery that awaits the tourist after leaving Nipe Bay and entering the Mayari River will amply repay him. The scenery is ever changing. Mountains to the right, mountains to the left and mountains far away in the distance. The sky is of the bluest hue, the river wide and beautiful, twisting and turning in and out among the palm trees. There are huts all along the shore and farms of the natives, showing the life of the farmer of this country. Ox teams are moving along in snail-like manner, using the plow of Abraham's time, and women are washing on the banks of the river, steadily beating the very buttons off the garment in their endeavor to remove the dirt. At the end of two hours we find ourselves in Mayari, with its beautiful laurel trees, its narrow streets and old-time houses.

It has a population of about two thousand and is steadily growing. The Spanish-American Iron Company is locating near Mayari, and the little town is taking on quite a business look.

The Methodist Church has a new church building in Mayari, and another in Gauyabo, a little town near. The missionary work is encouraging.

MONUMENT TO GEN. VARA DEL REY.—A large number of Spaniards of Havana, including the members of the Spanish Club, have obtained Gov. Magoon's permission to erect at El Caney a monument to Gen. Vara del Rey, who defended that place against the Americans.

The New York Sun, commenting on this project, pays the following kindly tribute: "El Caney should have a monument to General Vara del Rey, as the Spanish Club of Havana proposes. His feat in defending the little town for ten hours against an American force ten times larger than his own, was perhaps the finest exhibition of valor that the war records. He succumbed only to his wounds and died a soldier's death. If he had been an American or a British commander, his heroism would have found an inspired singer. We are glad to see that American officers who served in Cuba desire to subscribe to the monument fund."

U. S. SAILORS AND SANTIAGO POLICE IN A ROW.

A clash occurred in Santiago on April 30 between Cuban police and twelve sailors from the cruiser Tacoma. The latter were unarmed while the former used revolvers and machetes. Ten of the sailors were wounded, one, Henry L. Lee, very seriously. Commander Tappan, of the Tacoma, in his despatch to his government, said his men were attacked by the Cubans while returning to their ship. The American Consul, Mr. Ross E. Holaday, has declared that Americans who come ashore are not safe under the present Santiago police force.

Mayor Mesa of the city said the affair was not a serious one. He said Police Captain Lay was of long service and excellent character and unlikely to resort to violence except under extreme provocation. At the same time, Lee later identified him, under oath, as the man who shot him. He is not likely to survive. The Santiago newspapers censure the American indiscriminately.

Gov. Magoon said he considered the affair without particular significance, but will investigate, sending Col. L. L. Bulard. The authorities of the State, the War and Navy departments at Washington are inclined to view the affray as one of those not uncommon collisions between civil authorities and sailors out for a good time.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—Water is being distributed by wagons in Santiago, as the water works have gone dry. The same is true of Camaguey and other cities where the local water supply is entirely inadequate for the needs of the population, and resort is had to the brooks in the neighborhood. This water is naturally very bad, because of continual defilement by animals and decaying vegetation. There must soon be a general building of reservoirs in all parts of Cuba to provide for the needs of the people.

THE DROUGHT IN CUBA BROKEN.

May 14.—Telegrams from Cuba indicate that the drought that has prevailed on the south side for more than eight weeks has been finally broken by heavy rains at Santiago, Bayamo, and at Havana, Camaguey and Pinar del Rio.

SANTIAGO RICH IN MINERAL DEPOSITS.—Mining is one of the principal sources of wealth of the province of Santiago de Cuba, owing to the abundance and accessibility of the minerals. Iron is the most abundant, but copper and manganese are found in sufficient quantities for profitable exploitation.

Four principal companies are engaged in mining and exploiting minerals. From the mines at Daiquiri 3,536,121 tons of ore were produced to December 31, 1906. The production for the year 1906 was 510,500 tons. The ore has all been shipped to the United States, except about 75,000 tons, which went to England, Germany, Belgium and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The Daiquiri ore, which is red hematite, occurs on the hillsides, usually near the top, and the mining is all open-cut work, more in the nature of quarrying, the only underground work being the exploration tunnels. The company also owns several iron mines on the north coast, in the Mayari Mountains back of Nipe Bay, and is about to commence the construction of a broad gauge railroad from the mines to the bay at Cagimaya, at which place will be built two wharves and other necessary equipment for economically handling the ore and exporting it to the United States.

Another American company operating near the Daiquiri mines shipped its first ore in 1884, since which time about 5,000,000 tons have been produced, nearly all going to the United States. The ore is transported from the mines to Santiago Bay by rail, where the company has a fine steel pier.

LITTLE COPPER MINED AT PRESENT.—Copper deposits exist throughout almost the whole of the southern portion of Santiago Province, but so far the only attempt that has been made to mine it for exportation is in the vicinity of El Cobre, about fifteen miles west of Santiago. A deposit of extraordinary richness exists in this territory. The works were entirely destroyed during the war of 1898. In 1902 an American company purchased them and began to drain them by means of enormous steam pumps. At tide water on the bay the company also erected reduction works, comprising a smelter and concentrator, the latter having a capacity of 300 tons per day. Owing, however, to a series of accidents at the mines these are not in operation now. The copper contents of the ore mined is about 5 per cent. The company operates about 12 miles of railroad, extending from tide water on the bay to the mines.—R. E. Holaday, U. S. Consul.

OSTRICHES IN CUBA.

Thirty birds were recently brought from Nice, consigned to the firm of Barbour and Pearson, who have established an ostrich farm in Marianao not far from the place occupied by the late General Fitzhugh Lee, when governor of Havana.

THE CUSTOM RECEIPTS at Havana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, will aggregate more than \$21,000,000. April, May and June will probably reach \$5,000,000, and the Treasury holds at this date some \$18,000,000.

The collections for April, 1907, were \$1,830,954.95, an increase over the previous year of \$403,741.64.



Pier of the Spanish-American Iron Co. at Daiquiri, where the ore is laden on board of vessels for shipment to the United States. This is also the place where the American forces disembarked in the Cuban War against Spain, 1898.

El Muelle de la "Spanish-American Iron Co." en Daiquiri, en donde se carga el mineral en buques para transportarse á los Estados Unidos. También es el lugar en que se desembarcaron las Fuerzas Americanas en la Guerra Cubana de 1898.

INCREASE OF WEALTH IN CUBA.—Governor Emilio Nunez, of the province of Havana, tells Mr. Curtis, of the Record-Herald, that the city has increased 30,000 in population during the seven years since the republic was organized. The increase consists chiefly of working people from the Canary Islands, Galagos, Galacia and other parts of Spain. "Capital has increased much more rapidly than population," said Governor Nunez. "Wealth has increased at least 50 per cent. by the establishment of new enterprises with foreign capital, such as banks, manufactories, glass works, street car companies, railroads and other public improvements. The increase in the taxable value of property has been 100 per cent., and city lots which were formerly unsalable are now worth \$5,000 and \$6,000. Business property in the city has advanced about 100 per cent. since independence. Railway and shipping facilities have been increased three or four times. The cattle industry has developed so fast that the price of animals has run down and our ranchmen are now demanding a duty to protect them from Texas cattle and other imports from the United States. Perhaps the most rapid agricultural development has been in fruit, in orange groves and pineapple farms, chiefly by Americans. There are several very prosperous American colonies in the central and eastern parts of the island, and we want more of them. Every class of people and the public in general have enjoyed the benefits of these developments and the increase in the value of property.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY DEAL.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the United Fruit Company has been called for May 29 to act upon the acquisition of the common stock of the Nipe Bay Company. This will place under one management the sugar interests of both companies, which when fully developed will have a combined output capacity of 800,000 bags, or rising 100,000 tons of sugar each season. It is understood this does not involve any increase in the capital stock of the Fruit Company. It is learned that 90 per cent. of the stockholders of the Nipe Bay Company are interested as such in the Fruit Company.—Journal of Commerce, April 29, 1907.

SPLENDID MARKET FOR AMERICAN SAFES IN CUBA.

Consul M. J. Baehr, writing from Cienfuegos, says: There is no country having fewer safes than Cuba. There is a tendency among business men to replace their ancient lock-and-key cajas with modern combination safes, and even doctors, lawyers and planters could easily be persuaded to buy a modern safe. One local firm claims to have sold 700 safes of American make during 1906.

SERVANTS IN CUBA.

A new census will be finished before the next election takes place, and the last census was taken during the first American intervention. The population has increased greatly during the past few years by the influx of immigrants from Spain and other countries. However, the rural native of Spain still considers Cuba a treasure grove, an El Dorado, and leaves his patch of ground untilled to come across the vast expanse of water which separates Cuba from his native land in search of fortune. The colored people do not like to work, and white servants are taking their places in domestic service—mostly natives of Spain. Wages have gone up as well as the necessities of life. Whereas cooks have always commanded high wages, house servants could be had for fifteen to eighteen dollars a month, and women colored cooks for ten or twelve. Now the untrained men and maids, just arrived from Spain, who scarcely know the difference between a broom and a pan, demand sixteen to twenty or twenty-five dollars a month. And they also want their laundry bills paid by their employers in addition to their wages.

Havana has five new notaries, Dr. Alberto J. O'Farrill y Sanchez, Dr. José L. del Cueto, Sanchez, Lic. Alejandro Festar Fonts, Lic. Adolfo V. Nuñez y Gonzalez and Lic. Manuel Alvarez y Garcia.

ADDITIONAL MAIL FACILITIES FOR HAVANA.—Havana is to have mail from the States five days a week. A change has been made in the schedule of boats leaving this port for Florida, which will give incoming and outgoing mail on every day in the week except Wednesday and Sunday.

NO INTERMEDIARY NEEDED.—The Department of Justice of Havana notifies all claimants for damages sustained during the last revolution, that it is the government's purpose that they receive their indemnities directly, without trouble or expense of any kind, and that they need not make use of any intermediary. They need but to inform the department of justice, through the mail, of their domicile or address, to receive the check without any cost whatsoever."

MARAUDERS BUSY.

Bands of negroes are reported to be stealing horses and exacting money from the farmers in isolated sections in Santa Clara and Santiago provinces. The marauders are probably negroes who are idle because of the ending of the sugar season.

DONATION TO THE CARDENAS MUSEUM.

The statue of Isabella II., which formerly stood in Central Park on the spot now occupied by the Marti statue, and the old suits of armor in the possession of the city council, has been donated to the Cardenas Museum by the Havana City Council.

GREAT EMIGRATION FROM SPAIN.

Every steamer from Spain brings new arrivals to engage in the field of labor, and not only does Spain supply Cuba with immigrants, but Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Canada and Italy will supply a goodly quota. Captain Otto Sverdrup is expected in Baracoa with more Norwegian settlers to join the twenty Norwegian families already established in the Toa Valley. Christian Haug is also expected and his object will be to put saw mills into operation. He is at the head of a concern of this kind in his own country.

The immigration law of July, 1906, sets aside twenty per cent. of its million dollar appropriation towards encouragement of immigration from Europe. No immigrant shall land in Cuba without certain

guarantees and thirty dollars in his pocket. A Swedish colony is located in Bayate, Santiago Province. The Swedish colony at Caribou, in Maine, established by William Thomas, United States Minister to Sweden, has been successful, and Swedish settlers have proved satisfactory throughout the United States. Upon landing in Habana, Spanish immigrants are taken to Trisconia for a period of several days until some responsible person vouches for their good character.

Professor Crawley warns the authorities against the importation of insect pests and recommends restrictions in the importation of fruits and trees from abroad.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

They may be obtained from the Department at Washington.

BULLETIN NOS. 183 AND 179.—Mechanical Tests of Pumps and Pumping Plants Used for Irrigation and Drainage in Louisiana in 1905 and 1906, by Prof. W. B. Gregory, of Tulane University.

Irrigation and drainage concern the residents of Cuba very deeply, especially those engaged in the growing of citrus fruits and early vegetables for outside markets. The Bulletin describes experiment work in Louisiana and Texas, and in the introduction makes the interesting statement that under irrigation "lands previously considered only for grazing were being rapidly brought under rich cultivation." Doubtless the many thousands of acres in Cuba, apparently not very fertile, could be made immensely productive by the employment of similar methods. The profitable use of a large part of arid or semi-arid lands depends upon the storage and use of rain-water and of underground and surface streams. The subject of small storage reservoirs forms the subject of Bulletin 179. There are numerous illustrations.

FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 270 treats of modern conveniences for the farm home, with many drawings. Some of the subjects covered are the construction of cisterns and water tanks, windmills, house building, kitchen improvements, disposal of waste water and of sewage, subsurface irrigation, and building hints. It is by Elmina T. Wilson, C.E., formerly assistant professor of civil engineering Iowa State College.

BULLETIN No. 266 deals with the "management of soils to conserve moisture," by George H. Failyer, of the Bureau of Soils, especially during arid or semi-arid conditions. It enters into the subject very fully, giving on plowing, cultivation, absorptive power of the soil, management under irrigation in dry farming, storage of water, etc.

BULLETIN No. 62 describes the San José or Chinese scale, with numerous illustrations, showing the ravages of the insect.

How it came, where it originally came from and other interesting details are all given. The San José scale is in Cuba, but widely scattered, and may not prove very injurious under the general rule regarding armored scale insects in warm countries. Armored scales rarely appear or thrive in the moist tropics, says C. L. Marlatt, entomologist in the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, as shown by his explorations in the East and West Indies. Fungus diseases which thrive in warm and moist climates are the principal agencies in keeping such scale insects in check.

BULLETIN No. 91 relates to the prickly pear as food for stock in Texas. This plant grows freely in Cuba and if it will afford fodder for cattle during the dry season when the grass is parched the information is valuable. For steers a gain of 1¾ pounds a day at an expense of 3½ cents a pound compares very favorably with results obtained with standard feeds. The spines were burnt off with torches for field feeding and for barn feeding were chopped fine by a machine. The rough treatment almost obliterated the spines in this case, and cattle ate the pears greedily.

FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 278 deals with the subject of "Leguminous Crops for Green Manuring," by Prof. Charles V. Piper. There are chapters on soil nitrogen showing how legumes get nitrogen from the air, and add it to the soil. Green manuring makes sandy soils darker in color and more retentive of moisture, while clayey soils are made more porous and friable, less likely to puddle or bake and less subject to washing. Corn, potatoes, tobacco derive great benefit following green manuring. Cowpeas, velvet beans, clover and vetches are all food soil renovators when plowed under.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Season in New York about over for Cuban vegetables—Pineapples now arriving freely and outlook favorable for a successful season.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Urner-Barry Company, New York.

Cuban vegetables are still arriving in fair quantity, receipts last week footing up to nearly 5,000 packages, and steamer in first of this week brought over 1,000 packages. The season is so late, however, that the market is liberally supplied with nearer by vegetables, not only from southern sections, but some early varieties have appeared from points adjacent to and even further north than New York. Prices prevailing for most vegetables at present are so low that the Cuban products are not meeting with much favor, and the season is closing, commission receivers here discouraging shipments of most vegetables from Cuba for balance of the season. Cold waves and unfavorable weather in sections south, from which vegetables are shipped in competition with Cuban, combined to limit supplies early in the season, and prices have ruled comparatively high for most stock, so that Cuban shippers have had a most profitable season on stock shipped to this market.

Tomatoes have probably been the most profitable article shipped, though nearly all vegetables have realized enough to clear a margin on bulk of the shipments. At present the market is very heavily supplied with tomatoes from Florida, arrivals reaching 30,000 or 40,000 crates per week of late, and the high prices which have ruled until just at the close show to some extent the unusually large outlet for them on this market, and lead us to believe that there is little or no chance for Cuban growers to overstock this market. This applies to a more or less extent to many other vegetables and to fruits as well. Late receipts of Cuban vegetables have sold comparatively low, dealers turning to nearer by products, and prices have ruled irregular, especially as much of the stock is weak and of quality to necessitate prompt use, so that shipping trade has almost entirely discontinued buying Cuban stock. Late sales of Cuban tomatoes have been at \$1 @ 1.50 per carrier, peppers \$1 @ 2 per carrier, okra \$1 @ 2.50 per carrier, eggplants \$1.50 @ 2.75 per box, lima beans \$2 @ 3 per crate, and these prices are evidently realizing little or no profit, so that shipments should now be discontinued.

Cuban onions are in very limited supply, only scattering crates, in fact, and they would sell readily at \$1.75 or more per crate, as Bermuda, which are very plenty—about 50,000 crates this week—are bringing \$1.65 @ 1.75 and Texas \$1.90 @ 2 per crate.

Cuban potatoes would also find ready sale at \$4.50 @ 5.50 per barrel, as Bermuda are bringing \$5 @ 6 and some recent receipts from Cuba showing quality equal to Bermuda have brought as much, in instances more.

Pineapples are now arriving freely from Cuba, nearly 30,000 crates being received last week and first steamer in this week brought 4,264 crates. The market has sagged down slightly of late owing to the increasing supplies, but prices are still high and not expected to go materially lower than at present in view of the fact that there are no arrivals of importance from Florida or other sections. Late sales of Cuban have been at \$3.50 @ 3.75, rarely \$4 for 24s, with 30s ranging from \$2.75 @ 3.25 and smaller sized fruit lower in proportion, down to about \$2 @ 2.25 for 42s. Considering the fact that the pineapples arriving from Havana are as well if not better packed and graded than fruit from any other section, it may seem of little importance to caution shippers further upon this important point, but some stock received from Cuban sections other than Havana are miserably sorted and packed, and such fruit has to be shaded in value as buyers want fruit of uniform size and neglect marks where crates contain stock running irregular. One reason buyers are so particular relative to the size is that if the crate is not snugly packed the pineapples are more apt to shift and become bruised in transit sufficiently to affect their selling value.

Advices from Cuba indicate that the pineapple crop will be equal to that of last year. The dry weather has caused the season to be a little later and fruit of smaller size, but the same conditions have prevailed in Florida where reports state that the crop will be much later than usual, and with dry weather there also the Cuban fruit will have more chance to be well marketed before Florida commences to ship heavily. And with market depending almost entirely on Cuba before season opens for Florida fruit, prices are expected to rule comparatively high throughout the major portion of the season.

New York, May 7, 1907.

SUGAR IN APRIL.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

April proved to confirm all that was expected from it in our review for March.

Beginning the month with Centrifugals at $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. cost and freight for 96 test equal to 3.61c. per lb., duty paid landed in the U. S., we can quote the closing prices of the month at 27-16c. c and f for May shipment and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. c and f for June shipment, showing a gain of 3-16c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. for the month.

This advance followed closely on the weekly news from Cuba by cable, giving the rapid drawing to an end of the making of the crop.

At the beginning of April 180 centrals were working, while at the close only 82 were grinding, a quite unusual decrease of 98 centrals for the month. Last season the full number of 180 centrals kept at work throughout the month of April.

The rapidity with which the crop is making this season is shown by the figures of visible crop on April 1 of 1,017,192 tons and on May 1 of 1,200,000 tons.

The indications are now that the total production in Cuba this season will reach 1,325,000 tons against last crop of 1,178,749 tons sugar.

The reports received from Cuba naturally affected the European beet-sugar markets, constantly causing an improvement in values there from 9s 3d at beginning to 9s 6d during the month, the final quotation at end of April being 9s $5\frac{1}{4}$ d, equal to 3.98c. for Centrifugals 96 test parity against New York spot quotation of 3.765c. The difference in parity of beet-sugar and Centrifugals at beginning of April was .32c. per lb. and at the close .215c. per lb.

The advance in Cuba values more than keeps pace with beet-sugar improvement.

The fact that beet sowings for the European crops are now estimated at only $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ increase instead of 5%, as expected, is an important factor for continued improvement in all sugar positions for a long time to come.

The reports from Cuba of continued drought and its effect upon the next crop season is, also, an important factor in the same direction of increased value per pound for the crop to be made.

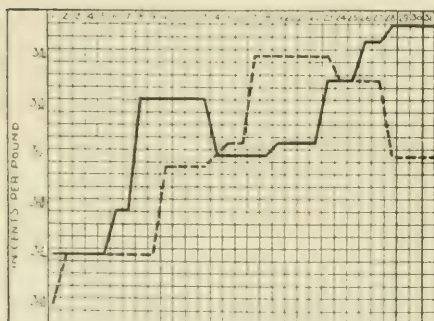
From the first of May to the present writing (May 6) there has been quite a sharp advance in values both here and in Europe.

Java sugars, which have been neglected because of the high prices asked, have now found buyers in considerable amount at the asking prices of 10s 3d to 10s $4\frac{1}{2}$ d c. i. f., equal to 3.97c. to 3.99c. per lb. duty paid for August/September arrival. This is the beginning of a demand from United States refiners for outside sugars, as the indications are that after absorbing all of the sugar available from Cuba and American possessions, it will be probably necessary to bring 375,000 tons from Java and/or Europe before the next Cuba crop comes to market freely next January.

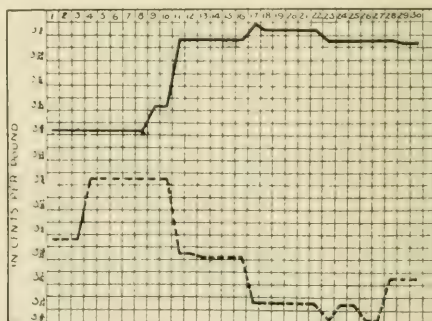
Next crop beet-sugars hardly yet above ground are in demand at 6d, recent advance to 9s 9d, the parity of 4.04c. for Centrifugals at New York.

The whole outlook is extremely favorable for continued advance extending into the next Cuba crop season.

Refined sugar has been in fairly good demand through April, but with only one change in quotations, an advance of 10c. per 100 lbs. made on the 11th. Further advances must be expected as soon as the demand for new business shows more activity.



Centrifugal Sugar 96° test.
Price at New York for March.
Solid line 1907.
Dotted line 1906.



Centrifugal Sugar 96° test.
Price at New York for April.
Solid line 1907.
Dotted line 1906.



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EL AZÚCAR EN ABRIL.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Lo ocurrido en el mercado azucarero durante el mes de Abril, vino á confirmar nuestras expectativas expresadas en nuestra revista de Marzo.

Habiendo comenzado el mes cotizándose las centrífugas á 2¼ centavos la libra, flete pagado, por las de polarización 96°, equivalente á 3.61 cents., derechos pagados, puesta en los Estados Unidos, las cotizaciones al terminar el mes eran: 27/16 cents., flete pagado, por partidas á embarcar en Mayo, y 2½ cents., flete pagado, por partidas á embarcar en Junio, lo que acusa una ganancia de 3/16 á ¼ de centavo en libra durante el mes.

Esta subida ocurrió inmediatamente después de recibirse de Cuba noticias cablegráficas anunciando la muy próxima terminación de la molienda.

A principios de Abril había 180 centrales moliendo, mientras que á fines de ese mes sólo había 82 trabajando, ó sea una disminución de 98 centrales en el mes, que es cosa extraña. En la zafra anterior todos los 180 centrales continuaron moliendo durante el mes de Abril.

La rapidez con que se está haciendo la molienda esta zafra, queda demostrada por las cifras del azúcar elaborado hasta el primero de Abril, que ascendía á 1,017,192 toneladas, y en primero de Mayo, á 1,200,000 toneladas.

Al presente todos los indicios son de que la producción total de azúcar en Cuba llegará esta zafra á 1,325,000 toneladas, contra 1,178,749 toneladas la zafra anterior.

Como es natural, las noticias recibidas de Cuba afectaron los mercados europeos de azúcar de remolacha, causando una constante alza en los precios, los cuales eran 9s. 3d. al principio del mes y subieron á 9s. 6d., cotizándose á fines de Abril á 9s. 5¼d., equivalente á 3.98 cents. las centrífugas polarización 96°, contra la cotización en Nueva York para entrega inmediata de 3.765 cents. La diferencia de precio entre el azúcar de remolacha y las centrífugas, á principios de Abril, era. 32 cents. en libra, y á fines de dicho mes, .215 cents. en libra.

La subida en precio de los azúcares cubanos, más que compensan la subida en los del azúcar de remolacha.

El hecho de que la siembra de remolacha en las cosechas europeas se calculan ahora en un 2½% de aumento en lugar de un 5% como se esperaba, es un factor importante, pues demuestra que el alza en los mercados azucareros continuará por largo tiempo.

Las noticias que se reciben de Cuba con respecto á la prolongada seca y á sus efectos en la próxima zafra, es asimismo un factor importante que contribuye al alza en el precio de los azúcares de la molienda próxima.

Desde el primero de Mayo hasta el momento de escribir estas líneas (6 de Mayo), ha ocurrido un alza bastante grande en los precios tanto aquí como en Europa.

Los azúcares de Java que no habían tenido demanda á causa del precio tan alto á que se cotizaban, tienen ahora compradores en abundancia, cotizándose de 10s. 3d. á 10s. 4¼d., coste, aseguro y flete, equivalente á de 3.97 á 3.99 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, por azúcares que llegarán en Agosto y Septiembre. Este es el comienzo de la demanda por parte de los refinadores de los Estados Unidos por azúcares extranjeros, pues los indicios son de que después de absorber todo el azúcar disponible procedente de Cuba y las posesiones americanas, será necesario, probablemente, que importen 375,000 toneladas de Java y de Europa antes de que se pueda comprar azúcar cubano de la zafra próxima allá para Enero que viene.

Los azúcares de remolacha de la zafra próxima, no obstante estar la planta aun retoñando, están ya en demanda, con una reciente subida de 6d., á 9s. 9d., equivalente á 4.04 cents. por centrífugas en Nueva York.

En general, el aspecto de los mercados azucareros hace esperar una continuada alza en los precios del dulce por un período que alcance hasta más allá del comienzo de la molienda en Cuba la zafra próxima.

El azúcar refinado ha estado en buena demanda durante todo el mes de Abril, pero con sólo una subida en precios, ó sea 10 cents. en las 100 libras que ocurrió el día 11. Es de esperar nuevas alzas tan pronto como se haga más activa la demanda.

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Cuba Railroad preferred stock	45	54
Cuba Company 6% debentures	60	75
Havana Electric consolidated mortgage 5% bonds	85	90
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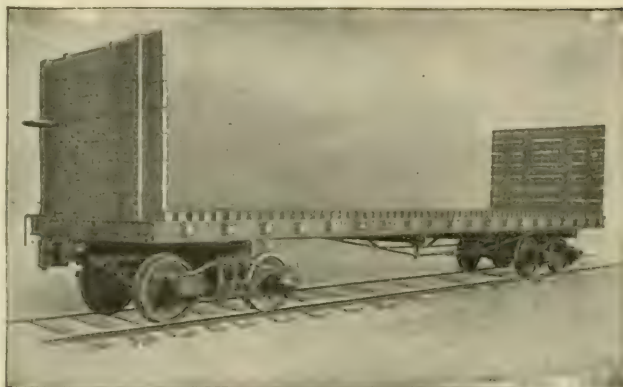
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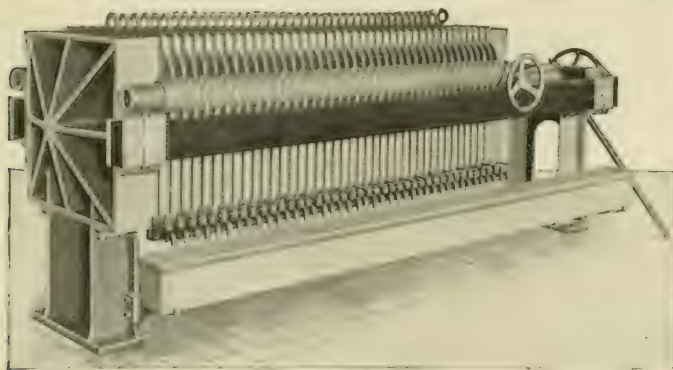
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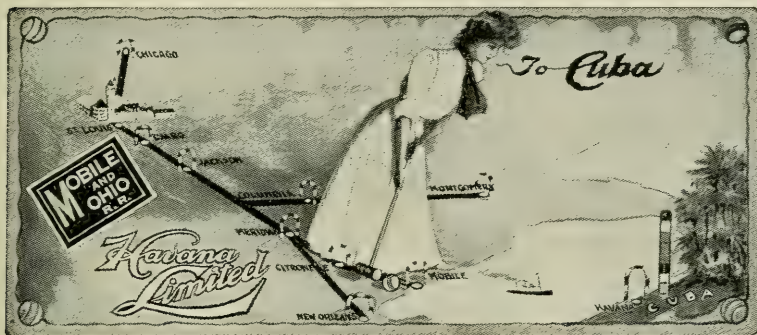
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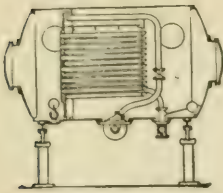
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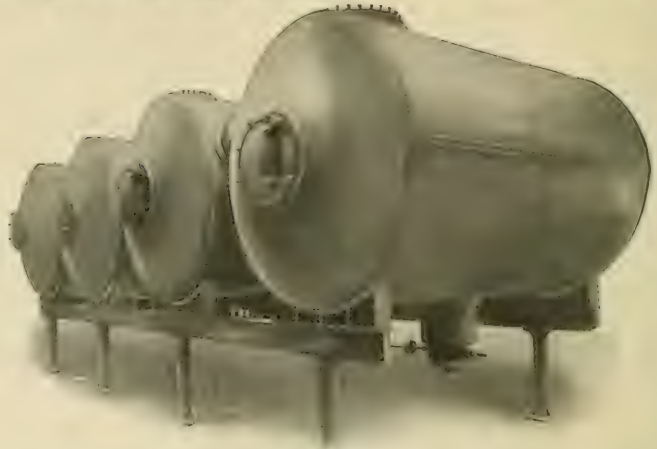
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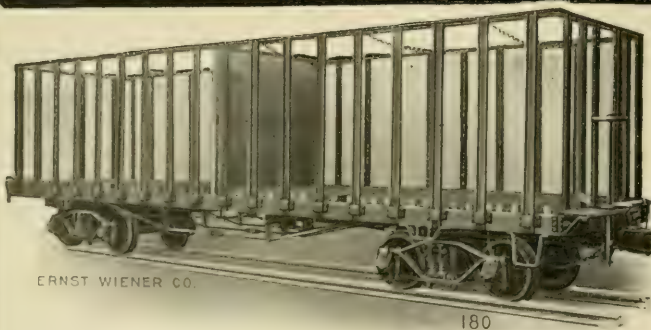
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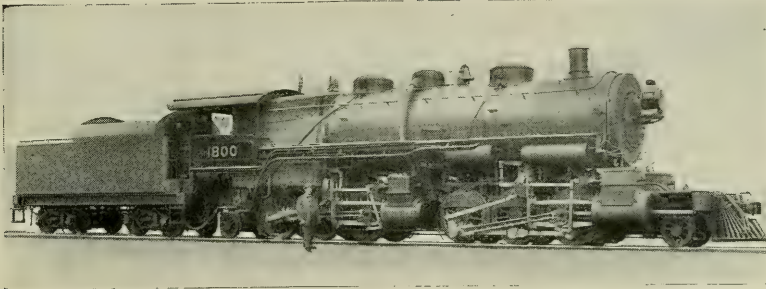
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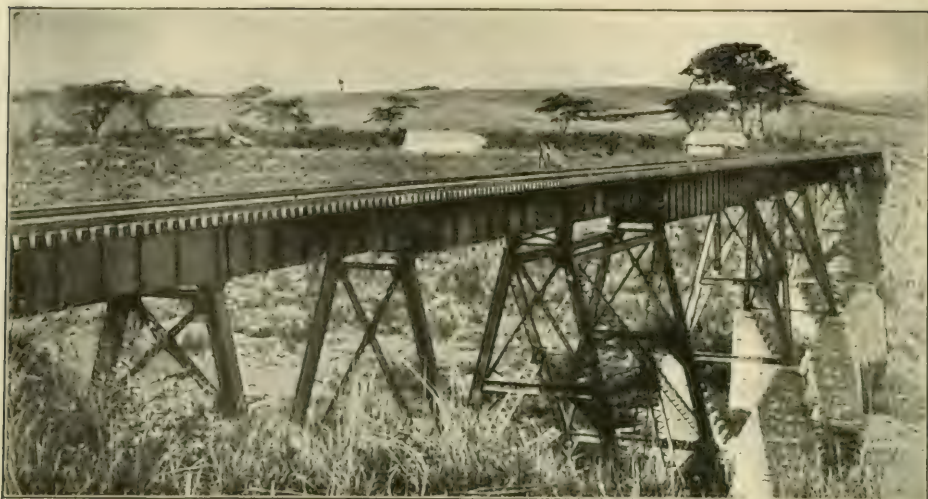
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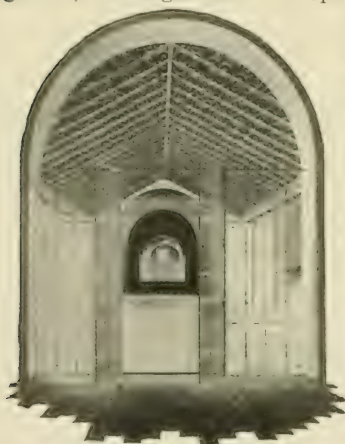
The Cuba Railroad

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Map of The Cuba Railroad

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JUNE, 1907

No. 7

Contents of This Number

The striking cover illustration is of a stone sentry box on the walls of the centuries old Cabanas Fortress, guarding the Harbor of Havana.

The leading article is on Varieties of Oranges, the best and most profitable kinds to plant, specially written for the REVIEW by H. Harold Hume, author of "Citrus Fruits and Their Culture." Pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 (fully illustrated).

Land Titles in Cuba. Second Part of an important article on this subject will be found on Pages 13, 14 and 15.

Political and Government Matters occupy Pages 15, 16 and 17. There are portraits of Juan Gualberto Gomez, General Emilio Nunez and the three additional representatives of Cuba at The Hague, Oreste Ferrara, Dr. Bustamante and Sr. Sanguily.

Some very interesting comments by the newspapers of the United States on the present and future conditions of Cuba appear on Pages 18 and 19.

Information regarding coming Public Works will be found on Page 20.

Agricultural and American Colony Notes comprise many interesting paragraphs, including a letter from Prof. Baker on Alfalfa in Cuba. This on Pages 21 and 22.

General Notes begin on Page 23. There is a story of an Ostrich Farm just started near Havana. An American Haberdashery store is needed in Santiago de Cuba, says U. S. Vice-Consul Wolcott. The city is safe and comfortable. Attention is called to selling charcoal in Cuba. The salaries of Gov. Magoon and other rulers of Cuba are given, and there are various other items about the Army and Customs Receipts, which are all readable.

Cuban Fruits and Vegetables are reported upon on Page 26. There is much valuable information for shippers and growers on this Page.

The Sugar Situation is very adequately presented by Willett & Gray. Millions are annually lost to the Cuban planters by reason of forced markets. The article explains all this and some very interesting charts showing the fluctuations of beet and centrifugal sugar accompany the text.

This same article has been translated into Spanish. It will be sure to be well studied by the planters and merchants. Pages 30 and 31.

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INDUSTRIES OF CUBA. A Saw Mill along the Railroad. There are many in the Island, and some of the American Colonies have plants in Operation.
LAS INDUSTRIAS DE CUBA. Un Aserradero á lo largo del ferrocarril. Hay muchos en la Isla y muchas colonias americanas tienen instalaciones en operación.

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume V.

JUNE, 1907.

Number 7.

VARIETIES OF ORANGES.

**Recent Introductions—Very Early and Very Late Fruit Brings Best Prices—
Florida Market January to March—Cuban Market Follows—Plantings
Should be Made for this Season.**

BY H. HAROLD HUME.

Author of Citrus Fruits and Their Culture.

Among citrus fruits, sweet oranges, known also as round oranges (*Citrus Aurantium*), hold first place in commercial importance. Only the pomelo (grape-fruit) and the lemon in anywise approach them in the amount of fruit produced and consumed, and the difference in the amount used is so great as to make these latter fruits seem insignificant by comparison.

The number of varieties of sweet oranges which have been grown at different times may be counted by hundreds, but by far the most of them are represented by names only. These names are simply recollections that these varieties were once in existence and the varieties which are now propagated by leading nurseries are not more than thirty or thirty-five in number. Of these not all are equally good or desirable, or adapted for general planting.

When we examine a large number of different kinds of oranges we cannot but be struck by their close resemblance to one another. Pick the fruit, consider it apart from the trees on which it grew, leave out the time of ripening (and many, of course, ripen at the same period), and one is at a loss to say definitely what variety he may be examining. But we must not at the same time lose sight of the fact that there are differences in size, in shape, in time of ripening, in quality, and perhaps above all, in prolificness, which are of great importance. While the individual specimens of fruit resemble each other closely, the differences in these other respects are often very considerable.

After all, the only certain way to secure the varieties desired is to purchase them from reliable sources and be certain that the variety is true to name, true to the old original strain.

Yet notwithstanding this close resemblance of varieties of oranges to each other they may be separated in broad groups made up of varieties possessing certain characteristics. It may be difficult at times to say definitely where a variety belongs, and the tree and fruit must be carefully examined together.

The groups which may be distinguished more or less readily are:

I. *Spanish Oranges*, derived from the original introductions, and represented in the main by the seedlings now found throughout Florida, Cuba and elsewhere. These varieties are strong growers, with large pointed leaves, generally very thorny. As a general rule, the varieties of this group make very satisfactory trees and it is for the most part on these that the best reputation of the Florida oranges has been made. The group is represented by such varieties as Boone's Early, Early Oblong, Homosassa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Nonpareil and Parson Brown.

II. *Mediterranean Oranges*. Most of the varieties which may be placed in this group have been imported into America from the southern portions of Europe, bordering on, and the islands in, the Mediterranean sea. Some have originated in America. They are for the most part of much more recent introduction than the Spanish oranges. The trees of this group are compact growers, almost thornless, with abundance of small, closely set leaves. The fruit is very juicy, rich and of the highest quality, with few seeds. The types of this group are Jaffa, Majorca, Maltese Oval, though other varieties, not conforming closely to the types, such as Pineapple, Centennial and Harts Late, are best included here.



RUBY ORANGES ON THE TREE. Ruby is the most popular of the blood oranges.

Naranjas, clase Rubí, en el naranjo. La naranja Rubí, mediana tardía, es la más acreditada de las naranjas rojas. Es parecida al tipo mediterráneo y procedió primitivamente de la misma región. La calidad es insuperable y generalmente la fruta contiene pocas semillas.

III. *Blood Oranges.* These varieties very closely resemble those of the Mediterranean type and came originally from the same sources and regions. The trees are similar in growth and foliage. The main difference is that the pulp of the fruit, when full ripe, becomes dark blood red in color. Long before this stage is reached, however, they are fit for eating, and can be marketed. The quality of the oranges of this group is unsurpassed and the fruit generally contains very few seeds. To this group belong such excellent varieties as Ruby, St. Michael's Blood and Maltese Blood.

IV. *Navel Oranges.* Trees strong growers, rather dwarf, glossy green foliage, almost thornless, fruit heavy, large, usually seedless, meaty, of excellent quality, but not equal to that of the Blood group. Fruit marked with an umbilical marking at the apex of the fruit. In many regions the navel oranges have proven to be rather shy bearers. Of the group, the Bahia or Washington Navel is the most generally planted and the most important. Other more recent introductions are Surprise, Navelencia, Thompson's Improved, Golden Nugget and Golden Buckeye. Some varieties included in other groups are occasionally navel marked, but the character of the fruit is quite different. Noteworthy among these are Ruby, St. Michael's Blood and Boone (Boone's Early). So distinct is this marking on some specimens of these varieties that to the uninitiated they would pass on their external appearances as true navel oranges.

HOW MANY VARIETIES?

Without knowing definitely the object and policy of the planter, it is difficult to discuss the question of how many varieties to plant. We must, in the beginning, separate the amateur fruit-grower from the commercial planter. The former, engaged in growing oranges for the pure love of seeing the trees grow and fruit, will plant many varieties; even as many as he can secure, but the commercial planter approaches the matter from an entirely different point of view. He must consider the question of financial returns.

But here again another difference arises. Is the planting large or small? If the latter, he must perforce confine himself to a small number of varieties; if large, he may or may not. But I firmly believe that for his own good and for the good of the industry, every commercial planter should do something in testing different varieties. In any country where fruit growing as a commercial enterprise is just well started in many localities, the knowledge which may be gained in this way, in regard to the behavior and worth of different varieties, is of the utmost importance.

If it is the aim of the grower to place his fruit in the market at some one particular season, then only a few varieties should be planted. On the other hand, if a large planting is to be made he may be desirous of starting his shipments as early as possible and continuing them as late as he can. There is much to be said in favor of either plan, but on the whole, the balance of evidence is in favor of the continuous shipment plan. It requires, however, a careful study of the market situation from year to year to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Broadly speaking, very early and very late fruit brings the best price, because the markets are undersupplied when these varieties are ripe, but it must not be forgotten that well-grown fruit, carefully packed and placed on the market in inviting shape, is always in demand and will generally sell at a profit. On the whole, it may be safely said that the planter who sets his orange grove with varieties which will enable him to ship from the beginning of the season right through to the end of it, is pursuing a wise policy. The planting, however, must be large to permit of the production of a goodly amount of fruit for each month.

On the other hand, if he reaches the conclusion to plant for a particular season, oranges for early shipment are desirable; so also are those which ripen for the late market. Either or both are worthy of careful consideration. The bulk of the Florida crop is marketed by January 1; practically all of it by March 1. Usually the early market in the large northern cities becomes demoralized because of the large quantities of green fruit that are shipped by Florida growers. Much has been said and written against this practice, but it still continues in force and it is likely to do so. Notwithstanding this, ripe fruit, such as Cuba can produce at the same season, is in good demand. As a matter of fact, the very early sweet oranges are by no means equal in quality to the later varieties, and a reputation for high-grade fruit can only be made with later varieties. This point is worth remembering.

After the Florida crop is practically cleared up, say, from March 1 to 15, is an excellent time to start shipments from Cuba. Plantings should be made for this season. There are no difficulties to be overcome in producing late fruit and holding it on the trees until fully ripe.

CHOICE OF VARIETIES.

After this discussion, we are able to approach the selection of varieties with definite objects in view, though we must not, of course, lose sight of personal preference. This will not control a market, though, and the rule must be—sell the people what they want, how they want it, when they want it, and go just a little further than anyone else in an honest effort to please them.



Hart's late oranges as they grow.

Naranjas tardías, clase Hart, tal como crecen. De las naranjas tardías, esta es una de las mejores. Su calidad es fina y es muy productiva. Respecto á frutas tardías, el Sr. H. Harold Hume dice, "No es posible establecer una reputación para frutas de alto grado sino con las variedades tardías."



Majorca Oranges.

NARANJAS, CLASE MAYORCA. La mayor parte de las variedades proceden de la parte meridional de Europa, aunque hay algunas que han originado en América. Los naranjos crecen compactos y casi sin espinas y la fruta es muy jugosa y de inmejorable calidad, con pocas semillas.

For successional ripening from very early to very late, we can select from the following list of varieties: Boone's Early, Parson Brown, Nonpareil, Pineapple, Ruby, Jaffa, Old Vini, Mad. Vinous, Homosassa, Maltese Oval, Hart's Late, and Valencia Late.

Between such varieties as Homosassa, Old Vini, Madam Vinous and Magnum Bonum, there is little to choose. They belong to the Spanish group, closely resemble one another, and all are good, large-sized midseason oranges. All of them are seedlings derived from famous Florida groves and they are prolific and regular bearers.

Of all the varieties which have originated in Florida, none is superior to Pineapple, a late midseason orange. This variety originated near Citra, Florida, and has justly attained the prominence its merits warrant. Late in the season, when full ripe, it becomes golden red in color and its handsome exterior appearance and high quality combine to make it a very desirable fruit. In point of quality, as already stated, no varieties surpass those of the Mediterranean and Blood groups. Of the former, Jaffa and Majorca are excellent, while Ruby is to-day the most prominent variety of the latter class. Jaffa is quite generally conceded to be somewhat more prolific than Majorca, though both are good bearers.

Of the very late oranges, Hart's Late and Valencia Late are the best we have, and leave little to be desired in prolificness and quality. Some maintain that there is a difference between the two, while others say that there is not. Without entering into a discussion of this question, it may safely be said that the difference, if any exists, is so slight as to be not worth considering. It is not improbable that these so-called distinct varieties are identical—in one case introduced into California as Valencia Late and in the other into Florida as Tardiff, subsequently called Hart's Late, after Mr. E. H. Hart, who introduced it. Many nurserymen both in Florida and California having derived their original stock from the two different sources, continue propagation of the two as distinct strains.

Navel oranges have never attained the prominence in Florida that they have in California. The difficulty has been that in the East they are inclined to be shy bearers. They refuse to carry the crops that they do in California. The Washington Navel has been more extensively grown and tested than any of the others. When budded on rough lemon and citrus trifoliata stock, thereby rendering it more prolific, it has proven quite satisfactory for quite a number of Florida orange growers. To Cuban planters the best advice that can be given is use only rough lemon and citrus trifoliata stocks for this variety, and even then to plant only in comparatively limited numbers. It may be they will prove entirely satisfactory in Cuba (we have not enough evidence yet to say that they will), but if they do, the Washington Navel as a variety for shipment

during December and January would have no superior. It is large, handsome, bright, full of juice and meaty.

To sum up, if we confine ourselves to very early and early varieties, we can make a choice from Boone's Early, Centennial, Nonpareil and Parson Brown.

Good midseason varieties are Magnum Bonum, Homosassa, Madam Vinous and Old Vini.

For medium late and very late varieties, Pineapple, Jaffa, Ruby, Hart's Late and Valencia Late.

If we select one variety for each season a good list would be: Parson Brown, Old Vini (or any of the above midseason list), Pineapple and Hart's Late.



CHURCHES OF CUBA. The Church of Santo Domingo in Havana, opposite the palace. It is 323 years old and was built by the Dominican Friars.

LAS IGLESIAS DE CUBA. La iglesia de Santo Domingo en la Habana. El edificio tiene 323 años. Tiene quince altares y un piso pulido de mármol negro y blanco. Los dominicanos principiaron el edificio en 1578.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF PROPERTIES IN LAND IN EASTERN CUBA. CUBAN LAND TITLES ABSOLUTELY GOOD.*

BY G. E. HARRAH, HOLGUIN, CUBA.

Second Part.

1. The preliminary or preparatory stage is occupied with the gathering of all facts relating to the character, identity, rights and interest in the estate, of the individual co-owners, documentary evidence on which the parties base their claims, or, in default of such evidence, the testimony of witnesses in substantiation of their claims, being presented to the court. The provision making obligatory the presentation of all claims, complaints and protests before a certain date, after which time none will be admitted, was an important feature of the order; for one great obstacle to the successful and speedy termination of surveys in the past had been the concealment of documents affording proof, and the withholding of information needed to establish the location in the hacienda of certain points, such as the center or starting-point for the survey.

2. The second stage, which includes the two proceedings of demarcation and the determination of validity of titles, is heralded by the calling of a meeting, at thirty days' notice, at which the co-owners of the property and of the adjoining haciendas are to be present to elect a "síndico," or common representative. This important personage in the proceedings is the representative of the majority, against whose actions the minority may protest in a separate proceeding at their own expense. If within the thirty days preceding the meeting at which the síndico is to be elected any co-owner shall present a protest against the location of the center or against any of the statements made by the petitioner soliciting the survey (*deslinde*), the co-owners are summoned to a meeting to vote upon the points under protest. Each co-owner has at least one vote, but to those holding more than twenty-five "pesos de posesión" one vote is allowed for every twenty-five "pesos" held. If the points in controversy are not settled, as occurs when the majority of votes does not equal two-thirds of the "pesos de posesión" constituting the property, three outsiders, men of repute, are chosen to determine the controverted points within twenty days. The election of a síndico follows. At the same meeting, an official surveyor is appointed by a majority vote of the co-owners.

All data necessary for demarcation being now in the hands of the court, an order for the survey is issued, the center from which the operations are to be begun being indicated. The work must be completed within sixty days from the receipt of the order. A period of 120 days, which may be extended to 160 by the judge, is allowed for the surveyor to complete the topographical plan and the appraisal of the lands, which are classified as wooded, fertile, savannah and useless.

In the meantime, the work of passing upon titles has been going on. At a meeting called soon after the election of the síndico, two Referees on Titles (*calificadores*) are elected by the co-owners, a third, who must be a lawyer, being appointed by the judge. Their work deals with matters relating to titles in "pesos de posesión," by which phrase is to be understood the proportionate share or interest in the estate possessed by a comunero (co-owner). An arbitrary valuation having been placed in former times upon an estate or hacienda, and the total number of dollars at which it was thus valued being divided among those occupying the lands or having a recognized right to any portion of it, a man's interest or share in the estate is expressed by the number of "pesos de posesión" (dollars of possession, or dollars of interest) which he holds, as evidenced by existing documents or by occupation, with evidence accepted as valid by the court for establishing his claim. The Referees on Title examine all claims presented, pass on their validity, and present the result of their findings in a report in which they state also the amount of the total possession held (in dollars of possession), together with the area corresponding thereto. Any protest against their findings must be presented within fifteen days, and is decided by a majority vote of the co-owners whose claims have been recognized as legitimate by the referees.

3. The third stage of apportionment is then entered upon. Within a period of thirty days after the order issued by the judge, the Referees on Title present a statement indicating the areas that correspond to each co-owner's share of the estate (or number of dollars of possession), and providing for the equal distribution, among the co-owners, of the wooded lands, the savannahs and the useless portions. Careful provision is made, as far as is possible, for the equitable sharing of water facilities. This plan of the apportionment is placed in court, subject to protest, for twenty days, at the expiration of which time, no protest having been entered, the findings are approved by the court. Finally, each tenant in common receives a plan of his portion, executed by the official surveyor, and attached to a copy of the proceedings

* In view of the fact that Juan Galberto Gomez has petitioned Gov. Magoon to have the system of Hacienda Comunera abolished, this article will prove extremely informing.—Editor CUBA REVIEW.

relating to his apportionment. This certificate is henceforth the title-deed to his property, which he may record in the Registry of Property. He is now no longer a "comunero"—he is an independent landholder, and for him the "hacienda comunera" is a thing of the dead past. There remains but one thing for him to do which will remind him of that chrysalis stage of his existence. He has yet to pay his share of the costs incurred in the proceedings for the demarcation and apportionment of the property.

The law provides that the common costs shall not exceed ten per cent. of the value of the property, the costs being appraised by the surveyor after the lawyers, surveyor, calificadores and others have presented their accounts for services rendered in connection with the proceedings. The former "comunero" may pay his quota in five equal annual installments. When, as is generally the case, the party petitioning the court for a survey of an hacienda advances the amount of the common costs and assumes the payment of the expenses that arise, these expenses are added to the costs, and such party becomes a creditor of the other owners, whose holdings are encumbered on the books of the Registry of Property to the extent of their indebtedness until the amount due as their share of the costs and expenses is paid in full.

Notwithstanding the admirable character of the provisions of Military Order No. 62 a marked sluggishness on the part of the comuneros to take advantage of it in their own interests was noticeable. It required persuasive action on the part of the government of Tomás Estrada Palma, in the passage of the "Law for the Demolition of Haciendas Comuneras," enacted in October, 1904, and an extension, a year later, of the period within which applications for surveys could be made in order to secure the benefits conferred by the law, to bring about a general movement towards such demolition on the part of the comuneros in eastern Cuba. To use the municipal district of Holguin by way of illustration, there is not one hacienda comunera to-day of the thirty within its jurisdiction for which application for survey has not been made. In other municipal districts, those of Puerto Padre, Gibara and Mayari, which, with Holguin, are included within the judicial district of Holguin, the work of demolition has been going on steadily and application for survey has been made in the case of every hacienda comunera. With the recent extension by Governor Magoon of the period during which a survey may be asked for to May 31, 1908, there is every reason for believing that within the next four years all the lands within this province of Santiago de Cuba will be held in private ownership.

The great benefits which will result from the agrarian changes of the next few years in eastern Cuba can hardly be appreciated by northerners, who do not realize the condition of poverty prevailing to-day among the people of the rural districts. Many of these have inherited a large interest in the lands around them, as is evidenced in titles in dollars of possession which they hold. But most of these lands, amounting to vast tracts in the aggregate, are not under cultivation. The people have no capital, no funds, and can secure none. In a town, a man can borrow money on the house he owns. But a man who holds dollars of possession which entitle him to a large number of caballerías of land cannot borrow money on these pesos. With the completion of the survey he will be able to secure financial help from banks which to-day absolutely refuse to advance money against property in dollars of possession. With borrowed funds the land owner can stock his farm; and by steady industry, with the opportunities for education which the state now affords his children, but which were utterly lacking under the Spanish régime, he may enter upon a new era of self-respecting citizenship.

The foreign capitalist, as well as the man of smaller means, who is looking for profitable investments in Cuba, will benefit also by the change. Greater security will be felt with the recording of all holdings in the Registry of Property, where data concerning any farm or estate may easily be obtained. At the same time it should be said that the opportunities for securing lands at a low price are unequaled at the present time while titles are still in "pesos de posesión." More than once the writer has heard a holder of such a title say, relative to the price of his holding, "As soon as the survey is completed, I shall ask much more per caballería." There is no doubt that the prices at which lands can now be bought are at their lowest level. As to the perfect confidence with which a land-looker can purchase titles in dollars of possession, no other proof is necessary than the examples furnished by such organizations as The Nipe Bay Company, with an investment of \$7,000,000, and the Chaparra Sugar Estate, which has but recently extended its already large holdings, held in dollars of possession title, by the purchaser of more pesos along the line of the Cuba Railroad. In spite of the tortuous proceedings involved in the surveys, it has been demonstrated beyond cavil that "haciendas comuneras" can be surveyed. As a proof may be cited the haciendas of Dumañuecos, on the north coast; Holguin, Bariay, owned by Sanchez Hermanos, Banos, Rio Seco and Mulas, the last three owned largely by the United Fruit Company of Boston. These have been

taken out of the condition of "pesos de posesión," and are now represented by caballerías of land and recorded in the Registry of Property. From all this it will be seen that it is entirely possible to acquire land with a "pesos de posesión" title which will secure to the buyer a definite number of caballerías of land with absolutely undisputed title.

Confidence on the part of buyers of land in Cuba that they will be secure in the possession of their property is further strengthened by the political outlook. Everything indicates that the task assumed by the United States government in re-establishing in Cuba a government for the island such as was realized for it during the period of intervention, 1898-1902, and was left unselfishly, and as a sacred trust, to the Cubans, is a matter requiring more than a few months for its accomplishment. Should the government of the United States speedily withdraw from the task of remedying shameful abuses and restoring honorable standards of public conduct in administrative affairs, that great world-power will have shirked the plain duty which devolved upon it with the destruction of the Maine, and it will have made a grave mistake a second time. By the plain but thoughtful Cuban farmer as well as by the intelligent man of affairs it is said that the government of the United States should have retained control of the administration of Cuba's affairs for six years instead of three. The feeling is general that the great responsibility devolving upon the United States will be faithfully executed, though years instead of months may be required for the task, that the gentle but strong hand that has been laid on the island will not be released to the detriment of its political and business interests, but that the effects of its corrective pressure will be lasting, stimulating foreign capital, the circulatory system of the body industrial, to further investments, not only in the already improved western portion, but also in the east, in Santiago de Cuba, in the great agricultural, manufacturing and mining enterprises of this, the richest of the provinces in natural resources.



CLUSTER OF MAGNUM BONUM ORANGES.

(See article "Varieties of Oranges" on pages 7, 8 and 9.)

Un racimo de naranjas, clase Magnum Bonum. Pertenecen al grupo de las naranjas españolas. Crecen fuertemente y generalmente son muy espinosos. Es principalmente por esta clase que se ha establecido la fama de las naranjas de Florida.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent. bonds	98	102
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. bonds	102	103
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. internal bonds	86	89
Havana City first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	104	107
Havana City second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	103	107
Cuba R. R. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	90	94
Cuba R. R. preferred stock	40	45
Cuba Company 6 per cent. debentures	60	70
Havana Electric consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	78	81
Havana Electric preferred stock	70	72
Havana Electric common stock	30	32

United Railways of Havana new 4 per cent. debentures not yet quoted, issue not having been ratified by the shareholders.

Political and Government Matters



Juan Gualberto Gómez. Leader of Liberals and Secretary of the Comisión Consultiva.

Political meetings are the feature of the day, and the two parties, Conservative and Liberal, are getting their forces together for the Presidential campaign. José Miguel Gomez's friends are zealous in his cause, while Zayas partisans are equally active.

SR. ZAYAS DOES NOT WANT TO BE THE CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, BUT GENERAL ORESTES FERRARA SAYS HE MUST.

Senator Alfredo Zayas is unwilling to accept the Vice-Presidency nomination, and in a public letter to the Liberal party expresses himself as follows:

"I must state that had any of the gentlemen come to me I would unhesitatingly have told them that I am not willing to figure as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the republic, and do not consent to my nomination thereto, and that I will refuse it if the nomination be made in the coming national convention."

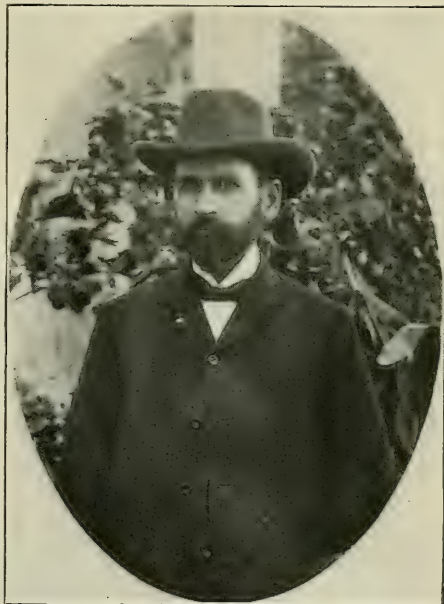
Thereupon Orestes Ferrara replies to Zayas, also publicly, and assures the Senator that he is still the party's candidate—for Vice-President. He says Zayas has never resigned, and his resignation cannot be accepted now.

The Conservative party meeting on May 21 last may be called the first shot in the Presidential campaign, and many Liberals had been invited to attend and were present.

The speakers were Eduardo Dolz, Pablo Desvernine, Alfredo Betancourt Manduley and Sergio Cuevas Zequiera. Speeches were made by Rafael Montoro and Gonzalez Lanuza. The Liberals had to listen to severe strictures on the events of last August and September by Señor Desvernine. Señor Dolz compared the 20th of May, 1902, with the 20th of May, 1907, and said that "there are only two ways of explaining the sad contrast between these two dates. Either the occurrences were due to the incapacity of the government or to inexperience, and he attributed all to the latter cause—not a crime, but a misfortune which might be repaired by the union of all good Cubans in one object, the national welfare of their country."

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY LOSES SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS.

Some leading Conservatives, it is said, have abandoned the Conservative party, and allying with Republicans, have formed a new organization, which will support José Miguel Gomez for President. The bolters are Governor Emilio Nunez, Senator Diego Tamayo and Sr. Cesar Cancio. With them will join General Freyre de Andrade, ex-Vice-President Mendez Capote, Mario Barcia Kohly, Carlos Font's Sterling, José A. Cueto, Ricardo Dolz, and Senator Paraga.



General Emilio Nuñez. Civil Governor of Havana.

EVERYTHING TRANQUIL IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Governor Nuñez, who recently went on a trip to Pinar del Rio, told the governor that the people of Pinar del Rio were tranquil and apparently happy, and have obtained a better price for tobacco this year than ever before.

MAY 20, 1907.

La Lucha salutes "the Twentieth of May as in former years, and prays sincerely that the wisdom and unity of the Cubans will make it possible that in the coming year, upon the recurrence of this historic date, the republic will have been re-established, free and independent."

From the English pages of the *Diario de la Marina*: "On this fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Cuba we are glad to report that general tranquillity prevails throughout the Island and satisfaction with its present provisional administration is universal."

From *La Discussion*: "To-day we have the stranger in our house, and we do not know what is ours and what is his, or what is going to be left us or is to become his. A profound sorrow fills the heart. We scarce have courage to peer into the shadows that surround us in hopes of desecrating the word 'hope.'"

TO ABOLISH THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

"For years there has been a growing suspicion in the minds of the people," says the *Havana Telegraph*, "that the provincial governments are purely ornamental, and more than once their abolition has been proposed. There have been numberless conflicts of authority between the executives of the provinces and the national government."

"With an area less than that of New York, and less than a quarter of the population of the Empire state, why should Cuba be split up into six provinces, with all the costly paraphernalia of six provincial governments? Governor Magoon would at the same time save himself a deal of bother and relieve the people of a most vexatious burden by abolishing the governors and councils."

CUBA OWES FOR THE INTERVENTION EXPENSES.

What shall be done with reference to the payment to the United States by Cuba of the indebtedness growing out of the intervention is a question which the President and his Cabinet have not yet decided, but the War Department is keeping a careful account of the amount paid out on this score. It aggregates about \$3,000,000 already. Cuba will probably be called upon to shoulder this expense.

How much Cuba will have to pay as a result of the claims for losses during last year's revolution is not known definitely, but this item will probably exceed a million dollars. By the time the expenses of the census now in progress have been paid, together with the other outstanding obligations, it is roughly estimated that

between seven and eight million dollars will remain to be disposed of as the provisional government sees fit. Part of this will go toward the execution of the long delayed contract for the paving and sewerage of Havana, part for the extension of public roads and part for the improvement of harbors and other public works.

MAY WITHDRAW GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Provisional Governor Magoon is considering the advisability of recalling some of the government bonds now outstanding. There are two propositions. One is to withdraw the entire amount of the outstanding bonds known as the '96 revolutionary issue. The bonds of this issue now outstanding amount to a little more than two millions of dollars. They draw 6 per cent. The Treasury Department has reached a decision that they can be withdrawn, despite contentions to the contrary which have been made. The internal debt issue of \$10,000,000 may be taken up in part if Governor Magoon decides not to touch the '96 issue. There is enough money in the Treasury to take up the entire issue of the '96 issue without the slightest inconvenience.

FOR THE CENSUS.

Henry Gannett, now connected with the geological survey of the United States government, has been named as assistant to Victor H. Olmsted, the director of the Cuban census.

NEW U. S. CONSUL GENERAL.

Mr. James Linn Rodgers, who is to succeed Frank Steinhart as the American consul-general in Havana, will take Mr. Steinhart's place on July 1, when the latter's resignation will take effect. Mr. Rodgers comes to Havana from Shanghai, where he has been the American consul-general.

STEINHART TO STAY IN HAVANA. CONSUL WILL BECOME GOV. MAGOON'S ADVISER

WHEN HE RETIRES FROM OFFICE.

After his retirement on July 1, Mr. Steinhart, the American consul, will continue as Governor Magoon's adviser, as he has been since the intervention. He will have no official capacity and will draw no salary from the government. It is well understood, however, that Mr. Steinhart will represent in Cuba Messrs. Speyer & Co., the well known New York bankers, and it can be stated, furthermore, that the firm will not establish a bank in Havana.

HAVANA STREET CLEANING HEAD.

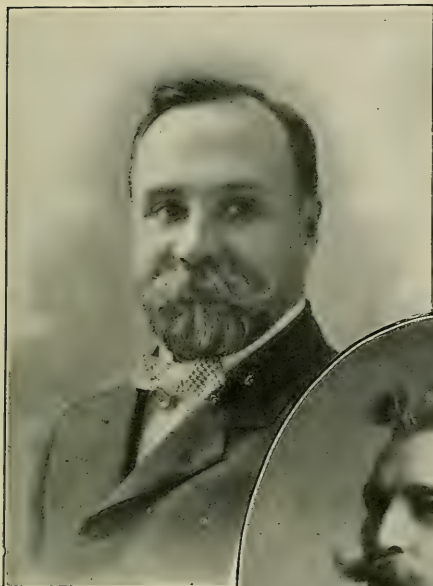
The new chief of the Havana street cleaning department is Sr. Eugenio Faures, appointed by Governor Magoon.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Postmaster Charles Hernandez has established a new telegraph office at Guamo, province of Santiago de Cuba.

Alfredo Zayas, Pino Guerra, Garcia Velez, Juan Gualberto Gomez, and others have petitioned Governor Magoon that work should be begun on the aqueduct for Camaguey, that the River Jatibonico should

Representatives of Cuba to the Peace Conference at The Hague, June 15. The other member is Gonzalo de Quesada, whose portrait appeared in the May issue.



Dr. A. Sanchez Bustamante.



Dr. Oreste Ferrara.



Sr. Manuel Sangully.

have canals built, the streets of Camajuani should be drained, and a cart road be laid from Caimito Guayabal and Banes Beach.

The plan for dredging three channels in the port of Matanzas has been approved.

WHERE THE PEACE CONFERENCE WILL MEET.

The sittings of the second peace conference will be held in the Hall of Knights, a thirteenth century castle built for the counts of Holland in the old days when they, with the bishops of Utrecht and the dukes of Guelders, ruled the low country.

READY FOR ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Campos Marquetti, one of the political leaders, declared at a recent meeting of Zayas adherents, says the Havana Telegraph, that the Miguelistas stand ready to start another revolution unless their leader is elected. This threat has been repeatedly made in Sanitago.

ZAYAS AND GOMEZ PARTISANS FALL OUT.

A Liberal meeting at Placetas, Santa Clara province, June 4, broke up in a shooting match between the supporters of Alfredo Zayas and José Migul Gomez. No one was hurt.

JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ ON ZAYAS.

Sr. Juan Gualberto Gomez delivered a lengthy discourse, saying among other things that were applauded to the echo: "The

Liberal party inevitably will split, but 80 per cent. of it will remain with Zayas, while only 20 per cent. will cling to José Miguel." Moreover, though at first he favored no particular candidate, when he saw the propagandists of

José Miguel making a canvass from ward to ward, carrying pistols and clubs, and even knives, he quickly decided which candidate he ought to support.

DIFFERENCES TO BE SETTLED.

Persons in a position to speak with authority say that the differences that have been disrupting the Liberal party will be settled within a week. Under new arrangements Zayas will give way to General Gomez, and Gomez will favor General Asbert for Governor of Havana, as a compromise. Only one difference exists at the present time between the Miguelists and Zayistas, and that is regarding a choice for Governor of Santa Clara.

CUBAN CODE TO BE REVISED.

Manuel Landa y Gonzalez, magistrate of the audiencia of Havana, at present detailed by the provisional government to duty with the claims commission, has been selected to succeed Francisco Diago, the retiring acting secretary of the department of justice resigned.

THE UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER PRESS ON CUBA.

AS TO ALIENS VOTING IN CUBA.

A movement is on foot, backed by English and American property-holders in Cuba, to secure a vote for a certain portion of the alien property-owners on the Island. But no man is entitled to be both a voter and an alien in the same country, any more than a person may be a citizen and a subject under a republican form of government. Apart from the international features of the case, the United States would hardly be warranted in allowing property-owning subjects of a foreign prince to exercise voting privileges in an island of the West Indies. Let these who are back of this movement remember that a similar demand in the Transvaal led the English to Ladysmith and Modder river.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Cuban Treasury has a surplus of \$4,000,000, and the Havana bankers have more money than they can profitably invest. This may explain the anxiety of the Cuban politicians for another session of their Congress.—Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Making Havana a federal district like our District of Columbia will be a factor in preserving Cuban civil concord.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Sink the country, but save the Constitution," is alleged to be the slogan of one of the two warring political factions down in Cuba. To some of us who have followed the ramifications of politics and revolutions in that lovely isle, with ever-growing weariness, it seems to us that it would be more sensible to sink both country and constitution.—Seattle Week End.

THE ONE MEANS OF PACIFICATION.

Every returning tourist and, in fact, a majority of those who have spent some time in the West Indies, are united in declaring that the one means of pacification is by United States protectorate.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE WRECK OF THE MAINE.

The suggestion has again been made that the wreck of the battleship Maine, which now lies many feet deep in the mud of Havana harbor, should be removed in the interest of shipping, for the wreck takes up at least three anchorages in Havana harbor, which is exceedingly crowded at times. This is regarded by many as sufficient to warrant the removal of the obstruction at the expense of the Cuban people.—Boston Transcript.

TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

So far as the economic policy which the provisional government will adhere to permits, many schoolhouses which are now occupied by the military forces will be returned to their proper sphere. Every effort will be made to encourage education and the fairly satisfactory condition of the Cuban treasury at this time will warrant an adequate expenditure in this direction.

It is hoped by improving the educational system in Cuba to arouse among the population a keener sense of the importance of education.—Boston Transcript.

THE PATRIOTS OF CUBA.

Like all countries with new and untried forms of government, Cuba is just now cursed with men who believe that they possess the genius for statesmanship or militarism. They call themselves patriots, they are hungry for office and they have the impression that they are not appreciated. They are responsible for many of the troubles of the Island.—Scranton (Pa.) Republican.

GOMEZ MAY BE THE MAN.

José Miguel Gomez perhaps will make as good a man as any other calling himself Cuban. He may develop the qualities necessary to insure stable government, peace and prosperity for the Island. At least it is to be hoped that he will prove such a man. But whosoever is elected, it is the intention of Uncle Sam to see that the provisions of the Platt amendment are carried out to the letter.—Scranton (Pa.) Republican.

SECRETARY TAFT'S QUICK WORK.

He disarmed a rebel force of from fifteen to twenty thousand, sent them back to their work or their play, set up a temporary but alien administration and sailed away in less than two months' time with comparative peace restored. To him, as in the Philippines, the principle of Cuba for the Cubans meant this: That every measure, whether in the form of law or an executive order, before its adoption should be weighed in the light of this question: "Does it make for the welfare of the Cuban people or does it not? If it does not make for the welfare of the Cuban people then it ought not to be enacted or executed."—Boston Transcript.

CUBA'S REAL DAY OF CELEBRATION.

In theory the Cuban republic is still on the map. A few of the powers have diplomatic representatives in the Island, but their functions are light. The real capital of Cuba is Washington and not Havana. Gov. Magoon bears sway in the government house at Havana, and 5,000 United States troops garrison that city and other towns in the Island. Washington thinks another self-government experiment will be successful. But neither London, nor Berlin, nor Paris, nor any other European capital is making any such mistake. Cuba's real Fourth of July will not be May 20, but will be the day when the American government ceases its folly of pretending that the Cubans are either fitted for independence or want independence, and when it passes an act which will bring the Island formally and permanently under the stars and stripes.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

PATRONAGE IN CUBA.

Forty-five per cent. of the officeholders said they were "non politicos," 23% were Moderates and 22% Liberal. Seven hundred of the latter hold office by appointment of the provisional government. Its policy has been to give a square deal in the distribution, but preference given to Liberals as vacancies occur, providing competent men are available, until both Liberals and Moderates are equally represented. Wholesale dismissals will not be made to hasten the equalization. The application of this principle is causing trouble, but the administration at Washington is satisfied with Governor Magoon's methods and will not interfere.—Washington (D. C.) correspondence Boston Transcript.

CUBA'S ANNIVERSARY.

It has been the custom of the New York Sun to notice Cuba's birthday from year to year and to comment on the Island's condition and progress. The history of the Cuban republic is told in these excerpts from its annual comments:

1903.

"A year old and doing quite as well as could be expected. Her record for the first year presents much that is deserving of commendation and little that justifies criticism."

1904.

"An excellent showing for a two-year-old whose continued existence as a nation for even that short space was doubted by many Americans when the Island started in business on its own account."

1905.

"For three years la bandera Cubana has waved over a land where law and order have prevailed and industry has found its reward in ever increasing prosperity. Never before in her history were her prospects so bright; never before was her condition so sound."

1906.

"Industrially Cuba's four years of independence have been notable. Financially the Island has presented a remarkable record. From a political point of view the experience of the country is open to criticism. The charge is made that the only real difference between the present system and that of pre-revolution days is that control is in the hands of Cubans instead of in the hands of Spaniards."

FOUR MONTHS LATER.

Cuba went into political bankruptcy and the United States once more assumed the receivership. Industrial activity, financial prosperity and the esteem of the world were subordinated to corrupt political schemes by self-seeking politicians. The restoration of the state thus forfeited depends entirely upon the attitude taken and the course pursued by the people of the Island. It is for them to furnish a reasonable assurance of its proper administration. So runs the history of an experiment in self-government.

AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HAVANA

JUDGES MADE NECESSARY BY PRES-SURE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Secretary Taft continues to take a deep interest in the efforts of the provisional government to bring about the absolute independence of the judiciary. From advices he has received he is inclined to believe that the pressure of public business may soon make necessary an increase in the number of judges in Havana, and this is one of the questions which the committee on the revision of the laws will probably soon take up. Sooner or later this same committee will be charged with the framing of a comprehensive law, the effect of which will be absolutely to secure the independence of Cuban judiciary. Such a law would be entirely in accordance with the constitution under which the provisional government is administering the affairs of the republic. The Washington government believes it to be a duty which it should not shirk, to place such a law upon the statute books before the provisional government goes out. It may be that a succeeding Cuban administration will be opposed to the law, but it is hoped that public opinion in the Island would in the meantime become so alive to its beneficial effect as to prevent its repeal. Once the law is on the statute books it is believed that there is much less danger of its repeal under a Cuban administration than there is chance of the passage of such a law.—Washington (D. C.) correspondence Boston Transcript.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA, OLD AND NEW.

The present reciprocity treaty with Cuba expires in 1908. Negotiations with respect to its revision and renewal have been undertaken from time to time, but it is understood not to be the present purpose of the United States government to conclude a reciprocity treaty with Cuba before the American army of occupation is withdrawn and the government of the Island fully restored to its own citizens. It is understood that the present plans of the administration are to withdraw the army of occupation early in the coming summer after the census of the Island has been taken, on which will be based the arrangements for the elections to the Cuban Congress.—American Industries, May 1, '07.

CUBA'S HEALTH GOOD.

Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the War Department, recently went to Havana and inspected the medical supply depot, and also the general sanitary conditions. He stated later that the health conditions in Cuba are most encouraging. There is no serious illness among American troops stationed there.—Washington (D. C.) Star.

RETENTION OF AMERICAN ARMY NECESSARY.

Even after the restoration of the independent government, conditions in the Island will continue to be sufficiently unsettled to necessitate the retention of the army for an indefinite time.—Boston Transcript.

Railways and Public Works

THE MATANZAS RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

This company has recently begun most extensive improvements on the western shore of Matanzas bay in the section known as Dubrox. Over three thousand acres have been purchased, extending from the ancient San Severino fort nine miles to the north, including a thirty years' lease of the new government wharf, the fort and reservation surrounding it, which is to be made into a beautiful park.

The plans are being carried out by men of experience and ability, who will make of a rocky coast a populous and prosperous suburb.

The enterprise (which already gives employment to over three hundred men) is under the direction of Mr. A. T. Blundell, general manager, with Mr. J. M. Wright in charge of the engineering department, and quantities of material for building and railway use have been received.

The wharf built four years ago is to be covered and enlarged. A large part of the space between it and the fort is being filled in to give increased track facilities.

The railroad is to be extended to the warehouse to be built near the pilot station, and later to Punta Sabanilla and beyond to the gulf.

A large sugar warehouse is to be built at once; its dimensions are 600 x 150. From this point a wharf is to be built out to a depth of fifty feet of water. This will probably be of concrete.

Two hotels for the use of the numerous employees are being built and a well of great depth is being dug.

NEW PUBLIC WORKS FOR HAVANA.

Governor Magoon having requested a list of public works most needed in the city, the city architect enumerated the following, with cost:

Sewering and paving of city....	\$14,000,000
New city hall	600,000
Four markets	120,000
Night refuge	50,000
Bridge over harbor	600,000
Public parks	200,000
Total	\$15,570,000

The bridge across the harbor from Caballeria Wharf to Casa Blanca is designed to enable the other side of the harbor to be built up with cheap homes for the thousands of work people who at present have to pay rents altogether disproportionate to their earnings. The bridge proposition elicits the following caustic comment from the Havana Telegraph:

"A low bridge from the Caballeria wharf to Casa Blanca, with a drawbridge in the channel, would be just about as desirable



The Pilot Station in Matanzas Bay.

La Estación de los Pilotos en el Puerto de Matanzas. De este punto los pilotos ven los vapores entrando y salen a traerlos.

as a toll gate across Obispo street, say, at the corner of Cuba. A city architect should not, perhaps, be expected to know much about the needs of a harbor, but he should have some idea of what a city most needs, and there are few things that Havana cannot more readily get along without for some time to come than an obstruction of her fine harbor. If the city architect has ever been at the Caballeria wharf when a fresh breeze was blowing, he must have a powerful imagination, indeed, if he can picture to himself a vessel safely towed through a narrow drawbridge with such a sea running as only a moderate breeze suffices to raise."

Governor Magoon withheld his opinion.

MARKETS ARE SORELY NEEDED IN HAVANA.

Suburban housekeepers coming from Vedado, Cerro, or Jesus del Monte, must go to one or the other of the two markets located in the central part of the city, which entails hardship to buyers and produces congestion in these markets, making it practically impossible to keep them in a truly sanitary condition.

RAILWAY TELEPHONES.

The provisional governor has authorized the Cuba Company to establish telephone lines for private use between the stations of Jatibonico and Taguasco and the Jatibonico sugar estate.

Agricultural and American Colony Notes

CUBA'S AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

The Island has enormous natural resources, one of the principal being the amazing richness of the soil, a gift such as nature seldom bestows. Hence the great capacity for growing crops, particularly those which flourish best in a tropical climate. Cuba already ranks high as an agricultural region, but so far its surface has been merely scratched. There are possibilities of growth in sugar, tobacco and grain culture and in various other lines of agricultural effort, as well as in many kinds of manufacturing that have as yet been hardly suggested. The Cuban Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the Island can support in comfort a population of 12,000,000, whereas at present the inhabitants number but a little over 1,500,000.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

TO RIPEN BANANAS BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It is said that an English electrical expert has discovered a means of ripening bananas to order. The bunches are hung in an airtight glass case, in which are a number of electric lights. The artificial light and heat hasten the ripening process in proportion to the number of lights turned on. Records have been made which enable the operators to make delivery of any quantities at any agreed date.—Steward's Bulletin (May), New York.

RESULTS OF IRRIGATING CANE FIELDS.

Sr. Eduardo Ferrer's system of irrigation on the Magdalena estate at Cayamas is simple, but complete. The water from six natural springs is conducted to a natural reservoir conveniently located and conducted through a galvanized sheet iron aqueduct 150 feet long, and discharged into the principal reservoir, which is carefully constructed and has a concrete bottom. From here the water is directed over the fields in irrigation ditches. It can be extended to an area of thirty caballerias. Cane planted in June, 1906, and cut in April under this system of irrigation yielded 80,000 arrobas per caballeria, and the juice showed a percentage of 19½ of sucrose.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE FOR LA GLORIA.

A municipal court has been established at La Gloria to the great convenience of the American settlers there. It means a great saving of time and expense, for the journey to the municipal court at Las Minas, forty miles away, was no light matter, and meant considerable outlay and about three days in time.

IMPORTANT LITTLE THINGS WHICH MAKE FOR SUCCESS IN GROWING SWINE.

Good feeding is, of course, one of the great essentials, but careful observation is also necessary. He should watch his ani-

mals daily, and see that each eats with a relish and that the bristles look smooth and bright, and if they are free from vermin. The pens should also be frequently cleaned and disinfected. To keep the digestion good they should have some charcoal. The best is made from burning corncobs. We use a pit made somewhat after the form of a cistern, about six feet in diameter and about the same depth, laid up in stone. We start a fire at the bottom and fill with corncobs, and as it comes to a bright glow more cobs are added until the pit is full; then we pour in salt water in which some powdered copperas has been dissolved and cover the pit as nearly airtight as possible. The best kind of charcoal will result, and every pig on the farm will eat and relish it. One must get the idea out of his head that anything is good enough for a hog; the fact is that nothing is too good for him—A. J. Lovejoy in Farming, for June.

CUBA'S CANE POSSIBILITIES.

A report of the Secretary of Agriculture of Cuba on the comparative conditions of the crops for 1903, 1904 and 1905 indicated the working of about 10 millions of tons of cane each year and the production of about a million tons for each of the years, the yield being about 10 per cent. and the average yield of sugar cane per acre being about 27 tons. Incidentally, it is stated that the republic of Cuba includes about 28 millions of acres of land, of which 16 millions are cultivable, and of which only 450,000 acres are thus far planted in sugar cane. If all the land in Cuba should go into sugar cane and the present yield be maintained, the crop of sugar would reach some thirteen or fourteen millions of long tons.

NEVER SO LITTLE CUBAN TOBACCO.

The shortage of the tobacco crop, owing to the lack of rain, has been in a measure compensated for by the excellence of the quality. Not since 1902, it is said, has the quality of the wrappers been so good as this year. While the drought has not affected the tobacco of this class, which is grown under shelter and artificially irrigated, it has played havoc with the lower grades and created a scarcity of filler material.—Boston Transcript.

NOTES FROM OMAJA, CUBA.

Omaja is on the main line of the Cuba Company Railroad, 91 miles from Camaguey, 106 miles from Santiago, and 89 miles from Antilla on Nipe Bay. We have two mails every day and direct railroad connections with Santiago and Nipe Bay.

In Omaja townsites much road and bridge work has been done, all residents keep-

ing streets and roads clean of brush and weeds.

The sawmill, shingle mill, and planer are in daily operation, the building enclosing the same being 40x80 feet. The full outfit, including furniture factory, wagon shop, lath and box factory, veneer saw, portable-house factory, ice plant, and electric light plant, will be running within the next few months.

The school has closed for vacation after a successful term of eight months. Arrangements are being made to open a high school the first Monday in September.

There are nine languages represented among the Omaja colonists, viz., English, Spanish, German, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch, and six resident ministers take turns in preaching in the schoolhouse Sunday mornings and evenings. Omaja is the chief mission center of the German Baptists in Cuba.

Mr. William Carleton has a lot of men at work planting their first 100 acres of citrus fruits. They will follow this with a full section, 640 acres, in November and December.

Tomatoes will be largely planted in Omaja next fall for the northern market. Many of the plants set out last September and October are still producing tomatoes of a good quality, in spite of the prolonged dry spell. These plants produced many specimens weighing over a pound each.

Much corn is being planted, there being one field of 100 acres and many others of from five to twenty acres. With corn at \$1.25 per bushel bottom price and two crops a year, it is a good crop to plant.

Splendid rains the last week in May. The nursery trees grew right along through the worst dry spell that Cuba has had in sixty-three years, and many of the trees were successfully budded during this drought. Everybody is now plowing and planting.

There is a large deposit of sand here of the very best quality. A cement block machine will be put in to commission very soon.

A colony of industrious Finlanders are coming to Omaja. C. E. B.

Omaja, Cuba, May 30, 1907.

ALFAFA IN CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

May 31, 1907.

Editor THE CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin.

Gentlemen:—We have tried alfalfa each year at the station, but have failed as yet to obtain a good stand of it. It remains now to determine if soil inoculation or previous planting of burr clovers would give good results, and these experiments we are undertaking this year.

Respectfully yours,

C. O. BAKER,

Acting Director.

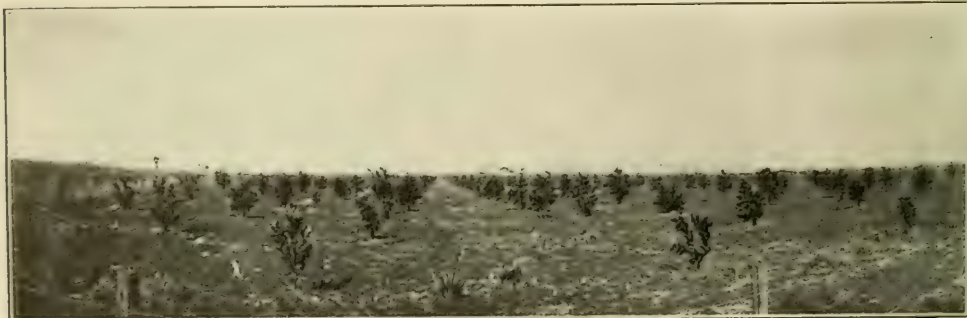
[If our readers in Cuba have made any experiments in the growing of alfalfa, will they kindly send results to The CUBA REVIEW Editor.]

QUARANTINE AGAINST INSECT PESTS.

Prof. J. T. Crawley, the director of the Cuban agricultural station, desires the department of agriculture to establish a rigid quarantine against insect pests. Cuban planters, he says, are earnestly engaged in developing their industry and displaying that enterprise that has generally characterized those engaged in the industry everywhere. In doing this, however, they are liable, by importations of new canes, to bring into the country insect pests which, finding a suitable habitat in Cuba, may develop so enormously as to effect very general injury.

FOREIGN MARKET OPENING FOR ORANGES.

Consul Chapman Coleman, of Roubaix, France, calls attention to a prospective market for citrus fruit there. He says American oranges are not in evidence in the markets and, it would seem, should find ready sale at seasons when oranges of French and other European origin have not yet matured. No oranges are marketed here in the summer and autumn. With the beginning of winter they first appear, but are sour and of poor quality, generally, and not until March are good ones to be had. The opportune time for the sale here of oranges would be during the six months from September to March; providing that the fruit can be gotten here in good condition, and that it is offered for sale at a fair price.



The beginnings of an Orange Grove.

Los principios de un naranjal.

General Notes

THROUGH THE ISLAND.

OSTRICH FARM IN MARIANAO.

The Cuban Ostrich Company, Messrs. Pearson & Barbour, proprietors, are actively at work at Marianao. Both members of the firm have been in the business in the States in Arizona.

The firm has a lease upon about 27 acres of land at Marianao. Later they intend to buy a large place in the country for a main ranch, the place at Marianao to be retained for their show farm and breeding place. The farm is being divided into pens and the birds paired off for breeding purposes. One pair of the birds will have four nests of eggs a year and each nest will be of from twelve to eighteen eggs, the eggs being laid one every other day. The eggs will all be hatched in incubators at a temperature of from 100 to 102 degrees. About 75% of the eggs will hatch, which is somewhat more than the birds will hatch naturally. When the birds are six months old the first plucking of the feathers takes place, and after that time pluckings are made every six months. The feathers of the first plucking are not of as good a quality as those of the other pluckings. They are divided into several classes, depending upon their size and quality. Best feathers, practically perfect, will bring as much as \$170 a pound. Each bird has 48 feathers, and the total weight of these feathers will be from one pound to a pound and six ounces. Each plucking of a bird will average somewhat over \$100 in value.

At the present time there are about forty birds on the place, the majority of which are young ones. There are also three chicks of only about five or six weeks of age. The birds were brought to the Island in two shipments, one from Nice, France,

and the other from Arizona. Both shipments stood their journeys well, only a few of the birds being slightly injured. There are two varieties of birds, one from South



Some occupants of the Ostrich Farm at Marianao.

Una finca de avestruces en Marianao, Cuba. Hay en esta finca unos 40 pájaros, la mayor parte avestruccitos.

Africa and the other from Nubia. The former variety has the longer feather and the latter the thicker and broader. It is expected to cross the two species by careful selection to produce a feather which will be superior to that of either of the present species, having the length of the one and the width and thickness of the other.

The birds are fed upon "alfalfa," bran, barley and occasionally given corn. The main foods, however, are the "alfalfa" and bran. The rainy season which has to be encountered, it is thought, will not present any great difficulties.

THE SANTIAGO OF TO-DAY.

To-day it is as healthy as any city in the tropics, although it is the hottest town in Cuba, so that ordinary people can live here in safety and comfort. The chief objects of interest since the war are a model school-house built by General Wood with funds furnished by Henry L. Higginson of Boston, and a memorial tablet to commemorate the massacre of the crew of the Steamer *Virginius* in 1868. They are as attractive to visitors as Hobson's prison and the old opera house where Adelina Patti made her debut. The model schoolhouse was intended as an educational object lesson to the Cubans, but it has not accomplished its mission. Santiago is not an educational center and there is very little to encourage a hope of better things from the coming genera-

tion, although the first school in America was established here in 1522, by order of Pope Adrian VI.

AN AMERICAN STORE NEEDED IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Vice-Consul Wolcott thinks there's an opening at Santiago de Cuba for an American tailor and an American haberdasher. A good trade could be worked up, he thinks, among the American naval officers at the naval station in Guantanamo, who require a large number of linen and duck uniforms. There is nothing which might be termed an up-to-date men's furnishing store and a good line of American haberdashery would sell here, without a doubt, among the Cubans as well as the Americans. The native tailors charge \$1 gold for pressing a two-piece suit.—Hartford Courant.

SALARY OF GOVERNOR MAGOON AND OTHER RULERS OF CUBA.

The sum that has been assigned to Governor Magoon as his salary of provisional governor, of \$20,000 per annum, serves as a curious comparison with the salaries enjoyed by his predecessors in the government of Cuba. Gen. Wood, the military governor during the period of American intervention of 1899-1902, only received his army pay. But at the beginning of the Spanish colony, when the chief executive was styled *Alcalde* of the *Fuerza* fort, and governor, he received only 600 ducats. That was worth about \$630. Later the salary was increased to \$3,308, and at the commencement of the eighteenth century had reached the rate of \$10,000. During the administration or command of Cajigal in 1747 to 1760, it was \$12,000. The Count of Santa Clara enjoyed \$14,000, and Count Ricala, in 1763, \$18,000. Gen. José de la Concha, in 1851, was the first to receive

\$50,000—not counting the large sums assigned him for secret service, most of which were used against the filibuster and revolutionary movements of that time.

FILIBUSTERS IN CUBA.

The Department of State at Washington has received a request from Colombia that a lookout for a filibustering expedition from Cuba be kept, and this caused orders to the Des Moines to go to Cienfuegos. Colombia heard that revolutionary agents landed in Cuba recently intending to buy arms left over from the revolution last year and to make Cuba the base for shipping arms to Colombia, where an attempt was to be made to overthrow President Reyes.

SANTIAGO'S SCARCE WATER SUPPLY.

The situation with regard to the city's water supply grows serious. It was found necessary to send to the Guantánamo naval station for a supply, and thousands of gallons were taken over in barges.



Selling Charcoal in Cuban Cities.

LAS INDUSTRIAS DE CUBA. Vendiendo carbón de leña en las ciudades cubanas. Esta es una industria lucrativa, porque se usa más carbón de leña que carbón de piedra ó hulla destilada para coelnar.

CHARCOAL AND CHARCOAL BURNERS.

This industry is a profitable one in Cuba, as more charcoal is consumed for cooking than coal or coke. Those who engage in this occupation are hardy and strong, and for their work select some spot along the hillside, near the woods. The trees they fell and cut into small logs are certain kinds which are not too closely grained. They must choose the dry season also, and use great precautions to insure success. They form a sort of pyre of a conical shape, and cover it with earth very carefully, leaving an opening in the upper part and also one in the lower part, thus making a

draught, after the wood is ignited, by means of fire or matches applied to a lot of straw which is stuffed into the hole. When the wood begins to burn briskly the flames are smothered by closing the openings, and thus the wood is blackened and rendered brittle and suitable for fuel. The charcoal is then broken into pieces, packed in coarse sacks and taken to town in carts to the different establishments or dealers in fuel. Carts go around the streets of Havana daily and small bags of charcoal are sold to the customers of these coal dealers.

VALUABLE INFORMATION COLLECTED BY U. S. ARMY OFFICERS IN CUBA.

The American army has dwindled by the natural process of expiration of enlistments from 6,500 to about 5,300 men. There are also about 1,000 marines. Nearly 2,000 troops are quartered in Camp Columbia, the garrison of Havana.

In a bloodless six months' campaign, says the Washington (D. C.) Star, its moral triumphs have been the maintenance of a standard of discipline and sanitation and the preservation of perfect self-control while in contact with an unsympathetic population. Its greatest material achievement is a chart of the Island of Cuba, one of the most minutely perfect military maps in existence. The possibility of successfully carrying on future guerrilla tactics may be said to have vanished, for United States troops would begin a campaign having perfect familiarity with the topography of the whole Island. On the map will appear every road, trail and pathway; every well, stream and spring; every favorable place for defense and offense; every good camping ground; every pasture for horses; every source of supplies, and much other information that will be of great value in case it should ever be necessary to use a military force there. They have been working after the same plan that the Japanese adopted in Manchuria for nine years before war with Russia was declared. A card index has also been prepared of the principal men in every district in Cuba. They have the name, the residence, the business or profession, the antecedents, the record, the political opinion and associations of every person of importance, including several thousand men in the different provinces, so that in case of trouble in the future the officers of our army may know whom they can depend upon.

CUBA'S DEPRESSION TEMPORARY.

"Cuba is in a very depressed condition, considered financially," said Mr. J. T. Crawley, director of the Agricultural Experiment station of that country, to a representative of the Washington (D. C.) Star. "The reason of the stringency is in the poor crop prospects. Last winter a general drought militated against the sugar planters, and when I left the Island the face of the country was as sere and desolate as a prairie that had been scorched by fire. The failure of the rains caused the banks to refuse to advance any money to the cane growers, and the tightness of money has produced a stagnation that is felt in all lines of trade and business. This depression is merely temporary, and with another good crop prosperity will return."

CUBAN LIBERALS SPLIT.

(Cable despatch to the N. Y. Sun.)

Havana, June 12.—Señor Zayas says he will have nothing more to do with José Miguel Gomez. Conciliators have been attempting to hold a harmony meeting on Friday. Señor Zayas declares that he has

forever separated from Gomez.

This splits the Liberal party hopelessly. Zayas thinks that many of Gomez's supporters will join the Conservatives, thus making two strong parties, meaning his own and the Conservatives, with Gomez vanquished.

APRIL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts for the whole Island during the month of April amounted to \$2,996,211, according to the estimate made by the treasury department. During the same month of last year the total was \$2,217,585. The receipts of the last fiscal year were \$28,609,746.

HAVANA CUSTOM HOUSE.

Receipts for May, 1907..... \$1,507,063.86
Receipts for May, 1906..... 1,741,251.07

Decrease \$ 234,187.21

SATURNINO LASTRA, Collector.

Havana, May 31, 1907.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Prof. H. H. Aimes of the College of the City of New York has prepared "A History of Slavery in Cuba," which was issued by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons early this month.

NIPE BAY PURCHASE APPROVED.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the United Fruit Co. held in Jersey City, May 29, 1907, the proposition to take over the entire common stock of the Nipe Bay Co. amounting to \$3,502,500, was unanimously ratified and confirmed, say Willett & Gray.

The property of the Nipe Bay Co. comprises a tract of approximately 130,000 acres of land adjoining the shore of Nipe Bay, Cuba. About 90,000 acres of the land are suitable for cane cultivation; 12,000 acres have been planted and are now producing cane, and 10,000 acres additional have been cleared and are in various stages of cultivation. Thirty miles of standard gauge railway, laid with 60-pound steel, traverse the property, and a modern cane sugar factory capable of treating 3,500 tons of cane a day has been in operation since January 19, 1907, and has produced thus far this season 72,000 bags of sugar, of 320 pounds each, which is slightly in excess of the quantity produced by the United Fruit Co.'s mill at Banos for the corresponding period of last year. A description of this mill, well illustrated, appeared in the March CUBA REVIEW.

QUARANTINE CAMP IN CUBA TO LESSEN INCONVENIENCES FOR PASSENGERS TO SOUTHERN PORTS.

The Government will establish a quarantine detention camp here, thus making it possible for the voyagers to southern United States to partially avoid the inconvenience of the quarantine established a few weeks ago.

Passengers wishing to go home will remain in the camp a few days and then board their steamers. The United States Marine Hospital service has consented to this arrangement.

SUGARS RECEIVED IN THESE WAREHOUSES UP
TO DATE.*Azucares recibidos en estos almacenes hasta
la fecha.*

Matanzas, Mayo 31 de 1907.

Saco.

Ingenio San Rafael	48,663
" Santa Amalia	51,635
" Santo Domingo	71,879
" San Ignacio	62,602
" Valiente	26,200
" Porvenir	17,742
" Carolina	38,503
" Armonia	41,894
" Feliz	43,640
" Saratoga	24,193
" Mercedes	93,634
" Josefita	77,779
" Conchita	92,681
" Sta. Pieta Baro	46,526
" Triunvirato	48,769
" Ctl. Luisa (C.)	27,499
" Carmen	62,384
" Sta. Rita Galindez	45,570
" San Cayetano	26,087
" Santa Filomena	68,125
" Araujo	21,574
" Jicarita	26,023
" Union	79,520
" Socorro	135,393
" Limones	33,450
" Flora	56,414
" Nombre de Dios	5,101
" Triunfo	12,776
" Ctl. Nueva Luisa	3,657
" Olimpo	7,038
" Majagua	11,430
" Por Fuerza	8,698
" Elena	9,955
" Jesus Maria	21,709
" Australia	24,025
" Averhoff	56
" Indio	7,539
" Nueva Paz	4,268
" San Vicente	550
" Santa Catalina	2,867
" Dolores	500

Total 1,489,217

MUTUAL MEN IN SUGAR DEAL—J. J. WARREN
AND ROBERT H. M'CURDY FORM A CUBAN
CORPORATION.

Financial arrangements are said to have been practically completed here for the operation of three new and extensive sugar and fruit-growing plantations and a large sugar factory in Cuba. The project is that of the Jucaro & Moron Sugar & Land Company, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at \$5,000,000. The president of the company is J. J. Warren, the Cuban representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who left for Cuba on Saturday after consulting with capitalists here regarding the flotation of the enterprise. Robert H. McCurdy, formerly general manager of the Mutual, is also primarily interested. Two plantations aggregating about 30,000 acres in the province of Camaguey have been ac-

quired. Two thousand acres are now under cane cultivation. The company has also acquired some 10,000 acres of property in the same locality for growing fruits. The first cost for the equipment of the factory will be about \$800,000. Contracts for the machinery are to be let within the next few days. A lease of the Jucaro & San Fernando Railroad has also been obtained. The line runs from the town of Jucaro on the south coast to San Fernando on the north coast, and will thus permit of the export shipment of the sugar.—New York Times, June 10, 1907.

RESULT OF THE SUGAR CROP OF CIENFUEGOS IN
1906-1907.*Resultado de la Zafra de Cienfuegos de
1906-1907.*

Ingenio Caracas	173,000
" Andrcita	140,000
" Hormiguero	115,000
" San Agustin	86,200
" Perseverancia	124,800
" Soledad	81,400
" Dos Hermanas	80,000
" Constancia	79,000
" Santa Rosa	75,500
" Cieneguita	63,000
" Lequeitio	90,800
" Portugalete	58,000
" Juragua	63,200
" Manuelita	54,000
" San Francisco	56,500
" Parque Alto	56,000
" Santa Catalina	63,800
" Dos Hermanos	33,000
" San Lino	60,500
" Santa Maria	56,500
" Santisima Trinidad ...	60,700
" Pastora	36,700
" Aguada	23,200
" San Antonio	45,000
" San Cristobal	15,000
" Regla	9,100
" Carolina	16,000

Total sacos 1,815,900

GEN. FERRARA THINKS AMERICA INTENDS TO
ABANDON CUBA.

Rome, June 11.—The Mattino will publish June 12 an interview with Gen. Ferrara, one of the Cuba delegates to The Hague conference, who from information obtained in Washington and London says that Joseph H. Choate, one of the American delegates, who in 'his case is backed by England, intends proposing an international guarantee for maritime traffic in time of war. Hence the limitation of the *prise de guerre*, and also the Drago doctrine will be recognized and respected by the European Powers.

Gen. Ferrara added that it was his personal opinion that America intends equally to abandon the Philippines and Cuba, but will strive to establish a strategic base in Cuba as a precaution against the contingency of a German-American war.—Special cable to New York Sun.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Heavy Receipts of Pineapples in the New York Market Which are of Fine Quality and Selling at High Prices—Season Over for Vegetables.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Urner-Barry Company, New York.

Cuban pineapples have arrived very freely in the New York market during the past month or more, and while the fruit has averaged smaller in size than usual, owing to weather conditions in Cuba during the growing period, the quality has been very fine and stock has met an active and firm market at very satisfactory prices. During the month of May the receipts from Havana were 237,000 crates, and it is probable that arrivals from all other points did not exceed 15,000 crates, of which 1,000 were from Mayaguez and 5,200 from San Juan. It will be seen, therefore, that Cuban have had full sway in the market and it is thought most of the crop will be marketed before heavy receipts from Florida appear.

The quality has not only been all that could be desired, but the fruit has arrived in better condition than ever before. Perhaps the cool weather has had a favorable influence toward allowing the stock to reach the market in good shape, as also has the improved method of packing with joists on the steamers, whereby better ventilation has been obtained.

Formerly a good many pineapples arrived in bulk, but from the standpoint of this market that is an undesirable way to ship them, and during the past two or three seasons crates have been almost universally used. However, an occasional lot arrives loose, the steamer Jamaica bringing 5,000 in bulk from Nipe Bay early this week, and also 700 crates. The steamer Matanza, also in the first of this week, had 31,000 crates, and of this cargo 11,809 crates were sold at auction on Tuesday as follows;

39	crates,	24	size,	at	\$3.20	@	\$3.80
817	"	30	"	"	\$2.45	@	\$3.05
1,867	"	36	"	"	\$2.20	@	\$2.55
4,968	"	42	"	"	\$1.30	@	\$1.80
4,103	"	48	"	"	\$1.25	@	\$1.65
15	"	54	"	"	\$1.15		

Prices during the last few weeks have not shown much fluctuation, and the above gives a fair idea of rates prevailing at the close, as well as showing how small in size the pines are running. It will be noticed there are very few larger than 30s. and none in above sale larger than 24 size, whereas the bulk of the fruit is of 42 and 48 size. The Havana pines are so well packed and graded that they command about as much as Florida, but stock from Cuban points other than Havana average lower, as they are usually not as carefully graded and consequently do not carry as well in transit, because of bruising by shaking in crates. Perfectly sorted fruit of the various sizes will fit the crate so snugly that the jar incident to the long distance shipped will have no depreciating effect.

It may be of interest to state that when the fruit reaches this market most of it is sold at auction. The stock is unloaded on the docks and sorted according to grade and mark, after which samples are sent to one or both of the two large auction houses here, where buyers congregate and sales are held almost daily, these being advertised in the local papers so that buyers know at just what time pineapples and other articles will commence to be sold. Some stock is carted from the docks to the stores of the commission merchants and sold to jobbers and other buyers, but probably over three-quarters of the Cuban pines are disposed of through the auction houses. With Florida pines a much greater percentage is sold directly from dock received or from stores, the smallest half going to the auction rooms.

Vegetables are nearly all sold from store or from dock at which steamer arrives, very rarely anything being sent to the auction houses. The season is now practically over for Cuban vegetables. A few packages are still being received by each steamer, but as a rule quality is uncertain, which is natural to the late season, as stock seems to lack keeping properties and does not arrive in as good condition as earlier in the season. Then again the market is so liberally supplied with vegetables of nearly all kinds from near by southern sections that stock from far distant points such as Cuba is under neglect, except at such low prices that shipments are not profitable. Most Cuban vegetable shippers sending stock to New York have had a profitable season, and the outlook for future seasons is most promising. Each season shows marked improvement as regards quality, grading and packing, and it is evident shippers realize the financial benefits to be obtained by paying close attention to the small details. One item which we have not touched on in previous articles and which at least some shippers do not give sufficient attention to is the package. Only strong

standard crates should be used, a light flimsy package being dear at any price. Some very fine stock has sold at little or nothing this season because the shipper saved a little by buying a light-weight weak crate, which did not stand the trip, and arrived here in a more or less crushed and broken condition. Such a policy is "penny wise and pound foolish."

New York, June 6, 1907.

SUGAR IN MAY.

Accompanied by Charts Showing Beet Sugar and Centrifugal Sugar Prices.—How Bring Better Results for Cuba Sugars.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

In connection with the tables printed in this issue of THE CUBA REVIEW on the course of sugar prices for eight months of the present campaign, we desire to call the careful attention of Cuba planters to a few things which these figures show and prove and to the remedy that can be applied to bring better results for Cuba sugars.

At the opening of the beet sugar campaign in October, beet sugar was quoted at 9s. 3¼d. f.o.b. Hamburg (parity of 3.95c. for 96 test Centrifugals duty paid, at New York), from which point the setting of the beet crop at the height of the season carried quotations down to 8s. 7½d. (parity of 3.80c.) late in October and again in January, after which a steady advance continued until May, when 10s. ¾d. was reached (parity of 4.12c.)

The total decline in beet sugar was equivalent to but .15c. per pound.

Compare this with the course of values of Cuba centrifugals during the same period, and especially during the height of the Cuba crop season, and note the remarkable adverse action of the markets for cane sugar, as compared with beet sugar.

In October, 1906, cane declined from 4c. per pound only to 3.81c. in November under the marketing of the new beet crop, but in December, immediately on the beginning of the Cuba crop season, and quite independently of the beet crop, a rapid decline set in from 3.875c. per pound for 96 test centrifugals, which did not stop until 3.38c. per pound was reached, a full decline of ½c. per pound against a decline of only about ¼c. per pound in the European beet crop, the quotations for the latter being all the time so far above the parity of cane sugar as to have no influence whatever in causing the decline in cane.

Therefore, the reason of the great decline in cane sugar must be looked for at home and in Cuba itself by a comparison of the different prevailing methods of handling the crops in the two countries.

When European beets reached their low point of 8s. 7½d. they were at or below the cost of production. At this point a general indisposition was shown to follow the market lower, and of so pronounced a nature that no artificial support was necessary to maintain the value there, notwithstanding that Cuba was daily going lower and lower in its parity with beets. From this it is evident that conditions exist in Europe which prevent the necessity of selling the crop at certain seasons regardless of real value.

In Cuba, however, the conditions are quite opposite, and at certain seasons pressure is exerted to sell without regard to actual values. Looking backwards it is quite plain from these tables that the proper low point for selling the Cuba crop was reached when beet sugar touched 8s. 7½d. (parity 3.80c. per pound), and still the selling continued until 3.38c. per pound was reached, and a large proportion of the crop had been sold. Was it lack of money to carry the crop until wanted or was it lack of storage facilities that forced the selling so far below the dead line? The premature selling caused the planters to realize .20c. per pound less or, say, an estimated total of \$3,000,000 on the portion of the crop sold before prices rose again to near the normal line. Whatever was the cause, it is well for us to call this special attention to the facts of the market as shown by these tables for the express purpose of seeing if similar unfair conditions may not be avoided with the coming crop.

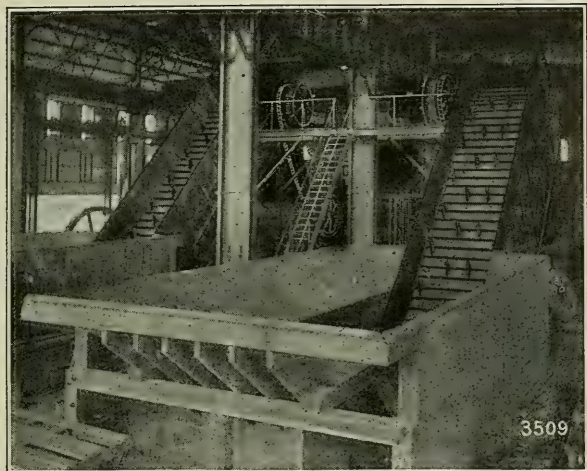
The previous campaign of 1905-'06, by the figures also given herewith, shows a similar discrepancy in values of cane and beet sugar, though not to the same extent. It will be a special misfortune if Cuba has to submit to similar deficiencies in securing the profits which belong to her for the third crop season.

Cuba should take time by the forelock and prepare now in advance with methods to secure more satisfactory returns from the next campaign.

May has been a month of well sustained prices at fairly near the parity of Europe, and the planter who has crop still in reserve has no cause for complaint. The outlook for the remaining months of this campaign is, also, quite favorable for some continued improvement from time to time, after a possible slight reaction early in June.

The refined sugar market in May has been under the influence of very unseasonable weather, which must have restricted consumption to some extent, although prices have been fully maintained and are likely to follow the course of raws and ultimately reach a higher level of prices when the heavy summer demand for consumption sets in.

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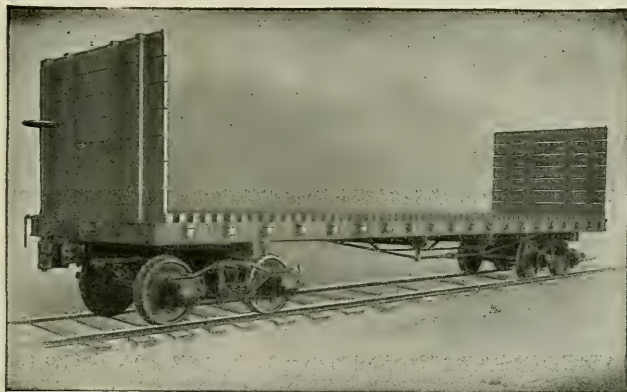
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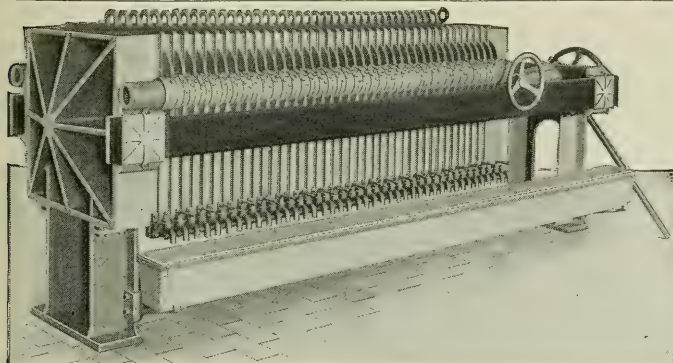
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EL AZÚCAR EN MAYO.

Comparación de los precios del azúcar de remolacha y de los centrífugas cubanos—
Las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha exceden en mucho
comparativamente á las del azúcar de caña— Mapa
de las fluctuaciones.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

En conexión con las tablas que se publican en este número de THE CUBA REVIEW del curso de los precios del azúcar durante los ocho meses de la zafra actual, deseamos llamar la atención de los hacendados cubanos hacia varios hechos que esos números acusan y demuestran, y hacia el remedio que podría aplicarse para obtener mejores resultados con los azúcares de Cuba.

Al comienzo de la zafra del azúcar de remolacha en Octubre último, este dulce se cotizaba á 9s. 3¾d. entregado á bordo en Hamburgo (equivalente á 3.95c. por centrífugas polarización 96°, derechos pagados, puestos en Nueva York), pero más tarde, la venta de la cosecha en el apogeo de la zafra, hizo bajar las cotizaciones á 8s. 7½d. (equivalente á 3.80c.) á fines de Octubre y luego en Enero, después de lo cual los precios continuaron subiendo hasta el mes de Mayo en que se cotizó á 10s. ¾d. equivalente á 4.12c.)

La baja total en los precios del azúcar de remolacha, equivalió solamente á 15 cents en libra.

Compárese lo que antecede con el curso seguido por los precios de los centrífugas cubanos durante el mismo período de tiempo y especialmente durante el apogeo de la zafra en Cuba, y nótese la acción adversa de los mercados de azúcar de caña en contraposición con los de azúcar de remolacha.

En Octubre de 1906, el precio del azúcar de caña bajó sólo de 4 cents. la libra á 3.81 cents. en Noviembre con motivo de ponerse á la venta la nueva cosecha de remolacha, pero en Diciembre, inmediatamente después del comienzo de la zafra en Cuba é independientemente de la cosecha de remolacha, se inició una rápida baja que partiendo de 3.875 cents. la libra de centrífuga polarización 96° llegó á 3.38 cents. la libra, ó sea una baja de ½ centavo en libra contra sólo una baja de ¼ de centavo en libra habida en el azúcar de remolacha europea, cuyas cotizaciones se mantuvieron siempre mucho más altas que las equivalentes del azúcar de caña, sin que influyeran en lo más mínimo la baja del precio de este último, debiéndose por lo tanto buscar la causa de la baja tan grande en los precios del azúcar de caña, aquí y en Cuba misma, comparando los distintos métodos empleados en ambos países para la venta de la producción.

Cuando los azúcares de remolacha europeos llegaron á cotizarse á 8s. 7½d., se vendían al costo de producción ó á menos del mismo, notándose entonces tan pronunciada oposición á permitir que el precio bajase más aun, que no se hizo necesario artificial soporte para mantener las cotizaciones en dicho punto, y ésto á pesar de que los precios de los azúcares cubanos bajaban más y más cada día en su equivalencia con los precios del azúcar de remolacha. Esto demuestra de un modo evidente que en Europa hay medios de evitar la necesidad de vender la cosecha en determinadas épocas sin tener en cuenta los precios que rijan.

En Cuba ocurre precisamente lo contrario, y en determinadas épocas del año se trata por todos medios de vender azúcar sin consideración á los precios que se coticen. Mirando hacia atrás, resulta claro de las tablas insertas, que se llegó al precio mínimo á que debía venderse el azúcar de Cuba, cuando el precio del azúcar de remolacha bajó hasta 8s. 7½d. (equivalente á 3.80c. la libra), pero la venta de azúcares cubanos continuó, no obstante, hasta que su precio bajó hasta 3.38 cents. la libra, habiéndose vendido gran parte de la zafra. ¿Obedeció á la falta de fondos para retener el azúcar hasta que hubiera demanda para el dulce, ó se debió á la falta de facilidades para almacenar el azúcar el que se forzase su venta á precios mucho más bajos de los que constituían el límite? La venta prematura hizo que los hacendados obtuvieran 20 cents. menos en libra, lo que se calcula asciende á \$3,000,000 perdidos en la parte de la zafra que se vendió antes de que los precios recuperasen su normalidad. Cualquiera que haya sido la causa, es oportuno que llamemos la atención á las circunstancias por que ha atravesado el mercado azucarero según se demuestran en las referidas tablas, con el propósito de que se vea si semejante estado de cosas puede evitarse en la zafra próxima.

Por las cifras que damos aquí, se ve que la zafra de 1905-6 acusó similar discrepancia en los precios de los azúcares tanto de caña como de remolacha, si bien no en tan grandes proporciones. Sería gran desventura para Cuba si tuviera que someterse á deficiencias similares para obtener las utilidades que le corresponden en la tercera zafra.

Cuba debe aprovechar la ocasión y prepararse con tiempo, arreglando las cosas de manera que le sea posible obtener mejores resultados la zafra que viene.

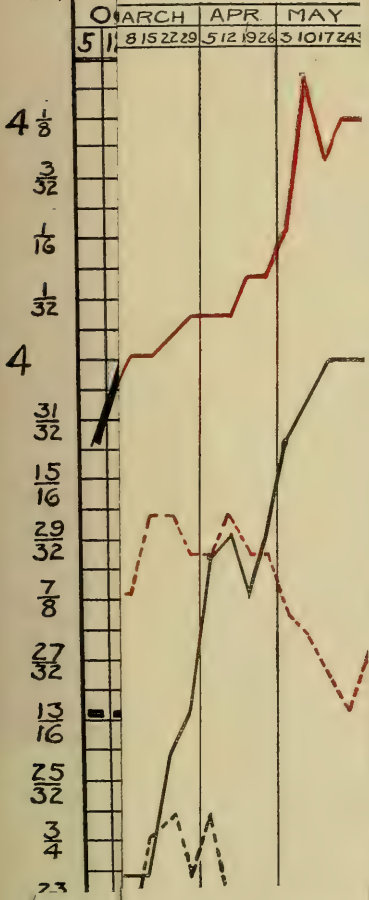
En el mes de Mayo los precios se mantuvieron bastante cerca á los equivalentes europeos, y el hacendado que tenga azúcar en reserva no puede quejarse. Los auspicios

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 zúcares de remolacha, indica
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 los Sres. Willett y Gray en

y la línea quebrada 1905-0



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Charts giving Prices of beet Sugar and Cuban centrifugals from October, 1905, to May 31, 1907

The very low prices secured each year during January, February and March are not caused by the competition of other sugars but because Cuba tries to sell her sugar more rapidly than refineries in the United States can consume it. See chart in July issue showing arrivals and consumption of sugar at three ports north of Hatteras.

Cartas dando los Precios de los Azúcares de remolacha y de los Centrifugals Cubanos de Octubre, 1905, a Mayo 31, 1907

Los precios sumamente bajos, que rigen cada año durante Enero, Febrero y Marzo, no resultan de la competencia de otros azúcares, sino porque Cuba trata de vender sus azúcares con mas rapidez que los refinadores de los Estados Unidos pueden consumirlos. Veanse la carta en el número de Julio, mostrando los arribos y el consumo de azúcares en tres puertos al norte del cabo Hatteras.

BEEET SUGAR PRICES F. O. B. HAMBURG REDUCED TO AMERICAN MONEY FOR PURPOSES OF BETTER COMPARISON WITH THE PRICES FOR CUBAN CENTRIFUGALS.

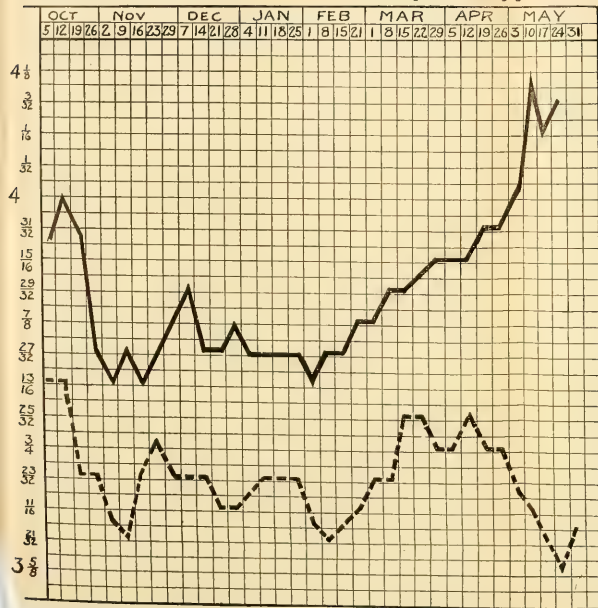
Solid Line - - 1906-07

Broken Line - 1905-06

LOS PRECIOS DE LOS AZÚCARES DE REMOLACHA, LIBRE A BORDO, EN HAMBURGO, REDUCIDOS A MONEDA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CON EL OBJETO DE FACILITAR LA COMPARACIÓN CON LOS PRECIOS DE LOS CENTRIFUGALS CUBANOS.

Línea Sólida - 1906-07

Línea Quebrada - 1905-06

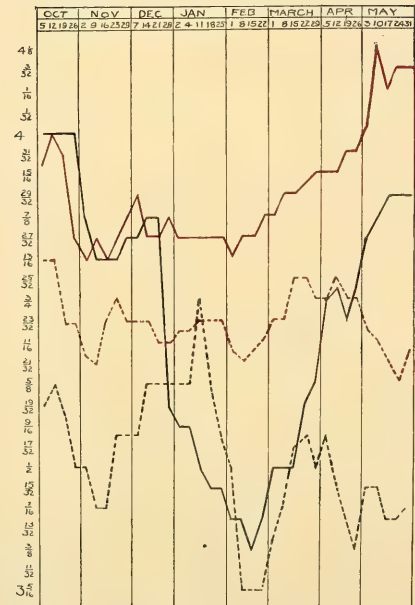


COMBINED CHART giving prices of beet sugar and Cuban centrifugals. The comparative steadiness of the beet sugar prices indicated by the RED lines emphasizes sharply the conspicuous decline in the price of Cuban Sugar. The situation is fully analyzed by Willett & Gray in an article on another page.

In all cases the solid line means 1906-07
And the broken line 1905-06

CARTA COMBINADA dando los precios de los azúcares de remolacha y de los centrifugals Cubanos. La firma comparativa de los precios de los azúcares de remolacha, indicada por las líneas rojas, acentúa fuertemente la baja conspicua en los precios de los azúcares Cubanos. La situación queda ampliamente analizada por los Sres. Willett y Gray en un artículo en otra página.

En todos los casos la línea sólida quiere decir 1906-07 y la línea quebrada 1905-06.



PRICES FOR CUBAN CENTRIFUGALS AT NEW YORK.

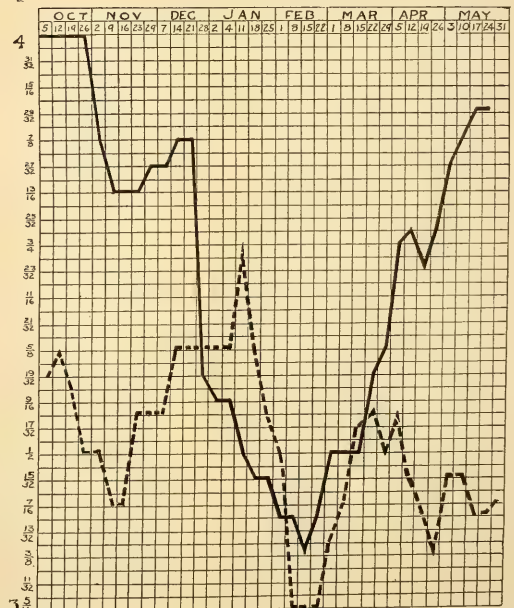
Solid Line, 1906-07

Broken Line, 1905-06

PRECIOS DE LOS AZÚCARES CENTRIFUGAS CUBANOS EN NUEVA YORK.

Línea Sólida, 1906-07

Línea Quebrada, 1905-06



para los meses restantes de la presente zafra, son también favorables, pudiendo esperarse una gradual mejora en los precios después de una factible pequeña reacción á principios de Junio.

El mercado de azúcar refinado ha estado durante el mes de Mayo, bajo la influencia de una temperatura extemporánea que ha debido disminuir un tanto el consumo, aunque los precios se han mantenido completamente y es probable que sigan el curso de los azúcares mascabados, llegando más tarde á las más altas cotizaciones con motivo del gran consumo que habrá durante los meses de verdadero calor.

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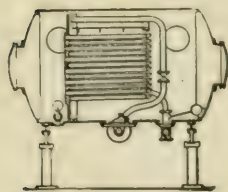
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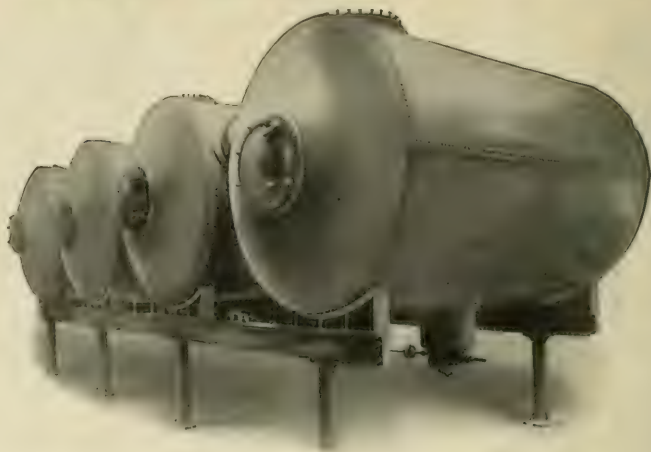
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This Issue of The CUBA REVIEW

contains the conclusion of the important article on the Hacienda Comunera, a most practical and valuable article, which every one who owns land in Cuba should study, and file away for reference.

Mr. H. Harold Hume, author of "Citrus Fruits and Their Culture," contributes to the same issue a valuable article on Varieties of Oranges, illustrated with many half-tones of the different kinds. Every citrus fruit grower should read this article. Other important contributions from the same author will shortly appear.

Dr. Mayo's valuable article, "Hog Raising in Cuba," will appear in the July issue. Dr. Mayo is the Chief of the Department of Animal Industry at the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, and therefore speaks with authority.

The various departments, viz.: Agriculture, Railways and Construction Work, Political and Government Orders, Military, Cuban Fruits and Vegetables, all receive attention.

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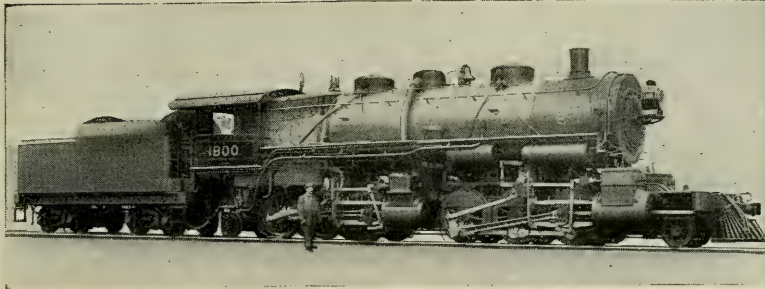
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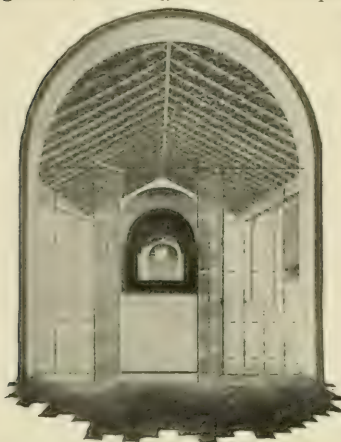
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and

green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol V.

JULY, 1907

No. 8

Contents of This Number

Cover illustration shows the entrance and patio of one of the beautiful residences on the Prado, Havana.

The leading articles are: "A Typical Cuban Farm," on pages 7, 8 and 9, and "Profitable Hog Raising in Cuba," on page 10. The first describes the great richness of the average "finca" or farm in Cuba and the characteristic antique methods in vogue. The enormous profitable possibilities of such places are indicated by an expert. Prof. Mayo's article on "Profitable Hog Raising in Cuba" gives valuable information to intending settlers who, the Doctor says, have neglected this industry. Both articles are illustrated.

Railway and Public Works will be found on page 11. There is additional train service on the Western Railways noted and business railway activities in Matanzas and in eastern Cuba.

Political and Government matters will be found on pages 12, 13 and 14. The Liberal camp is divided. Gov. Magoon will nationalize the sanitary service. Col. Orestes Ferrara, Secretary of the Peace Commission from Cuba, resigns. There are other interesting notes.

Comments of the United States newspaper press on Cuba will be found on page 15. Also comment on the cigarmakers' strike, which threatens to seriously injure a great industry, follows on page 16.

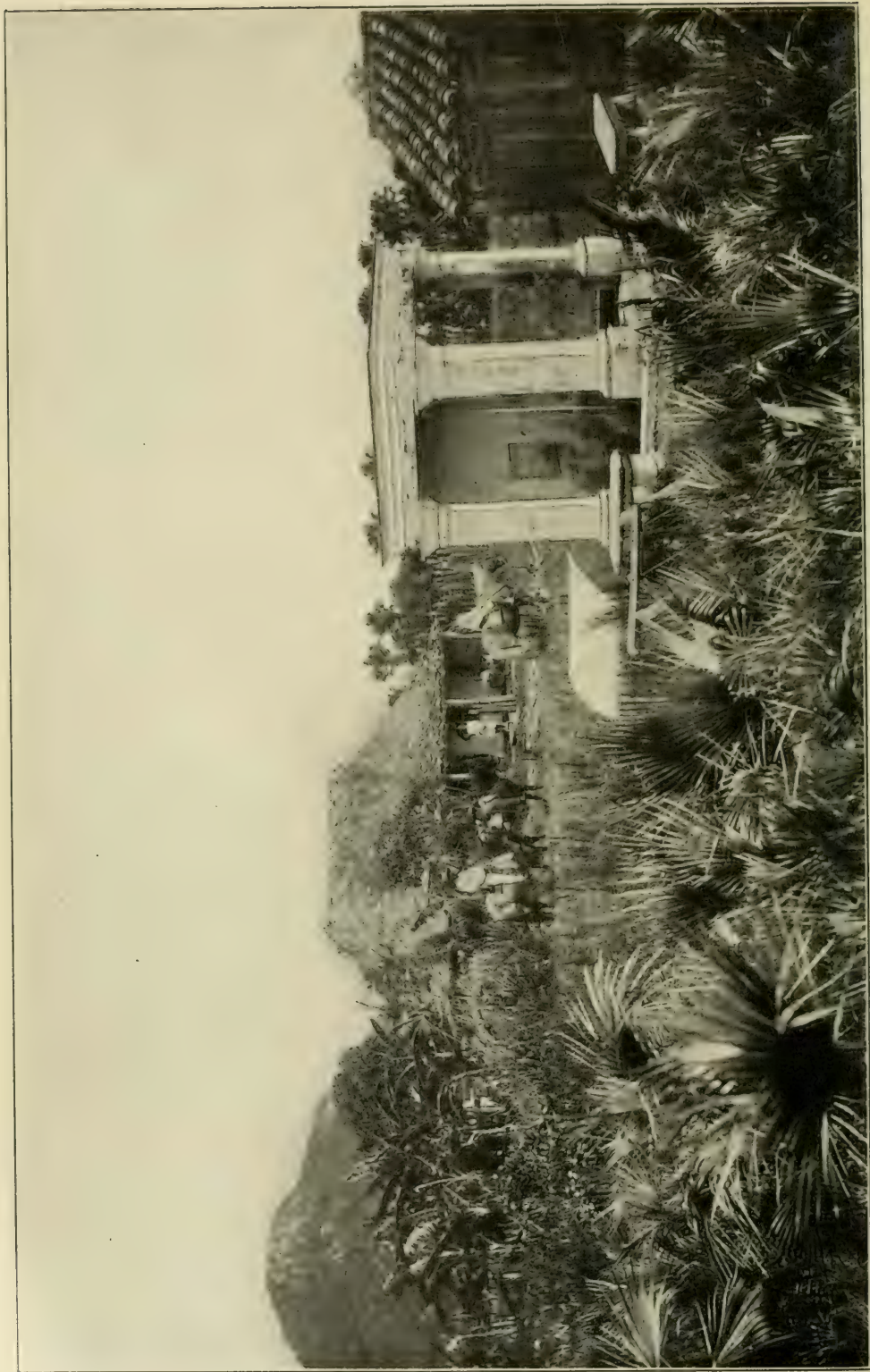
One of the most beautiful plantations in Cuba illustrated on page 17. Agricultural and American colony notes will be found on page 18.

General Notes begin on page 19 and run to page 24. There is an illustrated description of two weeks on the Isle of Pines, together with a note regarding important public works from the same section.

Rubber in Cuba. A new fan in use in India is described and illustrated. An interesting illustration is that on page 23 of a picnic of School No. 35 of Camaguey.

Sugar. An interesting chart will be found on page 26, showing the receipts and the consumption of centrifugal sugar at four ports of the United States. It indicates all too clearly that a forced market is the cause of the low prices. Willett & Gray have some very interesting comment on this subject.

THE NUMBER IS PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.



ISLE OF PINES. Marble bath, at Nueva Gerona, heavily impregnated with magnesia. A Government building, and kept in perfect order.

BAÑO DE MÁRMOL EN NUEVA GERONA, ISLA DE PINOS. El agua está fuertemente impregnada de magnesia. Un edificio del Gobierno, que se mantiene en orden perfecta.

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume V.

JULY, 1907.

Number 8.

A TYPICAL CUBAN FARM.

Its Characteristic Neglect and its Great Possibilities Under Expert Treatment Described. The Conditions Exactly Those of Hundreds of Other Cuban Estates.

BY C. F. BAKER, ESTACION AGRONOMICA, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, CUBA.

A recent visit to a magnificent finca, near Bainoa, on the United Railway, made possible through the kindly hospitality of the owner, furnishes a most illuminating text on the present condition of certain branches of Cuban agriculture, and the possibilities in large part yet lying dormant. This finca is one of the very best types of Cuban farms—rich soil, beautiful surroundings, and broad acres,—all combining to make it what it is to-day—the valued heirloom of an old family. There are countless fine trees of all the native fruits. The soil is of the red type, characteristic of the Partidos tobacco district. The farm includes, all told, 35 caballerias, or about 1,166 acres.

The primary purpose of the present inspection was to examine and estimate the value of the rubber now growing on the place.* Many years since two trees of the Central American rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) had been planted near the house, and are now of regal proportions, being over two feet in diameter at the butt. The parent trees had seeded abundantly, and the seeds have grown readily, producing a small forest of seedlings near the parent trees. The men on the place, not understanding their value, had been accustomed to slash them down with machetes. At this time there are about 2,500 seedlings, six to twelve inches high, and 800-1,000 two to six feet high, these varying in value probably from 10 to 50 cents each. On another part of the farm there is about half of a caballeria abandoned to brush and second growth forest, and in this adventitious seeding had also occurred many years ago, with the result that now there are some fifty trees scattered through the plot that will average six to ten inches in diameter, and many others smaller. The trees are healthy and give a splendid flow at this season. Several trees were tapped and yielded good quantities of a heavy creamy latex. The possibilities of the larger trees per year may run, possibly, from one to two pounds. With rubber at \$1.20 per pound, it would pay to tap. With the land planted to rubber, as it might have been, it should be yielding from \$300 to \$500 per acre without outlay in fertilizing or cultivation. Even now the larger trees will give a splendid supply of seed both for seed bed work and for direct sale. The seed should possess a good value in Cuba at the present time. While the number of trees is not great enough to be called a "rubber plantation," yet the evidences here so clearly set forth are such as to fill a rubber planter with both enthusiasm and regret. Taken hold of from ten to fourteen years ago and managed properly, there might easily have been a rubber planting of great value on the ground now, for here the rubber is unquestionably thoroughly at home.

The rather remarkable lack of appreciation of opportunities in connection with the rubber, led up to the inevitable question, "What is being done towards the improvement of this magnificent place anyway? Here is property of \$100,000 in value at the lowest estimate. What interest on such valuation is it yielding, and is the capital being augmented or impaired?"

* See brief article on "Rubber in Cuba" on page 21.

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GARDEN

JUL 19 1907

Agriculture—to be successful—must rest on a sound business basis like any other human activity. Here is a farm in exactly the condition of hundreds of other Cuban estates—indeed, might serve as a replica of many others we have examined. So a careful study of the details involved, assumed at once a keen interest, and became of some general moment.

We proceeded first to examine the agricultural machinery with which the place is being worked, since this feature is usually a fair index of general conditions. We found one small American plow, in only fair condition, one small Planet cultivator, evidently not in use, one ditcher for planting cane, also in poor condition, and a number of the native plows which have so long made Cuban agricultural methods a joke in more progressive countries. Finally should be mentioned a new four-foot disc harrow with the sale tags still on it! There are no mules on the place! And this for 1,100 acres of rich and beautiful land!

We found two widely separated wells with tanks of perhaps 10,000 gallons, and small steam pumps. But the place could be well watered with automatic wind-mills and larger tanks. Turning to the fields we found first about an acre of fine coffee trees in shade, which we were told yielded about 600-800 pounds per annum. Here the rubber story was repeated. Young coffee seedlings were coming up everywhere. Taken hold of properly, years ago, there might now just as well have been forty acres of magnificent coffee at an altogether trivial outlay. Further on we found a small plantation of oranges—700 trees. It unquestionably cost money to put this plantation out—and it might yield money, if the right varieties were selected and the trees properly cared for. But it is in a most lamentable state of neglect—uncultivated, unfertilized, the trees suffering for lack of pruning, covered with scale, and many dead and dying. Further on, we entered what might be as fine a planting of henequen as any in Cuba, and here also neglect was the most prominent feature—the plantation is growing up to brush and weeds, old plants are dying out and should be replanted, and many leaves are awaiting cutting.

The most extensive planting on the place is of cane, but we found only two* caballerías of this. In the cane there was a repetition of the same story,—a striking lack of fertilization and proper methods of cultivation everywhere evident.

The entire remainder of the place—some seven or eight hundred acres—is given up to pasture. In this pasture are about 300 head of cattle and several hundred hogs. The cattle are of the poorest Texan and Floridan type, and the hogs are the native "razorback." Here, with such magnificent opportunities at hand, there is no sign of modern pasture management, no hint of a knowledge of the advantages in a proper handling of forage crops, or of system in breeding up the stock instead of allowing it to constantly degenerate. Here is a farm on which, under proper management, might be produced magnificent cattle, hogs, mules and horses. But as it is, one is very much discouraged over the hopelessly scrawny cattle, and the mere sight of the hogs spoils the appetite for pork. The guiding principle at present seems to be simply a "blind trust in Providence."

Careful inspection fails to show a single operation on this farm tending toward permanent improvement and the augmenting of its present value. Modern agricultural methods demand two things in farm management,—output, and at the same time permanent improvement. Here is a farm from which crops—such as they are—are each season being removed,—while as for fertiliz-

*67 acres.



Old Castilloa—Rubber Tree. Grows to a great height in Cuba. (See article on page 20.)

Un árbol viejo de caucho en Cuba, cuyo nombre científico es *Castilloa elástica*. Es de dimensiones gigantescas, teniendo más de dos pies de diámetro al pie. El rendimiento cada año de un árbol viejo y parecido á la crema de estos árboles grandes suele ser de una á dos libras. Terrenos plantados con árboles de caucho deben producir de \$300 á \$500 el acre, sin gastos por abonos y cultivo. Hace tanto tiempo como el año de 1830 que los Jardines Botánicos de la Habana distribuyeron entre los hacendados las semillas de este árbol.



Cuban ox-cart in Palm Avenue, near Havana.

Una carreta cubana de buey en la Avenida de las Palmas, cerca á la Habana.

ing, planting of soil-renovating legumes, the formation of compost heaps, planting of permanent crops of staple value, and all the other operations which tend to make a farm worth more next year than it is now—there is none of it here. And this can mean but one thing—impoverishment and depreciation in value.

Yet even a superficial inspection will convince anyone familiar with the best modern intensive methods in tropical agriculture, that places like these possess immense possibilities under proper management—resident management—for one of the common causes of failure in tropical agriculture is non-resident direction—a fatal condition at the outset. For what is true of farms of this size anywhere, is equally true in the tropics—they are worth expert management—and under such management are often highly remunerative. Fine cane could just as well be grown here as poor cane and the margin of profit would be larger. Larger yearly extensions in rubber, coffee, cacao, and other permanent and valuable plantings could be easily made at very little extra effort. The soil is of a character that would produce fine crops of tobacco, tomatoes, eggplants, and other things that—with expert management—would yield immediate and good returns. Its proper operation would at once involve more wells, more machinery, mules, fences, more men, etc. But the planting of bananas, melengas, plantains, sweet potatoes and forage crops, etc., would tend to make the place self-supporting in the sense of offsetting these outlays. A few good bulls and boars would soon entirely change the character of the stock, and make far greater returns possible from this source. The proper management of seed beds for the home plantings would, at slight additional cost, also yield abundance of stock for sale over wide adjoining territory. As fine seedlings of rubber, coffee, cacao, tobacco, tomatoes, eggplant, cabbage, etc., could be produced on this place as anywhere in the Island.

Without pursuing the possibilities farther in their ramifying details we may again call attention to the importance of this farm as a shining example of the utterly dormant condition of general agriculture in Cuba—the only agriculture in which the Island can ever hope to find a safe and broad economic basis. Properly managed, a place of this kind might serve as an educational example that would be worth millions to the whole Island.

HOG RAISING IN CUBA.

**Few Diseases—American Breeds Do Well in Cuba—Five Litters in Two Years—
No Severe Weather to Cause Losses.**

BY PROF. N. S. MAYO,

Chief Department Animal Industry, Agricultural Experiment Station, Cuba.

One of the most profitable branches of the live stock industry in Cuba and one that requires a comparatively small amount of capital is the raising of hogs, and yet strange to say this subject is one that is generally overlooked by American settlers coming to Cuba. In my judgment, with a good location it is the most profitable business that a stockman can undertake considering the amount of capital invested.

Hogs always bring a good price in the Havana market, about ten cents a pound live weight Spanish gold, which is equivalent to nine cents a pound in American money, and at the present time there are not enough native hogs to supply the Havana market. Many American hogs are imported alive and slaughtered to supply the demand for fresh pork.

Hogs are easy to raise as there are few diseases to cause trouble, the only important one is swine plague, which the natives call "pintadilla," and this is not common, so that with reasonable care there is little danger of loss from this source, much less than in the States.

In Cuba there are several types of hogs. The common "criolla" or native hog is of the "razorback" style that is frequently seen in the southern states, but they are hardy animals and good "rustlers," that is, they are experts at hunting their own living. Another type is called "gallego." These are short "chunky" animals that fatten readily but are very small. The best type of all are the "chinos" (Chinese). These are good sized black hogs without hair or bristles, but they are not equal to the best American breeds. The American breeds do well in Cuba except the white breeds, and the only objection to them is that the sun is liable to make their backs sore. The Berkshire hogs do well when pure bred, or when crossed with native stock. The Tamworth, an English bacon type, does exceedingly well; they are better rustlers than the Berkshires, but do not fatten as readily, but the demand here is for lean pork.

It is a common sight to see a native sow tied by the neck with a rope near to the country houses of the poorer class all over Cuba. On the large ranches the hogs are allowed to run in the woods and rustle their own food which consists largely of the nuts of the royal palm (palmichi), which is very nutritious and fattening, although the lard is very soft. In some of the remote parts of the island the native hogs run wild and are frequently hunted like wild animals. In such localities, however, there are native dogs that have bred wild and these frequently catch and eat the young pigs. The Cubans say that only the native sows are successful in defending their pigs against these wild dogs. It is interesting to go with a Cuban to look after his semi-wild hogs in the forest. He sets out supplied with a small sack of shelled corn slung over his shoulder and armed with his ever faithful machete which he uses to cut a passage for himself and horse through the dense tropical growth of vines and bushes, and accompanied by several large native dogs. The dogs range through the forest until they find some hogs when the dogs begin to bark. The hogs gather together in a bunch, the smaller ones in the center and the old ones on the outside to fight the dogs away from the pigs. As soon as the Cuban hears his dog barking, he rides to the locality indicated, calls off the dogs, scatters a little corn on the ground for the hogs and continues his hunt. As a rule the native hogs stay in certain localities in the forest, and in this manner the Cuban is able to keep a pretty good general oversight of his hogs.

Hogs in Cuba are prolific breeders and the sows will give better than two litters of pigs a year, about five litters in two years, and the mortality among the little pigs is small, as there is no severe weather which causes such heavy losses of young pigs in the States.

The meat of the Cuban pig is very sweet and is greatly enjoyed by Cubans. In fact, roast pig (lechón asado) may be considered to be the national meat dish of Cuba. A picnic, or "fiesta," in the country is not complete without this dish, and on Christmas eve (noche buena) every family, if possible, has a roast pig for dinner, just as Americans have their roast turkey for Thanksgiving. In the country when they kill a hog for fresh meat and there is more than is needed for immediate use, the remainder is cut into one continuous strip about one inch in diameter. This long strip of meat is draped over a pole like sausages and smoked over a fire made of guava wood and leaves. When properly cured it is hung up for future use and will keep indefinitely.

The essentials for successful hog raising in Cuba are plenty of royal palm trees, plenty of range, shade and good water. Other foods are corn, cassava (yucca), sorghum and sugar cane.

Railways and Public Works

RAILROAD ACTIVITY IN EASTERN CUBA.

The Cuba Eastern Railway Company is building several short lines at the eastern end of the island. It has already completed connection with Guantanamo, and is surveying a route northward to the Bay of Nipe and eastward to Baracoa. Several short railways have been built from the coast into the interior by the fruit trust, the steel trust, a copper mining company, and a Cleveland furnace company to reach their deposits of copper and manganese iron.—New Orleans (La.) States.

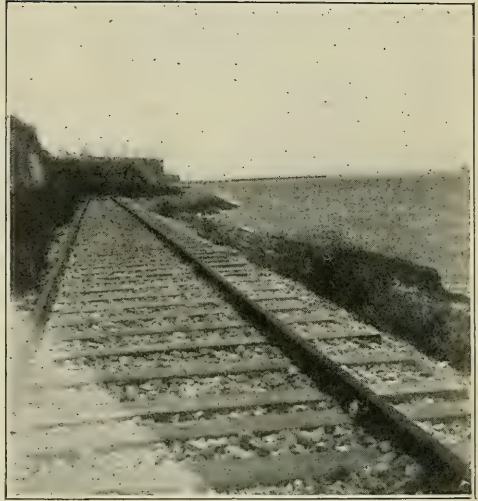
CONSTRUCTION WORK ALONG MATANZAS HARBOR.

The new corporation called "The Matanzas Railroad and Warehouse Co." has bought a strip of land along the west shore of Matanzas Bay seven miles long and half a mile wide. The concession, which was secured from the Cuban government in the closing days of the Palma regime, included a fifteen years' lease of the new dock and railroad, built under the first American occupation. This concession does not include the Fort San Severino, by whose ancient walls the work is being prosecuted. The fort is for the people, for ten metres around it a park will be built on the ancient military reservation, laid out with artistic taste, preserving the beauty of the fort redolent with historic memories. By the terms of the lease the aforesaid company has a lease on government property outside of this park. It includes ten or fifteen caballerías, with the privilege of renewal after fifteen years. In addition to this new work, enterprising business men who have at heart the prosperity of Matanzas have located a tobacco factory. A commodious building in the center of the city has been secured. The city is to give rent free for five years. The deed has been signed this week; price to be paid is \$20,000. This will give employment to 300 people.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE ON THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Western Railway of Havana has increased the number of its trains with date of June 24.

The 7 a. m. train from Christina, is a through train to San Juan, stopping at all stations. An additional train to San Juan leaves Cristina at 2:30 p. m., stopping at all stations except Pinos, Ranchero Boyeros, Dagame, Cañas, Mangas, Punta Brava, Taco Taco, Ovas and Río Feo. The 9 a. m. train, going only as far as Guira, now leaves at 9:10, and goes to Artemisa. The 4:30 p. m. train for San Cristobal, now leaves at 4:50, and does not go beyond Artemisa. The 7:00 p. m. train remains the same.



Old railroad built by the American government along the west shore of Matanzas harbor. It is to be extended by the Matanzas R. R. & W. H. Co. very much further. The government wharf, of which the company has a 30-year lease, may be seen in the background. There is 40 feet of water at the end of the pier.

Un ferrocarril viejo construido por el Gobierno Americano á lo largo de la playa oeste de la Bahía de Matanzas. La "Matanzas R. R. & W. H. Co." va á extenderlo mucho más lejos. Se puede ver al fondo de la vista el muelle del Gobierno, que dicha compañía ha arrendado por un plazo de 30 años. Hay 40 pies de agua á la extremidad del muelle.

Returning trains for Havana leave San Juan at 6:57 a. m. and 1:13 p. m. The former makes all stops, but the latter omits the same stations, as the 2:30 p. m., down.

The company also announces additional stations open on the extension to Guantrains stopping at Sábalo and Galafre.

The Commercial Cable Company has been authorized to lay cable lines at the entrance of Havana harbor from outside to the little plaza on Tacon street. This permit may be revoked at any time by the governor of Cuba.

Work on building new schoolhouses in Matanzas province has been begun and several dwellings have been donated for that purpose by their owners.

A determined effort is being also made to locate all the workshops of the United Railroads in Pueblo Nuevo of Matanzas. It is proposed to remove the shops from Cardenas and Cienega near to Havana. If this is done, there will be employment for one thousand men, and an expenditure of a million and a half in buildings alone.

Political and Government Matters

LIBERALS DIVIDED.

The split widens between the liberals and neither José Miguel's, Gomez's, nor Alfredo Zaya's partizans appear disposed to relinquish their purpose to advance the interest of their presidential candidates.

Dr. Zayas referring to the rupture within the party says that he has lost all hope of a reconciliation. Later eight Zayas, as headed by Juan Gualberto Gomez refused to attend a meeting convened to break the deadlock. The Telegraph comments on the situation as follows :

Not so very long since, both Sr. Zayas and Gen. Jose Miguel said solemnly that they will submit unhesitatingly to the dictum of the national convention of their party, as good partymen ought, no matter whom that convention shall see fit to nominate for the presidency. We do not know if both rivals still profess the same beautiful sentiments, but each seems determined that the convention's dictum shall not strain his party loyalty. Each apparently recognizes that it will be much easier for him to bow to the convention's will if the convention's will coincides with his own, and each, therefore, is doing his best to see that the convention shall be made up of partizans of his own. It is, alas, however a game that two can play at, and if, whenever one captures a provincial assembly and elects delegates all of his own faction, the other holds another convention in the same province and elects a like number of delegates of his own faction, it's hard to see where either is the gainer.

NO REORGANIZATION OF THE RURAL GUARD.

Governor Magoon has informed inquiring politicians that he will do nothing toward a reorganization of the armed forces of Cuba. He has two plans before him; one formulated by the war department in Washington, and the other by the Liberals.

Neither of the plans are altogether satisfactory, so the governor has decided to leave the rural guard and other military forces in their present condition. The general staff plan provided for an army of 12,000 men, at the discretion of the chief executive, which was objectionable to the politicians.

The Liberals declared for an army of three or four thousand rural guards, and a regular establishment, consisting of infantry and artillery, of two or three thousand men, thus making the total six or seven thousand.

GOV. MAGOON DECIDES TO NATIONALIZE THE SANITARY SERVICE UNDER MAJOR KEAN.

On June 6, Gov. Magoon decided, in order to facilitate the stamping out of yellow fever and generally to improve the

sanitary condition of the island, to nationalize the sanitary service.

The control of municipalities in sanitation will be abolished, and all power will be vested in the Department of Sanitation, with headquarters at Havana. Major J. R. Kean of the Medical Corps is to be supervisor of the department.

CUSTOM HOUSE AT ANTILLA.

Very many business firms have petitioned Governor Magoon for the establishment of a custom house at Antilla, Nipe Bay.

The signers say "there are more than 24 firms utilizing Antilla as a port of entry and departure for goods, against only one at Preston," where the custom house now is. They say further that there is not adequate communication between the two points and this causes delays and expense. Antilla has a railroad that communicates with all other points of the island, and a line of steamers connecting with the North; besides ample wharves for the discharge of vessels, and warehouses for the deposit of merchandise or for custom house purposes.

CUSTOMS REVENUES CALENDAR YEAR 1905-'6.

The total revenue for 1906 was \$25,090,084.05, and for 1905, \$25,258,005.44, a decrease in 1906 of \$67,931.39.



PUBLIC MEN OF CUBA.

Julio de Cardenas y Rodriguez, Mayor of Havana.

COL. ORESTES FERRARA RESIGNS.

Col. Orestes Ferrara, lately secretary of the Cuban delegation to the peace congress, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Magoon, June 26, says the N. Y. World. Gov. Magoon cabled to him, he said, that he regretted his action and acceded to his request only at his insistent demand.

It was officially stated at the headquarters of the Italian delegation that no step against Col. Ferrara had been taken by them. They said they did not know whether the Italian Government had taken any action in the matter.

Col. Ferrara is counsel to the Italian Legation and Consulate at Havana. He left Italy, his native land, at the age of nineteen. He became a Cuban citizen in 1900, and published in Spanish a pamphlet in Paris on the "Influence of Political Economy on Sociology." The Italian authorities regarded the statements in the pamphlet as being seditious and Col. Ferrara was sentenced in contumacious to six months' imprisonment. He only heard of the sentence two years after it had been pronounced.

Three years ago the sentence was annulled.

MIGUELISTAS CONVOKE THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"The executive committee, reiterating the delegates elected by the provincial convention," met recently and approved the following motion:

"The executive committee, re-iterating the resolution adopted on April 3, convokes the delegates elected by the provincial conventions, to assemble in this city on July 19, to constitute the national convention, in accordance with the party's rules."

There were no Zayistas present.

The executive committee of the national convention of the Liberal party consists of twenty-two members, exactly half of whom are for José Miguel, the other half for Zayas.

ROAD WANTED TO EL COBRE.

Archbishop Barnada, of Santiago de Cuba, has presented to Governor Magoon a request that a road be built from the city of Santiago de Cuba to the mining village of El Cobre, an improvement sorely needed by the villagers.

A NEW MAP OF CUBA.

Charles Hernandez, director of communications of Cuba, has had made a new map of Cuba, showing all the means of communication in the island, including land, railroad, messenger, cable, telegraph, mail and wireless telegraph. The immense map is the work of the engineers and draughtsmen of the Postoffice department.

CONTINUED AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

Gen. Loinaz del Castillo, a leader in the last revolution, visited Gov. Magoon, June 27, to discuss Secretary Taft's reported prediction that the American occupation of Cuba would continue for eighteen months.

Del Castillo was dissatisfied with the result of his conference. He said upon leaving the palace that he intended to cable to Mr. Taft that his promises to the revolutionary committee would not be kept if the occupation lasted that long.

The Discussion, a Moderate organ, says it will be much longer before the Americans leave the island, and in effect declares that the longer they stay here the better.—N. Y. Sun.

The liberals, partizans of Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez and the liberals, adherents of Alfredo Zayas, both retain their name and neither cares to adopt another political designation.

Meetings held between friends of the rival candidates of the liberal party have met with no success, for neither will retire from the field, and, consequently, both Gen. José Miguel Gomez and Señor Alfredo Zayas remain as presidential candidates. Gen. Pino Guerra's efforts to bring about an understanding between them were in vain.

HAVANA QUARANTINE STATION IN OPERATION.

Tricornia, the quarantine station for outgoing non-immunes, was opened June 2 for passengers to quarantined ports in the States. These include Tampa, Miami, Key West, Mobile and New Orleans—all the ports south of Maryland except Galveston. No passengers will be taken at Tricornia for New York, that State and Texas being quarantined under state laws while the United States Government is responsible for the other quarantines.

\$13,000,000 IN PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works to be built in accordance to the last edict of Governor Magoon who thus approves of the plan submitted by the Supervisor, will cost about thirteen million dollars. A network of cart roads and many main roads will be laid, probably requiring three years for completion. Many of these roads were contemplated by the Cuban Congress and appropriations were voted for that purpose during the past year. In October, 1906, there was only 600 kilometers of macadamized roads in Cuba. It is proposed to build 809 kilometers of road during the three years, which will facilitate transportation and increase trade.

TO DREDGE HAVANA HARBOR.

The acting secretary of public works has approved the draft of conditions for public bidding to supply the materials needful for this important work.

MANAGUA BATABANO ROAD.

The provisional governor has decreed a credit of \$84,000 for the completion of the cart road from Managua to Batabano.

A stretch of 12 kilometers, from Batabano to Duran, is already built.

POST OFFICE AT GUANTANAMO.

The post office at the naval station at Guantanamo has been officially named Bagley, after Ensign Bagley, who was killed in the Spanish-American War.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AND EXPENSES.

The Detention Camp at Trisconia has a number of sojourners who have to go into quarantine before sailing for ports of Tampa, Miami, Key West, Mobile, and New Orleans—all ports south of Maryland except Galveston. Passengers to New York do not have to go to Trisconia, as New York and Texas have state laws governing that matter. The rates at the quarantine grounds are reasonable, \$1.50 per day for first-class passengers, and 50c. a day for steerage. Passengers are under control of the Cuban Immigration Department, but Dr. Stansfield of the U. S. Marine Hospital Corps, makes a visit of inspection daily.

If any passenger shows symptoms of yellow fever, he is taken to the hospital. Trisconia is screened from the pest of mosquitoes. Visitors are not permitted and a guard is established to watch the place.

HAVANA CIGAR FACTORIES TO SHUT DOWN INDIVIDUALLY.

The cigarmakers not having replied to the ultimatum of the manufacturers to submit their differences to arbitration, which expired June 30, the manufacturers announce their intention to close all their plants indefinitely.

EARLY INDEPENDENCE DEMANDED.

Gen. Loynaz Castillo has sent the following telegram to Secretary of War Taft: "The newspapers say that eighteen months will be required after the completion of the census to restore the republic. We hope that such an unjust and unlawful delay will not be. It must not be. Cuba is anxious that her independence shall be postponed not one day beyond July 4, 1908."

TAFT'S PLANS FOR CUBA.

On July 1 Secretary Taft threw additional light upon his plans for the American evacuation of Cuba by sending the following cablegram to Gov. Magoon at Havana:

"I am in receipt of a telegram from Gen. Loynaz Castillo as to something I have said with reference to the restoration of Cuba to the republic. The plan for the devolution of the government of the island upon the person to be selected by a fair election, as outlined in my letter to you, has not been changed in the slightest. The question of the time within which that can be worked out, due to doubt as to the time in which the census can be taken, is a mere matter of opinion. Please advise Gen. Castillo accordingly. TAFT.

A permit has been issued to continue the building of a road between Cuatro Caminos and Managua.

An appropriation has been made of \$26,900 to finish the cart road between Cuatro Caminos and Managua.

Authorization has been granted to Luis Swords McIrwin to establish a telephone between his three houses on his estate at Los Pinos, near Guanabacoa.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES OPTION ON PROPERTY IN HAVANA.

Upon direction of the President, Secretary of War Taft notified Provisional Gov. Magoon of Cuba to close the option on certain property owned by the Roman Catholic Church in Havana.

Gov. Magoon replied that the property would be taken over.

The properties include the custom house, valued at \$1,080,000; university and institute, valued at \$351,000; Academy of Sciences, valued at \$50,000; a house in Obrapia street, valued at \$15,000, and a house in Cardenas street, valued at \$3,550, making a total of \$1,499,550, less rent of \$110,904.31.

The options on these properties were taken out during the first American occupation, and have been extended. Secretary Taft, owing to charges that the price asked was excessive, endeavored to secure a further extension of two years, but the apostolic delegate refused, because Sir William Redding stood ready to take over the property for the United Fruit Company and a line of steamships at the original figures.

In his letter to the President, made public last night, the Secretary states that a careful investigation shows the price asked not to be excessive. He points out the absolute necessity of the purchase by reason of the wharfage front rights. For this reason, the transfer cannot be left to the new Cuban republic for disposition. — Washington (D. C.) Herald, June 30.

CONSUL-GENERAL RODGERS.

Among the arrivals in Havana a few days ago was Mr. James L. Rodgers, who comes to succeed Mr. Frank Steinhart as consul-general of the United States in Cuba.

Philip Braundage Windsor has received due authorization to establish an electric plant in Bayamo for lighting of streets and houses.

Señor Emilio Terry has asked for a permit to build an iron pier and wharf in Cienfuegos.

An underground sewer and a bridge will be built in Sancti Spiritus, and the contract has been awarded to Juan Sarrain.

The Havana city council on June 24 made provision for an appropriation of \$34,000 for a lodging house for homeless vagrants who, instead of sleeping on stone benches in the city parks, will be supplied with night lodgings free or at a nominal rate.

The plans submitted for the building of a cart road from Cartagena to the railroad of Rodas have been approved, and the work will speedily be carried on.

A bridge will be made across the river Lagunillas, near the cart road from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua.

Plans have been approved for the construction of a cart road between the station of Hatuey, of the Cuba Railroad and the town of Sibanicu in the province of Camaguey.

THE UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER PRESS ON CUBA.

IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OR ANNEXATION
A DREAM.

The Government of the United States has still a great work to do. The period of sentimental experiment will presently have run its course. The Platt amendment and the promises Congress made when war was declared against Spain were beautiful and sentimental, and they have been rightly adhered to. The situation depended on the circumstances of years, and they have much changed. It is for us to say when the ante-war engagement becomes non-operative. There is not likely to be any sort of home government in Cuba worthy of the name until we condignly take up the work of enforcement. It will be necessary to maintain our suzerainty indefinitely, and that rigorously. Immediate independence, or annexation to the United States with the full rights of citizenship under the constitution was a dream. Our rule must be frowning, as well as patient and virtuous. Cincinnati Enquirer.

SOME WANT ANOTHER CUBAN REPUBLIC.

It is well to remember that while 'the conservative element in Cuba,' as well as the foreigners, favor annexation to the United States, a very large element, including the politicians and small farmers, desire the revival of the Cuban Republic with the abrogation of the Platt amendment and the withdrawal of American troops as speedily as possible. This element opposes the use of Cuban revenues for the payment of the expense of the intervention or for the inauguration of any public works under the regime of the Provisional Government, because they desire that all money possible should be held in the Cuban treasury until they and their friends acquire the right to handle it under a restored republic. The whole Cuban idea of politics is 'the holding of office, and every man who takes any part whatever in political affairs expects to receive a lucrative office.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE ORIGINAL NAME OF THE ARMY IN CUBA.

It was originally arranged that the American force should be termed "the Army of Cuban Intervention," and the letterheads had already been printed with these words, when a cablegram was received from Washington, directing that "the Army of Cuban Pacification" had been selected by the President as the official term for the American forces then in Cuba, and these words were substituted. — Diario de la Marina, Havana.

CUBANS DESIRE AN INTERPRETATION OF THE
PLATT AMENDMENT.

The president of the Conservative party of Cuba is reported as earnestly desiring some interpretation of article 3 of the Platt amendment, which gives to the United States government authority to intervene in

Cuban affairs whenever it sees fit, Cuba having nothing whatever to say in the matter. President Lanuza is so unreasonable as to suggest that the article ought to be so interpreted that Cubans may know with some definiteness under what circumstances to expect our next visit. Señor Lanuza supposes that as there was a price set for allowing the first government to be established so there will be another price for allowing the next government to start business, but what that price may be he does not think anybody will find out until our forces are about to leave.

The Cuban patriot is plainly sarcastic. He evidently wishes that we would clear out and leave Cuba alone, but expects no such good luck. Neither, unfortunately, do we. If there is any one thing which would please the people of this country it is that we should never hear of the Island again, except in the ordinary course of private business as we hear about Nova Scotia.—San Francisco Chronicle.

1899 CENSUS INACCURATE.

The census of the island taken in 1899 under the direction of Gen. Sanger of the United States army is believed to be inaccurate; not from the fault of the enumerators, but because many ignorant people eluded them for fear they would suffer injustice in some way. Their experience under Spanish rule made them very suspicious, and they did not know what the census was for. Since then they have become more familiar with such things and are no longer afraid of the government. Therefore it will be comparatively easy to make an accurate census.—Wm. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

STOP THE SELF-GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS.

It would probably be a great deal better if the United States would stop the experiment of trying to set the Cubans up in self government and secure them government by a protectorate by the United States. In the end it will come to that, and all delays will be the cause of costly experiments. The intelligent Cubans want it, and expect and ask for it. To refuse to grant it simply encourages the lawless element to persist in their lawlessness, and keep the law abiding element out of a government they want and can respect.—Binghampton (N. Y.) Republican.

NOTHING LESS NEITHER WISE NOR SAFE.

The Cubans will be permitted to try again. But the restoration will be safeguarded in pretty thorough fashion against a repetition of the chaos that preceded intervention. The administration is now working out a plan which will not only enlist the support of the Cubans in maintaining tranquillity, but will insure good order, whether the Cubans co-operate or not.

THE STRIKE OF THE HAVANA CIGARMAKERS SERIOUSLY AFFECTING A GREAT INDUSTRY.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS OF CIGARS OWING TO STRIKE OF CIGARMAKERS.

The strike of the cigarmakers employed by the Trust, and the lockout of the workers of the independent manufacturers have caused a great falling-off in the export of cigars from Havana.

El Tobacco prints a comparative table showing the number of cigars exported during the first five months of 1907 and 1906. The decrease in the value of the exports is \$2,355,035. The difference in the number of cigars exported is 41,214,496.

The 1907 exportations for the first five months were 63,897,190 cigars, and for the same period in 1906, 108,111,686.

CUBA'S CIGARMAKING INDUSTRY SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

The cigarmaking industry of the Cuban lately suffered from a prolonged drought capital is in a bad way. The Island has and the tobacco crop will be much below normal in point of quantity, but the quality of the leaf promises to be exceptionally fine. The grower will probably make up in one way what he loses in the other, but this won't help the consumer of Havana cigars in the less expensive grades which it is only reasonable to suppose will be advanced in price.

The cigarmaking business in Cuba is being still more seriously and prejudicially affected by another adverse circumstance. More and more of the leaf tobacco is being sent to Key West and other points in the United States for manufacture there. This product escapes the high duties with which cigars imported into the United States are chargeable and can be put on the market at more favorable figures than is possible in

the case of the Havana-made article, and Cuban interests are feeling the effects of this unequal competition. For that reason Governor Magoon is being petitioned to impose a heavy export duty on Cuban tobacco.—Philadelphia Press.

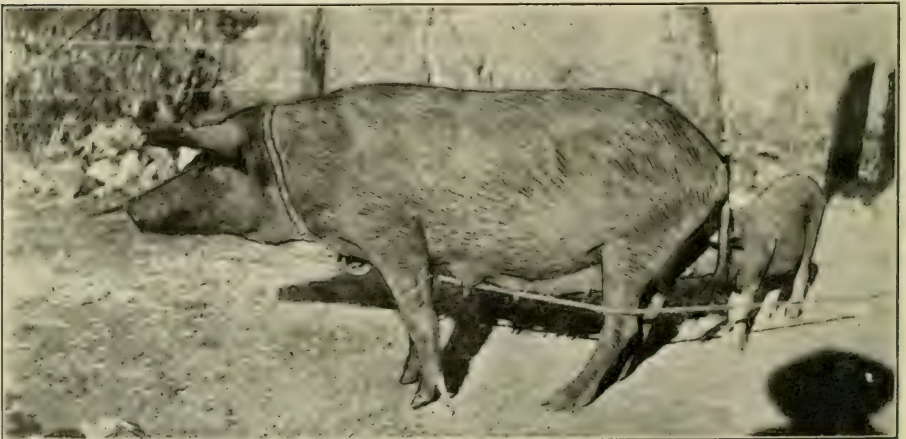
THE CIGARMAKERS STRIKE.

If the strike, which was brought because the manufacturers refused to pay their men in American gold instead of Spanish gold, should be settled at once it would be a month before conditions could become normal. On account of climatic conditions manufactured cigars cannot be kept in Cuba, so that all of the surplus stock was in storehouses in this country when the strike started. So far there has been no advance in prices, as the competition among importers is so keen that they have supplied their customers at the old prices.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE CIGARMAKERS STRIKE.

On June 24 the Henry Clay and Bock Company offered its striking tobacco strippers a 5 per cent. increase in their wages. This represents the limit of their concessions. They declare that if it is not accepted they will suspend operations indefinitely. Their action has been officially endorsed by the Manufacturers' Union.

On the same day, G. G. Valez, representing the striking cigarmakers, notified Gov. Magoon that they had decided to reject the cigar manufacturers' proposal to arbitrate and insisted on their original demand—that the payment of wages be in American currency. The prospect of a settlement of the strike is now considered to be remote.—New York Sun.



A Native Cuban Sow—See article by Prof. N. S. Mayo, on page 10.



The results of skilled labor on an American plantation in Cuba. Scenes on the lands of the Paso Real Fruit Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, at Paso Real, Cuba. The upper picture shows a part of the land in the rough after being first acquired, the second marks the beginning of improvement work, and the last picture shows how thoroughly all the work was done. It is said to be one of the prettiest plantations in the western provinces.

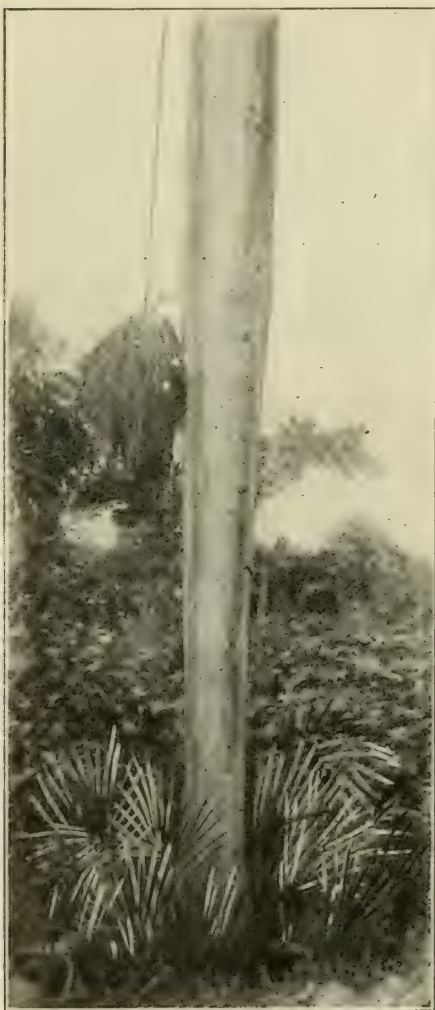
Los resultados de labor perita en una hacienda americana en Cuba. Escenas en los terrenos de la "Paso Real Fruit Co.," de Cincinnati, Ohio, en Paso Real, Cuba. La vista primera muestra una parte del terreno escabroso inmediatamente después de comprado; la segunda indica el principio del trabajo de mejoramiento; la tercera demuestra con cuanta eficacia se llevó a cabo todo el trabajo. Se dice que es una de las haciendas más bonitas en las provincias del oeste.

Agricultural and American Colony Notes

COFFEE IMPORTERS AND ROASTERS WANT MORE PROTECTION.

The importing coffee merchants and coffee roasters of Cuba are petitioning the provisional government to differentiate the duty on green coffee from roasted coffee by 25 per cent., as green coffee loses this much in the roasting process.

"A hundredweight of unroasted coffee, they say, pays the state duty on one hundred pounds, whereas the same hundred pounds of coffee, if imported roasted, weighs but seventy-five pounds, and pays duty on only that quantity, and defrauds the treasury of that much revenue.



Gathering Palmiche, the fruit of the Royal Palm. A splendid food for hogs. (See Dr. Mayo's article on page 10.)

DISEASES WHICH ATTACK AMERICAN HORSES IN CUBA.

American horses turned out to pasture in Cuba are usually attacked by an irritating skin disease.

The skin of the legs, neck and head are principally affected and usually the disease appears within about 48 hours after the horse has been turned out.

There is intense itching and the horse will rub or dig at the skin with his teeth until he rubs the skin off and frequently causes bleeding. Not all horses suffer from this disease but others are very susceptible.

The disease seems due to bacteria or a vegetable parasite like a mould. It is not an animal parasite and does not appear contagious.

The disease is not mange, nor is it the "dobe itch" of the Philippines.

Treatment: Keep the animal up and apply strong antiseptics. The best success has been obtained with a 1:500 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in water.

Apply thoroughly twice daily.—Circular No. 15, Headquarters army of Cuban Pacification

A NEW COTTON TREE IN CUBA.

The U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor in its Consular Trade Reports for June prints an article on the Caravonica cotton tree in Australia. It seems to reach a height of about 15 feet and grows freely. The interesting part of the report to our readers in Cuba, however, is the following:

"An interesting letter dated November 10, 1906, has been received by Doctor Thomatis of Cairns, Queensland, from Mr. W. H. Bemis, Baracoa, Cuba, stating that trees of Caravonica cotton grew from seed sent by Doctor Thomatis to the height of 7 1/2 feet with 4 feet of spread in forty-four days, which means thirty-four days of growth, as ten days are required for germination. The writer also stated that the trees had over 60 blossoms on and have created great interest in the island. This phenomenal and luxurious growth in Cuba of the Caravonica cotton is said also to be met with in Ceylon where it grew 15 feet in three months."

A HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT COMING.

The Cuban Horticultural Society intends to hold an exhibition in January, 1908, in Havana. President Earl has appointed several committees, viz.: for transportation, packages and packing, marketing and storing, citrus fruits, pineapples, native and tropical fruits, temperate zone fruits, vegetables, ornamental, orchard management, insects and diseases, and legislation, which are presided over by well known agriculturists.

General Notes

TWO WEEKS ON THE ISLE OF PINES.

We left Batabanoa Sunday at 10 a. m., on the "Campbell," a small side-wheel steamer with a rather picturesque crew of Americans, Cubans and negroes. All day the little boat headed south and it was late in the evening when the island was seen on the horizon. Flocks of sea-birds and porpoises playing in the water were interesting sights, and we passed a large fleet of sponge boats.

The boat steaming three miles up the Sante Fe River landed us at Jucaro. Here is a wharf, a brick warehouse and one lone residence, occupied by an ex-American soldier and his Cuban wife. After unloading, the boat steamed around to Nueva Gerona, a distance of fifteen miles. This ended the sea voyage. We spent the rest of the night on board and the next morning registered at the American Hotel.

Nueva Gerona, the capital of the island, is on the Rio Cassas. East and west are mountains which form a valley about three miles wide. Through the center flows the river with water as clear as crystal, but man's works do not equal Nature's, for the buildings are decaying, the streets are dirty and everything has a desolate run-down appearance. Santa Fe, on the river of that name, is the only other Spanish town in the island. With its Cuban shacks and massive stone buildings of Spanish style, it is a quaint place. There are many Americans in the town and I am told they own most of the real estate. The Santa Fe Hotel,



VERANDA DUNNING HOTEL. McKINNEY, ISLE OF PINES. Has bathrooms, cement floors, gas and running water.

El órtico abierto del Hotel Dunning, McKinley, Isla de Pinos. Este hotel tiene cuartos de baño, pisos de cemento, gas y agua corriente.

run by an American, is good and clean. Santa Fe has been patronized by Cubans for years as a health resort. There are hot water and magnesia springs, also a fine stone bathhouse.

The Isle of Pines, the fourth island in



Batabano fishermen gathering sponges. About 1500 men are engaged in the industry. There are more than 150 boats in the service. The fishing grounds are 30 miles off the coast. About one-half of the Cuban sponges are marketed in the United States, the balance to England, France and Germany.

Los pescadores de Batabano recogiendo esponjas. 1500 hombres más ó menos están empleados en esta industria y hay más de 150 botes dedicados á su servicio. El lugar en donde se ocupa de la pesca se encuentra á la distancia de más ó menos 30 millas de la costa. La mitad de las esponjas cubanas se manda á los mercados de los Estados Unidos y el resto á Inglaterra, Francia y Alemania.



Las Casas river and harbor of Nueva Gerona, Isla of Pines. Depth of water, 18 feet. Navigable for two miles and more for boats drawing not more than 15 feet.

El Río de Las Casas y el Puerto de Nueva Gerona. La profundidad del agua es de 18 pies. El río es navegable por dos millas y más para buques que no calan más de 15 pies.

point of size, in the West Indies, is well watered by springs and small rivers. There are mountains, but most of the land is rolling. The forests contain pine trees, palms, and many other tropical trees of which I do not know the names. Birds are everywhere, pigeons, partridges and blackbirds, with flocks of chattering parrots. The scenery is beautiful, the climate is delightful and the nights cool enough for blankets, while the sun's rays are tempered by pleasant winds. There are more Americans than natives on the island, but most of them live in the country. Columbia and McKinley are thriving American settlements. Let one leave the town and he will imagine himself in the States, for Americans are everywhere busy clearing land, building houses and planting fruit trees. Here in the tropics the American is displaying the energy that made the West and which will in a few years make the Isle of Pines a well organized settled community of white Americans.

J. C. YARBROUGH.

MARRIAGES CONTRACTED DURING THE WAR.

An important matter is the decree for the prompt registration of marriages contracted in the field during the past Cuban wars. Failure to register may cause endless trouble and litigation. Death will make it difficult to substantiate claim to property if proper registration to establish the claimant's legal rights is lacking.

MINE OWNERS LIABLE TO LAND OWNERS FOR DAMAGES.

Some trouble has arisen over the question whether asphalt mines and other minerals exist on lands near Havana on which a claim has been filed. A legal authority, Señor Claudio Mendoza, son of late Chief Justice Antonio G. de Mendoza, states in

the press that even if proven that said mines do exist, the owner of the mines does not own the surface above them, and could only obtain the land he might require for carrying on his business, and for warehouses. And he would have to pay for losses and damages such business might cause to owners of the aforementioned ground surface.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE ISLE OF PINES.

Governor Magoon has signed a decree for an appropriation of \$22,653 for important public works on the Isle of Pines. An emergency hospital and an autopsy room will be built and streets will be repaired and the sewers of Nueva Gerona put in good condition, while the sanitation and drainage of the town will be attended to. A slaughter house will be established in Nueva Gerona and another in Santa Fé.

CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL AT GUANAJAY.

Junior republics and reformatories, if properly managed, are of great good for the community in uplifting the boys who go astray. This school at Guanajay is now under the supervision of Capt. Bugge, of the 28th Infantry, who has been in command since December, 1906, of that place. This school was established in 1900, and the situation is excellent. There are about 146 boys and these are separated into three companies, each company being under the charge of a sergeant of Cuban artillery from the Cabañas, detailed for this service. Personal cleanliness and order is inculcated and daily drill and exercises and work occupy the time. Agricultural pursuits and different trades will be taught the boys, and every endeavor will be used to make them good citizens.

RUBBER IN CUBA.*

The shipment of some 450 pounds of rubber from Cuba to New York was the prime reason for a visit recently paid the island by Mr. Henry C. Pearson, of "The India Rubber World," and he embodies his experience and observations in an interesting illustrated article which appears in the current number of his journal. That the climate and soil of Cuba are suitable for the cultivation of certain species of rubber trees has been known for half a century or more.

Even with very considerable outputs of sugar and tobacco only some 10 per cent. of the 30,000,000 cultivable acres in Cuba are being worked, and Mr. Pearson estimates that there are at least some 20,000,000 acres of fertile land still available. The rainfall is heavy enough for rubber, and the soil in many parts of the island very suitable for the cultivation of these trees. So far next to nothing appears to have been done in the planting of the *Hevea Brasiliensis* variety.

At the Cuban agricultural experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas there are Castilleos 5 years old which seem to be the most fancied variety for Cuba, for, in Mr. Baker's opinion, they might just as well be planted as a shade for tobacco instead of the worthless trees at present used for that purpose. As far back as 1830 Castilleo *Elastica* seeds were distributed from the Havana Botanical Gardens among planters. Some of the seeds managed to find their way to mother earth, and are now represented by small clumps of well-grown trees, with thousands of naturally-reared seedlings growing up under their shade, in each case furnishing, as Mr. Pearson points out, "a natural nursery that could easily be developed into a large plantation." The secretary of the *Secretaria de Agricultura* was equally at a loss with the editor of our contemporary to discover any planting of *Hevea Brasiliensis* in the island on a scale extensive enough for an expert

to judge of the fitness or unfitness of the variety for cultivation in Cuba. The *Ficus Elastica* seems to do well, and, apparently indigenous to the island, are a number of rubber-bearing plants. Mr. Pearson directs attention to a number of possible rubber producers in the province of Pinar del Rio. These are indigenous plants, and are known to the natives as "goma," "gomero," and "palo babo."

So far, however, comparatively little attention has been paid to the rubber plantation potentialities of Cuba. Mr. Pearson says, "the unfortunate part of the Cuban rubber cultivation proposition is that to-day there is only one producing plantation—away down at the eastern end of the island—and there the chief attention is paid to coffee, cacao and other crops, and no definite records of rubber are obtainable. This plantation is known as Olimpo and is owned by Senor Arturo Mourthe. It is situated some 40 miles from the city of Santiago, in a section where the land is exceedingly rich and well adapted for Castilleo cultivation." When American enterprise does develop the industry in Cuba, the output of the rubber plantations, it is safe to assume, will follow those of the properties now controlled by Americans in Mexico and Central America to the United States, where the demand for the commodity is, if possible, even greater than it is to-day in Europe, and is bound, humanly speaking, to show an even larger ratio of increase in the future. The hint given by the botanist in charge of the station at Santiago de las Vegas need not be overlooked by those already engaged in planting in the island. Such planters might well grow Castilleo as shade for coffee, cacao and tobacco, for the tree would unquestionably serve its primary purpose, and the cultivation under varying conditions would supply scientists and others with valuable data for future and further operations.—Rialto, London, Eng.

AMERICAN CRUISERS LEAVE CUBA.

The cruisers Tacoma and Des Moines have gone from Cuban waters, the former going to Boston and the latter to New York, both for general overhauling and cleaning. The Dixie in Havana harbor is now the only naval vessel in Cuban waters.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.

The department of state has authorized Mr. Richard Brooks to discharge the duties of British vice-consul at Guantanamo, during the absence of Consul Theodore Brooks.

NEW BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA.

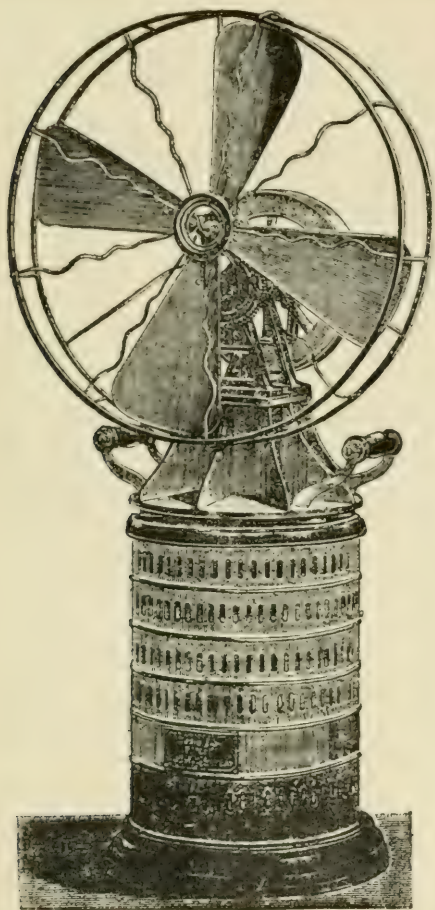
A new branch has been established at Sancti Spiritus and at Cuarto Caminos.

SR. BACARDI, ONE OF CUBA'S OLDEST MERCHANTS, IS DEAD.

Jose Bacardi, brother of ex-Senator Bacardi, owner of the celebrated Ron Bacardi Distillery, and of which he was general manager, died June 24 at Santiago de Cuba after a month's illness. Señor Bacardi was also a member of the city council of Havana, and very well known in business and social circles, both in Santiago and Havana.

He was one of the oldest of Cuba's merchants, and part owner of the rich sugar plantation Central San Jose at Melena del Sur, and interested in extensive business affairs in Santiago and a prominent member of the Board of Trade.

* See article entitled "A Typical Cuban Farm," on page 7, for some curious discoveries of seedlings on a Cuban farm, and the earning power per acre planted to rubber.



New Fan for the Tropics.

Un abanico nueva para los países tropicales.

El abanico tiene como medio de propulsión una máquina de aire caliente, siendo generado el calor por una lámpara de kerosina, conteniendo más ó menos un cuarto de galón de aceite, bastante para mantener el abanico en operación por más de veinti-cuatro horas. A la lámpara se junta un tubo pequeño de vidrio, que se ajusta dentro de otro más grande de metal conectado con la máquina. Encima de la máquina se colga el abanico, semejante en forma y tamaño al abanico eléctrico ordinario, y la velocidad se gobierna por el tamaño de la llama; esto quiere decir, para reducir la velocidad se baja la mecha, y para aumentarla se alza la mecha. El equipo completo pesa más ó menos treinta libras, y se monta sobre un estante pequeño, que levanta el nivel del abanico mismo al nivel de un escritorio ordinario. Se le pone asideros para poder moverlo con facilidad á cualquiera parte que se desee de una pieza ó de una casa. Se ha visto que puede hacer la competencia con el abanico eléctrico en el campo propio de

éste, debido á que el costo de operarlo es sumamente barato, llegando á ser la quinta parte aproximadamente del costo de operar un abanico eléctrico.

NEW FAN FOR THE TROPICS.

Consul E. H. Dennison writes from Bombay that a portable fan has been introduced there by a German firm and he predicts for it a large sale.

Something similar would prove a boon in Cuba. The fans sell at a rather prohibitive price, \$62, but our American manufacturers could probably place them in Cuba at a much lower figure. Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Manufacturers, a picture is presented herewith showing the fan set up and ready for service. Mr. Dennison's description is as follows:

The fan is propelled by a hot-air engine, the heat being generated by a kerosene lamp which holds about 1 quart of oil, sufficient to keep the fan running for over twenty-four hours. To the lamp is attached a small glass chimney which fits into a larger metal chimney connected with the engine. Upon the top of the engine is hung the fan, similar in shape and size to the ordinary electric fan, whose speed is governed by the size of the flame; that is, to reduce the speed, the flame is turned down, and to increase it the flame is turned up. The whole outfit weighs about 30 pounds, and sets upon a small stand, raising the level of the fan proper to that of an ordinary desk. It is fitted with handles, and can be easily moved into any portion of the room or house desired.

It has been found that it can compete with the electric fan in the later's own field, owing to the extreme cheapness of the cost of its running, which is about one-fifth of that of the electric fan.

HAVANA EDITOR INDICTED.

H. B. Leavitt, editor of the Havana Post, was indicted June 18 for criminally libeling Consul General Steinhart, whom he accused of conspiring with Gov. Magoon and others to swindle Cuba in the purchase of church property. The maximum penalty for the offense charged is six months' imprisonment and \$500 fine on each count.—N. Y. Times.

POPULATION OF CUBA.—According to the census of 1895 Cuba's population numbered 1,600,000. 1,300,000 were Cubans, and among the 300,000 foreigners 200,000 were Spaniards. In corroboration of the overwhelming majority of Spanish residents is the influx of Spanish immigrants during the past few years. Cuba undoubtedly has now about two million or more inhabitants.

The La Gloria Cemetery Association was recently incorporated at Passaic, N. J. The capital is \$2,000, and the incorporators Lewis F. Wilson, Frederick H. Ridgway, Frederick W. Frost and William W. Wilson.

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SHOT AT HOLGUIN.

In a clash with the police of Holguin, in the Province of Santiago, June 20 last, resulting from the alleged refusal of four American soldiers of the Eleventh Infantry to pay for drinks, Corporal P. J. Green was shot. He died July 2.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The board of directors of the Havana Electric Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent for the quarter ended June 30.



School No. 35 of Camaguey, Cuba, off for a day's outing.

Los discípulos de la ESCUELA NO. 35, DE CAMAGUEY, CUBA, saliendo para un día depaseo.

THE GUAJIRO OF CUBA TO BE TAUGHT AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural stations for the instruction of the poor guajiro are needed in Cuba. Little does the rural inhabitant of Cuba know of physical laws nor of new methods of cultivating the soil. His implements are primitive, indeed; their counterparts are seen in the Far East, and oxen are yoked much in the same primitive fashion, with rings and with cords passed through the cartilage of their noses.

Schools are wanted, but of what good are schools without proper means of reaching them. Therefore, Governor Magoon's schemes and plans for new roads and for improvements for the Island make him a public benefactor. The guajiro is illiterate and ignorant, and little does he know of new methods of cultivation or of laws which govern nature. The almanac is his guide, and he thinks that is an infallible oracle. If he cannot read, its pages remain a sealed book, but if he has a smattering of knowledge he consults it daily. Modern machinery and agricultural implements have been put into operation on many Cuban estates and the poor tobacco farmers are obliged to sell their patches of land, unable to compete with capitalists. Yet he is contented with his lot. Abstemious, temperate, frugal, he subsists on the product of his vegetable patch, seldom eats meat, and his chief diversion is a country dance, called the zapateo. He is a ready versifier, and fond of music. On moonlight nights, strumming on a bandurria, a sort of banjo, he serenades his ladylove with verses of his own composition. Illiterate and untaught, yet he is shrewd and quick-witted. The

guajiro is hospitable, and however hard his lot, however limited his means, yet he always regales every visitor with excellent black coffee, and is kind-hearted. The women in the rural districts are very shy and bashful. As a rule, they are virtuous and faithful.

FOR TWELVE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE FOR CUBA.

The Cuban government, says the New Orleans Planter, is anxious to encourage satisfactory immigration into the Island, and its recent appropriation of \$1,000,000 for that purpose is commanding the attention of Cuban statesmen. The present American intervention may disturb the arrangement, which was made before President Palma surrendered his control of the government. As shadowed out preliminarily, of the \$1,000,000 appropriated \$800,000 were to be used to transport families from the continent of Europe and from the Canary Islands, and \$200,000 for transporting single men from northern Europe and northern Italy—Chinese and West Indian negroes being barred by the limitations of the law. The Cuban Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the Island can support a population of 12,000,000, and he believes that with proper immigration laws such a population can be reached within a few years.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

Two important appointments have been made lately. Gen. Julian Belancourt has been made chief statistician of the treasury, and General Monteagudo has been appointed second assistant director of the census. Both belong to the liberal party, and Gomez counts Monteagudo among his followers, while Belancourt is a partisan of Zayas

MR. STEINHART NOW MANAGER OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Bicknell, president of the Havana Electric Railway company, arrived recently in Havana to look into the business of the company, and to place Mr. Frank Steinhart in his new post as general manager.

LIQUOR MEN THREATEN STRIKE.

The Union of Liquor Manufacturers have voted almost unanimously to close their establishments early in July on account of the excessive excise tax imposed by Señor Irribarren, Chief of the Excise Department.

The manufacturers assert that his interpretations of the law are vexatious and unjust and that the fines are excessive. They have appealed to Gov. Magoon without receiving any satisfaction.

The payment of the so-called Speyer loan of \$25,000,000 is based on the revenue from liquors, matches and cigars. The manufacturers pay \$1,500,000 in taxes annually.

Rain has been very plentiful throughout the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara during the third week in June, but not so plentiful along the southern coast of Matanzas and Havana provinces and in the capital of Pinar del Rio. A swarm of locusts has appeared in Alacranes, but birds such as toties, gray kingbirds and black-birds made short work of these insects.

DAMAGE TO CUBA'S INDUSTRY.

The press of Paris comments extensively on the cigarmakers' strike in Havana, remarking upon the damage done the Cuban industry by the strikers' delay in accepting the propositions of their employers.

Reports of a predicted uprising in Pinar de Rio proved to be without foundation, and Governor Sobrado, after investigation, telegraphed to Governor Magoon, "Perfect order prevails throughout the whole province."

PORT OF MANZANILLO, SUGAR SEASON OF 1906 TO 1907.

Statement of the sugar exported through this port for the sugar season recently ended, with the names of the estates:

	June 18, 1907.
	Sacos.
Isabel	1,529
Cape Cruz	4,100
Isabel	6,000
Cape Cruz	5,000
Salvador	3,000
San Ramon	6,000
Teresa	5,000
Isabel	12,000
Cape Cruz	13,080
Salvador	5,000
Sofia	2,300
Isabel	13,240
Cape Cruz	16,920
Salvador	2,500
Niquero	7,000
San Ramon	10,000
Dos Amigos	6,000
Teresa	11,000
Tranquilidad	6,000
San Ramon	6,200
Isabel	12,000
Cape Cruz	9,000
Niquero	6,000
Salvador	3,000
Sofia	2,050

Niquero	6,000
Teresa	10,000
Dos Amigos	3,000
Tranquilidad	4,000
San Ramon	10,000
Dos Amigos	6,000
Isabel	14,000
Cape Cruz	13,000
Niquero	6,000
Teresa	6,000
Dos Amigos	3,512
Isabel	11,040
Niquero	6,000
Salvador	2,500
Tranquilidad	3,000
Niquero	8,000
Salvador	1,600
Sofia	592
Niquero	2,748
San Ramon	8,398
Isabel	10,000
Cape Cruz	8,000
Francisco	1,870
Teresa	8,274
San Ramon	293

321,746

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5% Bonds	102½	103½
Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds	98	102
Republic of Cuba 5% Internal Bonds	85	88
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds	104	107
Havana City 2d Mortgage 5% Bonds	103	107
Cuba R. R. 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds	88	93
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	37	45
Cuba Company 6% Debentures	60	70
Havana Electric Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	81	84
Havana Electric Preferred Stock	77	79
Havana Electric Common Stock	30	31

THE DIVIDEND ON HAVANA ELECTRIC PREFERRED STOCK HAS BEEN RAISED TO 6% PER ANNUM.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Most Profitable Season for Cuban Vegetables Closes—Fruit Season Nearing a Close as far as New York Market is Concerned—Increased Acreage Expected Next Season.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Urner-Barry Company, New York.

The New York market is so liberally supplied with vegetables from local sections that stock from far distant points will not command enough to realize a profit and in consequence shipments to New York from Cuba have about stopped. Each steamer is still bringing a few packages, mostly of peppers and okra, but even these two vegetables are not commanding much money and it is doubtful if shippers were warranted in sending the stock to the market. The season being over it will be of interest to note that the arrivals this year have been in excess of any previous season, and the satisfactory prices realized for most stock has caused the season to be very satisfactory to both shippers and receivers. **The marked improvement in grading and packing has helped to maintain values, and many merchants have commenced to use Cuban products this season who have previously shown a preference for Florida or other southern.** The profitable prices realized will doubtless cause an increased acreage in Cuba, and New York dealers anticipate a still larger season next year, should weather conditions be at all favorable. Many of the New York commission merchants have much capital invested in southern sections, not only supplying shippers in some parts of the country with seed, but other capital, and these merchants thereby control shipments from many important growing sections. Merchants who do business in this way are continually on the lookout for new fields and more interest is shown in Cuba than most Cubans realize. It is not improbable that some of the large New York houses will establish large farms on the Island, and already one or more of these New York people have traveled through Cuba sizing up the conditions with that end in view. Increased shipments would mean increased and improved transportation facilities, and taking everything into consideration the future seems very bright, and it looks as if it was only a question of time when all the large northern markets would be liberally supplied with Cuban products throughout the entire growing season.

Pineapples are still coming in freely from Cuba and while Florida have also been in liberal supply, receipts from these two states combined have barely been sufficient for the demand and prices have been steadily climbing upward for some weeks past. Throughout most of the season the Cuban pineapples have had a preference over Florida and have averaged higher in price, which should be very gratifying to Cuban shippers, and is an example of what can be done by education along the lines of grading and packing. Just at present many of the Cuban pines are arriving a little over ripe and wasty, and so many shippers have now turned to Florida, regardless of the less favorable sorting and grading, that the Cuban are averaging slightly under Florida in price. The present market is from \$2 @ \$4 per crate for Cuban, according to size, whereas the Florida are selling from \$2.25 @ \$4.50, and the outlook for continued high prices is very favorable for the balance of the season, though stock should be graded even more carefully than early in the season, with the ripest pines held back for a nearer market.

New York, July 3, 1907.

SUGAR IN JUNE.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

This month proved disappointing in its weather conditions and 1907 will long be noted as the year without any Spring. Cold and backward in all respects, it gave little encouragement to buyers of refined sugars; nevertheless the month was not a bad one on the whole for the raw sugar producer as the close is about as high as the beginning.

The month opened with 96 test Centrifugals at basis of 3.90c. per lb. and beet sugar at 10s. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg.

A combination of unfavorable weather and a strike of dock laborers kept buyers out of the market and prices fell to 3.70c. per lb. about the middle of the month. This proved the low point of the reaction and the recovery during the latter part of the month restored prices at the close to basis of 3.875c. per lb. for 96 test, but not held strongly at this figure.

Futures for shipment from Cuba participated in the decline going from 2 9/16c. per lb. c. and f. for 95 test basis to 2 7/16c. c. and f., recovering to 2 1/2c. at the close.

Beet sugar in Europe declined from 10s. to 9s. 8d. and recovered to 9s. 9d., but closing barely steady.

The visible crop of Cuba continued to exceed all expectations showing the fallacy of estimates derived from current conditions which constantly change. It is evident that Cuba is now in condition to produce maximum crops of sugar right along and the most important proposition facing the planter is how to obtain the full market value for the crop. At present the crop must be pushed to sale much

faster than it is required for use by refiners. We give herewith a table showing how much faster the last crop has been sold than it could be used.

Beginning with January, 1907, Cuba gave the U. S. 97,801 tons out of 143,000 tons required for meltings. By the end of February, Cuba alone had given 290,734 tons out of 305,000 tons required. By end of March, 494,613 tons for 489,000 tons required. Up to April 30, 691,461 tons for 688,000 tons required. To May 31, 914,985 tons against 899,000 tons required, and by the end of June, 1,096,456 tons against 1,108,000 tons required. For four of these months the receipts from Cuba alone exceeded the total requirements of each month. As a certain large amount of sugar must come in from other countries, it is quite evident that such pressure from Cuba must depress prices, far below the level which could be maintained by more conservative selling on the side of Cuba during these four months, spreading the sales over eight months to October.

Of course, the Cuban planter is ready with good reasons why he must push sales, such as deterioration of quality by keeping, lack of warehouse facilities, political influences, etc.

As regards deterioration, this is very important but not impossible to overcome. If the Centrifugals must be made by a process which aids deterioration of quality, the methods recently introduced into the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico will remedy it. Raw sugar dryers are used in quite a number of factories in the Hawaiian Islands for hot air drying of both firsts and seconds. They are reported to have given good satisfaction and planters in those Islands are putting them into use more and more.

The manager of a sugar plantation in Porto Rico who is using a Dryer speaks very highly of it as a business proposition.

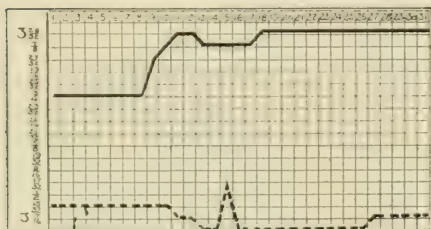
Now that this process has been tried and proved, we may quote the views of an expert of the process, viz.:

"No large Cuban planter can profitably maintain his present status of being unable to carry in the early spring his raw sugar beyond the low market point, because of deterioration in quality, when by the installation of a drying outfit he can prevent deterioration and actually increase the quality of his output. The mere fact of having a Dryer would not necessitate its use when market conditions were favorable, but when unfavorable it would save him from serious loss as at present."

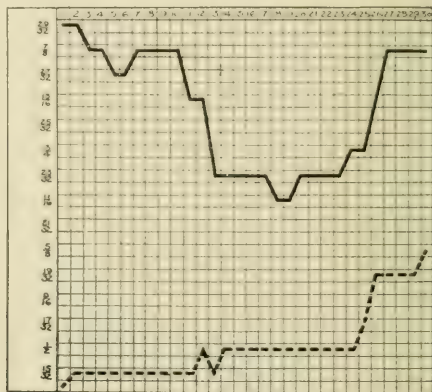
With the beginning of July we are having more favorable weather for the consumption of refined which should hold firm and more active for two months to come, giving promise of a good market for the balance of the season in raws and refined.

Tons 2240 lbs. From Jan. 1, 1907, at U. S. 4 Ports and New Orleans.

	To	Meltings	Receipts	
			All Sources	Cuban
	Jan. 31.....	143,000	163,266	97,801
	Feb. 28.....	305,000	398,584	290,734
	Mar. 31.....	489,000	660,672	494,613
	Apr. 30.....	688,000	906,652	691,461
	May 31.....	899,000	1,209,029	914,985
	June 30.....	1,108,000	1,446,522	1,096,456
June 30, 1907.—Estimated available balance of present Cuba Crop.				265,000 tons
June 30-Dec. 31, 1907.—Required by U. S. for Meltings				1,280,000 tons



Centrifugal Sugar, 96° test.
Price at New York for May.
Solid line 1907.
Broken line 1906.



Centrifugal Sugar, 96° test.
Price at New York for June
Solid line 1907.
Broken line 1906.

FRUTAS Y VERDURAS CUBANAS.

La estación más ventajosa para las verduras cubanas termina—La estación de las frutas está llegando á su fin en cuanto al mercado de Nueva York se refiere—Se espera aumento en la producción para la temporada próxima.

Escrito espresamente para The CUBA REVIEW por la Urner-Barry Company, de Nueva York.

La plaza de Nueva York está tan abundantemente abastecida con verduras y legumbres de distintos puntos del país, que los arribos del extranjero no se cotizan lo bastante altos para que dejen utilidad, y por la tanto las importaciones de Cuba han cesado casi completamente. Los vapores procedentes de la Habana siguen trayendo algunos bultos, principalmente de ajíes y quimbombó, pero ni aun estas dos verduras se cotizan á buenos precios, y es dudoso si los expedidores han estado justificados en hacer esos embarques para este puerto. Habiéndose terminado la estación, será de interés el que apuntemos que los arribos han sido este año mucho mayores que en el anterior, y por haberse obtenido muy satisfactorios precios por la mayoría de los productos, la temporada ha sido muy provechosa tanto para los exportadores como para los importadores. La notable mejora en la selección y empaque ha contribuido mucho á mantener las cotizaciones, dándose el caso de que muchos comerciantes que nunca habían puesto atención á los productos cubanos por preferir los de la Florida y otros puntos del sur, han comenzado éste año á vender frutos de Cuba. Es de esperarse sin duda, que los buenos precios obtenidos harán aumentar la producción en Cuba, y los comerciantes de Nueva York esperan una temporada aun mejor el año próximo si las condiciones climatológicas contribuyen á ello. Gran número de los comerciantes comisionistas de Nueva York tienen invertido mucho capital en comarcas del sur de este país, abasteciendo á muchos de los productores con simientes y á otros con fondos, por lo que esos comerciantes monopolizan así los embarques procedentes de gran número de centros productores. Los comerciantes que hacen negocios de esta manera, están constantemente alerta en busca de nuevas oportunidades, y el interés que parecen tener en Cuba es mayor de lo que los cubanos se imaginan. No es improbable que algunas de las grandes casas de Nueva York establezcan fincas importantes en Cuba, pues ya una ó dos de esas casas han enviado hombres á la isla para viajar por el país y estudiar las condiciones del mismo con la idea de llevar á cabo esos planes. El aumento de producción implicaría el aumento y mejora de los medios de transporte, y considerando el asunto desde un punto de vista general, parece que sería cuestión de tiempo cuando todos los mercados del norte de este país se abasteczan en gran parte de los productos cubanos durante toda la temporada del cultivo.

Continúan recibándose abundantes consignaciones de piñas cubanas, y si es verdad que los arribos de las procedentes de la Florida han sido también grandes, el fruto recibido no ha bastado para satisfacer la demanda, por lo que los precios han estado subiendo constantemente por espacio de algunas semanas. Durante casi toda la estación, las piñas de Cuba han tenido la preferencia sobre las de la Florida, obteniendo mejores precios, lo cual habrá de ser muy lisonjero para los cultivadores cubanos, siendo además un ejemplo de lo que se puede hacer cuando se estudia como es debido la cuestión de la selección y empaque. En la actualidad se están recibiendo piñas de Cuba algo pasadas de maduras ó podridas, por lo que muchos importadores ha recurrido á las de la Florida á pesar de que no están tan bien es cogidas y empacadas, y con este motivo los precios de la piñas de la Florida están un tanto más altos que los de las de Cuba. El precio actual es de \$2 á \$4 el huacal las de Cuba, según tamaño, mientras que las de la Florida se cotizan de \$2.25 á \$4.50, esperándose que los precios se mantengan altos durante el resto de la temporada, si bien la fruta deberá escogerse y empacarse con mayor cuidado que á principios de la estación, dejando las piñas más maduras para su venta en mercados más cercanos á los centros productores.

Nueva York, Julio 3 de 1907.

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HABANA 61

HABANA, CUBA

EL AZÚCAR EN JUNIO.

Los hacendados cubanos están dispuestos á producir el máximo de toneladas de azúcar en cada zafra—El problema consiste en cómo obtener el precio corriente del producto.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

El mes de Junio fué causa de grandes contrariedades con motivo de la temperatura que prevaleció durante el mismo, y el año de 1907 se recordará por mucho tiempo como el año sin primavera. Lo fría y retrasada de la estación hizo que no fueran grandes las demandas de azúcares refinados; pero después de todo, el mes no fué en conjunto malo para los productores de azúcar mascabado, pues al finalizar el mes los precios eran tan altos como á sus comienzos.

El mes comenzó cotizándose las centrífugas polarización 96° sobre la base de 3.90 cents. la libra, y el azúcar de remolacha á 10s. las cien libras, puestas á bordo en Hamburgo.

La circunstancia de unirse al mal tiempo la huelga de estivadores, ahuyentó compradores del mercado y los precios bajaron á mediados del mes á 3.70 cents la libra. Esta fué la cotización más baja de la reacción, pero más tarde los precios mejoraron mucho, llegando á fines del mes á 3.875 cents. la libra de la de polarización 96°, si bien no era cotización firme.

Los nuevos cargamentos llegados de Cuba participaron en la baja, pues los precios descendieron de 2 9/16 cents. la libra, costo y flete, polarización 95° á 2 7/16, costo y flete, subiendo á 2½ cents. al finalizar el mes.

En Europa bajó el azúcar de remolacha de 10s. á 9s. 8d., subiendo luego á 9s 9d., pero sin ser firme á última hora.

La zafra apreciable de Cuba continuó excediendo todas las expectativas, y demostrando la falacia de los cálculos basados en el estado corriente de las cosas, que cambia sin cesar. Es evidente que los hacendados cubanos están ahora en condiciones de producir el máximo de toneladas de azúcar en cada zafra, pero se encuentran con que han de resolver el importantísimo problema de obtener para sus productos el precio corriente. En la actualidad, la zafra ha de venderse mucho más aprisa de lo que los refinadores pueden comprar, y á continuación damos una tabla demostrando con cuanta mayor rapidez se ha ido vendiendo la última zafra en comparación con la demanda para el consumo.

Desde Enero de 1907, se importaron de Cuba para los Estados Unidos 97,801 toneladas de las 143,000 toneladas necesarias para refinar. Para fines de Febrero, se habían importado de Cuba solamente 290,734 toneladas de las 305,000 toneladas requeridas. Para fines Marzo: 494,613 toneladas de las 489,000 requeridas. Para fines de Abril: 691,461 toneladas de las 688,000 toneladas requeridas. Hasta 31 de Mayo: 914,985 toneladas de las 899,000 requeridas; y para fines de Junio; 1,096,456 toneladas de las 1,108,000 requeridas. Durante cuatro de esos meses, los arribos de Cuba sólo excedieron el total de lo requerido cada mes. Como quiera que de otros países debe venir gran cantidad de azúcar, es natural que semejante acumulación del dulce cubano hiciera bajar los precios considerablemente, lo que pudo evitarse si las ventas su hubieran hecho con más prudencia por parte de los hacendados cubanos durante esos cuatro meses, extendiendo las operaciones de venta por un período de ocho meses ó sea hasta Octubre.

Por supuesto que los hacendados cubanos tienen buenos pretextos para forzar las ventas, tales como el deterioro del producto si lo tiene almacenado largo tiempo, la falta de almacenes á propósito, las influencias de la situación política, etc.

La cuestión del deterioro es muy importante pero no imposible de resolver. Si las centrífugas se elaboran por un procedimiento que contribuye á su deterioro, los sistemas introducidos recientemente en las islas Hawaii y en Puerto Rico remediarían ese inconveniente. En gran número de ingenios de las islas Hawaii se emplean secadoras de aire caliente para secar los moscabados de primera y de segunda, y son tan satisfactorios los resultados que están dando, que los hacendados de esas islas están adoptando su empleo en mayor número cada año.

El administrador de un ingenio de Puerto Rico que está usando una de esas secadoras, hace grandes elogios de las mismas por los resultados prácticos que dan.

Ahora que este procedimiento ha sido probado, y demostrada su conveniencia, podemos muy bien citar la opinión de un experto en el mismo:

“Ningún importante hacendado cubano puede continuar viéndose imposibilitado de almacenar sus mascabados á los comienzos de la primavera para no tener que venderlos á la más baja cotización del mercado á causa del deterioro que el almacenaje causaría, pudiendo evadir los perjuicios que eso le ocasiona con la instalación de aparatos secadores, que no sólo evitan el deterioro sino que también aumentan la producción. El mero hecho de tener una secadora, no implica que debe usarse cuando las condiciones del mercado son favorables, pero cuando suceda lo contrario, su empleo evitará las grandes pérdidas que los hacendados sufren al presente.”

Desde los comienzos de Julio la temperatura es más favorable para el consumo del azúcar refinado, cuyo precio habrá de mantenerse firme y la demanda más activa durante los dos meses venideros, prometiendo un buen mercado para el resto de la temporada tanto para los azúcares mascabados como para los refinados.

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Enero 31.....	143,000	163,266	97,801
Febrero 28	305,000	398,584	290,734
Marzo 31	498,000	660,672	494,613
Abril 30	688,000	906,652	691,461
Mayo 31	899,000	1,209,029	914,985
Junio 30	1,108,000	1,446,522	1,096,456
Junio 30 de 1907.—Resto de la actual zafra de Cuba que se calcula disponible...265,000 toneladas.			
Junio 30 á Diciembre 31 de 1907.—Requerido por los Estados Unidos para re- finar			
		1,280,000 toneladas.	

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CUBA AZUCARERA EN LA PORVENIR.

Artículo Segundo

El Fabricante de Azúcar.

POR JAVIER RESINES

Hemos pasado una ligera revista á los agricultores cubanos, y visto cuán poco estudio se hace acerca de tan importante materia. Vamos á tratar ahora de los fabricantes de azúcar, quienes se hallan á la misma altura que sus cofrades, en cuanto á la ciencia empleada en su trabajo.

Antes de pasar más adelante, queremos hacer constar que nuestras objeciones se refieren á la generalidad; no conocemos muchas excepciones, mas deseamos dejarlas á salvo, pues no es nuestro deseo el herir susceptibilidades.

Hemos dicho ántes, que el Colono cubano desconoce casi todo cuanto se relaciona con la caña que siembra. Pues bien, el Hacendado, tampoco sabe una palabra acerca de la caña que muele, ni del guarapo elaborado, ni de la riqueza de la primera, ni de la calidad del segundo. Parece una afirmación exagerada la que hacemos, y sin embargo, está tomada de la realidad misma.

En todos los Ingenios, se pesa la caña que se recibe de los colonos, pero en ninguno se mide el guarapo producido por esa caña. Y decimos que no se mide, porque si bien es verdad que en todas las fincas se suele hacer un cálculo del guarapo extraído, por medio de las "defecadoras" corridas, negamos en absoluto que tal medida sea exacta, no siquiera aproximada. En efecto. Sabemos que el guarapo suele subirse á su llegada á las defecadoras, en el momento del bombeo. Las defecadoras tienen una gran superficie; el guarapo bombeado, suele contener una gran cantidad de aire, de basuras; la medida suele hacerse "á ojo." Con tales datos, únicos que se toman, es posible que aceptemos la medida efectuada? No puede ser. Para la medición del guarapo extraído, hacen falta contadores, y estos aparatos no se usan en las fincas.

Dejamos sentado, pues, que los Hacendados cubanos desconocen la cantidad de guarapo que extraen los molinos.

Así mismo, desconocen también, la calidad del guarapo, porque no suelen analizarlo, y sin análisis no es posible saber lo que el guarapo sea.

También desconocen totalmente, las pérdidas sufridas por mala presión, porque el bagazo, tampoco suele analizarse.

Están los hacendados cubanos en malas condiciones para su negocio, porque saben poco, acerca del valor ni de la cantidad de la primera materia que elaboran.

Comienza la elaboración, como hemos dicho, desconociendo la que ha entrado en la casa de calderas.

Prescindiendo de calentadores de guarapo, vamos á examinar la primera operación á que es sometido el jugo de la caña. Consiste, en la defecación, que en Cuba suele hacerse, por medio de la cal, bajo el influjo del calor. La cal, sabido es que precipita, ayudada por la temperatura, muchas de las impurezas contenidas en el guarapo, y que se reúnen en la superficie y en el fondo de la defecadora, constituyendo la cachaza.

Pero hay que tener en cuenta, que un exceso de cal, además de precipitar las impurezas, forma con el azúcar del guarapo, un compuesto, el "sacarato de cal," que de no operarse químicamente sobre los jugos después de la adición de cal, suele hacer que se pierda una parte del azúcar. La falta de cal, deja los jugos ácidos, cosa poco conveniente para el posterior trabajo.

Indicamos, no más, lo anterior, para hacer constar que la operación de la alcalinización por medio de la cal, debe sujetarse á análisis químico. No puede hacerse, si se quiere trabajar con provecho, del modo empírico y rutinario como se lleva á cabo.

Y así como no sabe el hacendado cubano cuál es el resultado de la molienda en guarapo crudo, también desconoce, por lo que hemos dicho, la cantidad y calidad del guarapo defecado, como así mismo también ignora, las pérdidas que pueda haber habido por arrastres ó reacciones químicas, y que han ido á parar á los residuos llamados "cachazas."

Pasa el guarapo defecado, al "triple-efecto." La operación en este, parece sencilla, y lo es, en efecto. Pero cuántas veces hemos visto en los ingenios, que los "triples" no trabajaban bien, ó que el guarapo era arrastrado por el vacío! Y qué finca hay dispuesta en Cuba para poder contestar á estas preguntas: Corresponde la cantidad y calidad de la "meladura" obtenida, á la cantidad y calidad del guarapo suministrado? La cantidad del vapor empleado en la cocción en el triple-efecto, es la debida? Pues estos datos, deberían de tomarse en consideración por todo fabricante de azúcar.

Lo mismo que hemos dicho del triple-efecto, puede aplicarse á los "tachos de punto." Tan enterados se hallan los hacendados de lo que se hace aquí, como en las anteriores operaciones.

Hoy, suele trabajarse en Cuba, con inyección de miel en los tachos. Y cuán pocos ingenios, si hay alguno, saben qué clase de miel inyectan! Cuán pocos ó ninguno, sabe si el rendimiento en azúcar corresponde á los caldos elaborados!

(Continuación en el número de Agosto)

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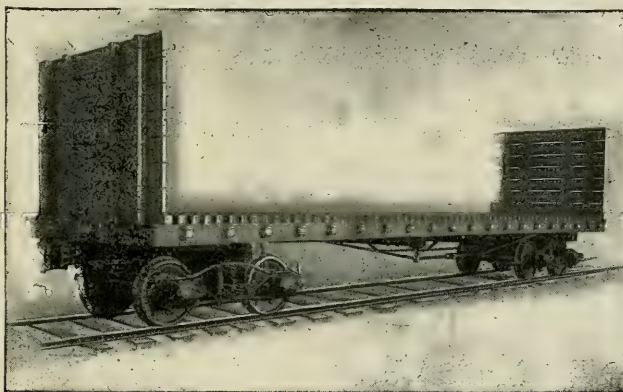
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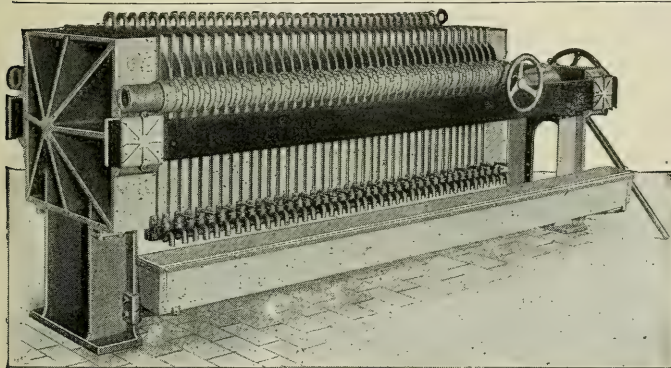


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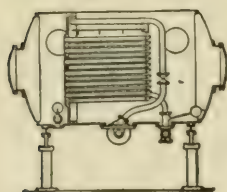
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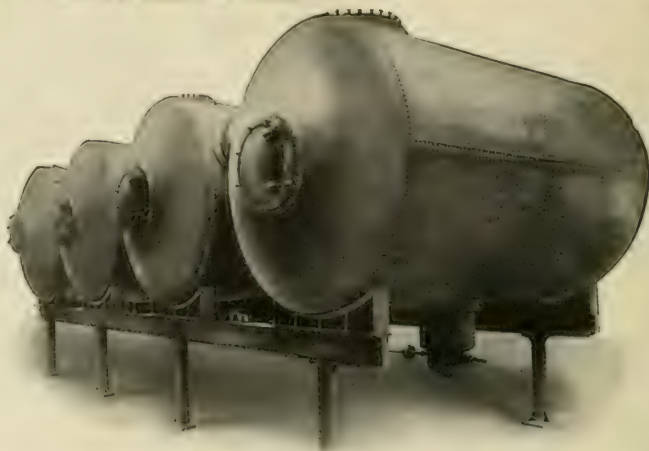
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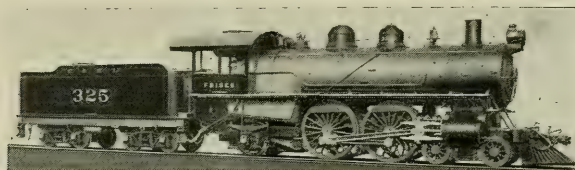
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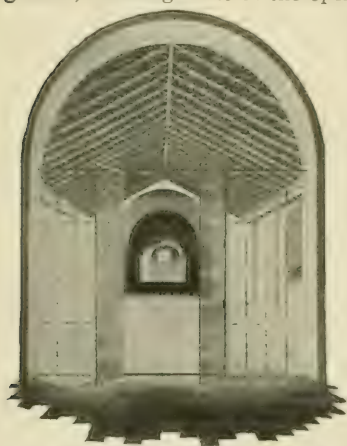
Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, *lignum vitae*, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A Corridor. Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW And Bulletin

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Vol V.

AUGUST, 1907

No. 9

Contents of This Number

Cover illustration is of a Cantina, to be met with all over the island.

Wild Life in Cuba is the leading article, and the illustration facing it is of the primeval forest in which curious animals and birds dwell. (Illustrated.)

On page 10 will be found an account of a most tremendous discovery of over 500,000,000 tons of iron ore in Cuba. The map which accompanies the article shows the exact location of the property.

Uses of the Royal Palm, are described on page 11. The tree serves a variety of useful purposes (fully illustrated).

Railways and Public Works will be found on page 12. New wireless stations are mentioned, and the improvements contemplated by the Havana Electric Railway. A map is given on page 14 of the present holdings of the United Railways of Havana, and a half-tone of Frank Steinhart appears on page 13.

Politics and Government matters on pages 15, 16 and 17. The political situation is reviewed, and the movement toward the general use of American currency noted. The beginnings of Governor Magoon's road work is described in a summary of Major Patrick's report on operations in Pinar del Rio province. A half-tone of the new consul general, James L. Rodgers, is given.

Views of Los Indios, an American settlement on the Isle of Pines, on page 20.

A full-page picture of Brig. Gen. Barry, commanding the U. S. forces in Cuba, is on page 18, and on page 19 is a map showing the American garrisons on the island, revised to August 1.

Agricultural and American colony notes appear on pages 21, 22, 23 and 24. There is important information about the Caravonica cotton tree, notes of an apiary in Bayate, and numerous other valuable items.

Improvements at Matanzas are stated on page 25.

Sugar Review on page 27.

Sugar Review in Spanish on page 28.

THE NUMBER IS PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.



Wild Life in Cuba. Epiphytes, or air plants, covering the limbs of trees in a Júcaro thicket. These plants, fasten themselves to the trees, but draw their sustenance entirely from the air. Most of these are of a flowering nature and produce a great variety of the most beautiful orchids. Estas plantas se pegan á los árboles toda silvestre en Cuba. Epiphytas, ó plantas de aire, cubren una gran variedad de árboles, pero se mantienen únicamente por el aire. Muchas de ellas florecen y están produciendo las mas bonitas orquídeas en tantas variedades.

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

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Volume V.

AUGUST, 1907.

Number 9.

WILD LIFE OF CUBA.

**Mammals not Numerous—Virginia Deer Common—Cuba Well Favored with Birds,
Having some 280 Species—One Thousand Species of Butterflies and Moths.**

BY B. S. BOWDISH.

Special Inspector of Wild Birds imported by dealers, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and
Chief Clerk of the National Association of Audubon Society.

The wild life of Cuba, while not at all what it may have been pictured in the imaginations of those who have never visited the West Indies, is nevertheless intensely interesting.

Mammals, it must be confessed, are not very numerous, either as to species or individuals. Aside from some twenty-five or thirty species of bats there are only about eight varieties. The common rat and the roof rat, the latter often building nests in the trees or bushes, are common. The roof rat is about the size of the other but has much finer hair and is more attractive in appearance. The common house mouse of the states also occurs in Cuba. Three species of the genus capromys, called by the natives "hutia," are found, the "hutia conga," "hutia de hoyo" and "hutia carabali." They are more like the opossums in appearance than like any other of our animals, and partake of the habits of both those creatures and rats. They are largely arboreal in habits and are rodents. Another creature of somewhat similar nature, the solenodon cubanus,* called by the natives "almiqui" at Bayamo and "tamache" at Cienfuegos and Tejon is a rare and little known animal. To Gundlach, the German naturalist who contributed so much to the knowledge of Cuban natural history, we owe much of what we know of this creature. He found it in the mountains between Cienfuegos and Trinidad, in the estate Buenos-Ayers, Naranjos and Cimarrones (where it is very rare, none having been seen there in late years), Bayamo, Sierra Maestra south of Bayamo, mountain near Sagua de Tanamo and Mayari. He writes that he met with evident signs of the existence of the animal in places where it had been scratching in the soil in search of food (worms and insects) and also saw holes made by the animal in which it lives during the daytime. Few naturalists have met with it and specimens are not abundant in collections.

The Virginia deer has been introduced and is quite common in some sections.

In the matter of birds Cuba is well favored. Something like 280 species have been found, of which number 196 are identical with birds of the United States, while many of the others differ but little from allied forms in our avi-fauna, or represent in Cuba genera to which some of our birds belong. Cuba lies more in line with the trend of migration of birds between their northern summer homes and southern winter ones than any other of the Greater Antilles, and also being the largest it naturally gets a great number of our migrants.

Two grebes or hell-divers are found in Cuba, our pied-billed grebe or dab-chick and the Dominican grebe. The former, being the larger, is called "zamacullon grande" by the natives, while they give the name of "zamacullon chico" to the latter. There are records of three species of gulls, the herring, ring-billed, and laughing or black-headed, all birds of the States. Nine of our terns occur in Cuba; also the black skimmer, Wilson's petrel, Audubon's shearwater, red-billed tropic

* See illustration on page 9.

AUG 31 1907



Young black-crowned night heron. Caught at Gauma, 60 miles from Santiago.

fearless and inclined to be curious regarding the intruder. Of the Cuban macaw the writer has no personal knowledge, having never seen it in its wilds. It is supposed to be nearly extinct. Parrots, however, were not uncommon in parties of from two or three to seven, and even one of the birds can at times make a noise like a whole flock. They are the white-fronted parrots and are poor talkers, and unless taken young are said to refuse food in confinement and starve themselves to death. The paroquets are very abundant in flocks of twenty or thirty. They wheel through the air in evolutions of machine-like precision, sometimes silent, more often producing a din of noise. Suddenly a flock swoops down on a tree where food of fruit or buds is growing and for a moment the tree is alive with fluttering and a pandemonium with cries. Then all is silent and apparently motionless as each bird settles to his eating. All at once the flock springs into the air with tremendous outcry, circles swiftly and return to the same tree or one near by, or dashes away to some distant point.

There are five species of cuckoos, including that strange departure from the cuckoo type, the ani, called by the natives "judio." This is a black bird with a bill quite unlike that of any other, and several females unite in laying the bulky nest full of eggs—as many as twenty—light blue with curious chalky white markings. Another interesting member of the family which is quite abundant is the great lizard cuckoo, locally known as "arriero," reaching a length of twenty-two inches, of which twelve is tail. One of the most beautiful of the Cuban birds is the trogan, about ten inches in length, the head, back and wing-coverts glossed with metallic blue and green changing reflections, inner tail feathers the same, outer ones white, throat, breast and belly grayish white, abdomen and under tail-

bird, two boobies, the anhinga or water turkey, two cormorants, the white and brown pelicans, man-o-war or frigate bird, twenty species of ducks, of which all but four are common to the States, as are the foregoing sea-birds. Included in Cuba's avi-fauna are three species of geese, flamingo, roseate spoonbill, five ibises and thirteen of the heron family. While the writer was engaged in natural history research for the United States National Museum at the mining camp of Gauma, some sixty miles from Santiago, he was presented with a nearly full-grown young black-crowned night heron which proved an interesting and amusing pet. The sandbill crane is to be included in the list, eight of the rails, two gallinules, the coot and the Mexican jacana. There are twenty-one of the sandpiper family, seven plovers, a turnstone and the American oyster-catcher, concluding the water birds. The natives call the bobwhite or quail "codorniz" or "coloni." Two species occur, one native, the other the Florida variety. There is also an introduced species of Guinea fowl. The native name for pigeons is "torcaza," for dove "paloma." Of the former there are four species, and of the latter eight. The turkey vulture is very abundant and quite tame; the black vulture is quite rare. There are fifteen hawks, of which three native species have rarely been taken by naturalists. Five species of owls occur. The beautiful barn owl, the "lechuza," of the natives, differing somewhat from our bird, is largely white and has several peculiar cries. It is abundant, as is the curious little pigmy owl, called by the Cubans "siju." The barn owl sometimes hunts on cloudy days or in the late afternoon, but the little pigmy, scarcely as large as a robin, hunts at all times, in bright daylight, and is quite



A notable reptile in Cuba is the large Iguana, not unlike a small alligator in general appearance.

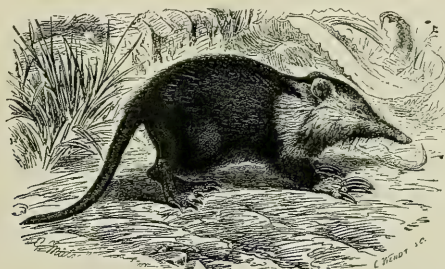
coverts blood red, wings with white bars. It is extremely abundant and not wild, but not so easily seen as its brilliant colors might lead one to suppose. The belted kingfisher winters in Cuba, which also produces an odd little relative of the kingfisher, the tody, called in Spanish "podovera." The total length is only three and three-quarters inches and the wide, flat bill is three-quarters of an inch long. The upper parts, wings and tail are bright leaf green, chin and throat blood red, the sides beautiful salmon pink, and the remaining under parts grayish white, faintly washed with pink. Only six species are known and all are confined to the West Indies. Like kingfishers, they excavate in banks of earth for their nests and lay white eggs.

Five species of woodpeckers occur, including the Cuban representative of that now almost extinct, grandest of American woodpeckers, the ivory-billed, also the beautiful Cuban green, and the Cuban flicker. All woodpeckers are called by the natives "carpinteros" because of their method of drilling in dead wood for food and nests. The nighthawk and two species of chuck-wills-widow are found, three swifts and three hummers, one our own ruby-throat, another one of the smallest known species. There are our common kingbird, the gray kingbird and the Cuban kingbird, the latter much larger than any of the others, also Couch's kingbird and several other species of flycatchers, including the acadian, crested, wood pewee and phoebe, familiar friends of ours. Two native species of crow are found, one a small one; the bobolink, three blackbirds, including our yellow-headed; four orioles, three of which are common to the United States; a grackle related to our crowblackbirds, the pine siskin and fifteen members of the sparrow tribe, including two species of grasshopper sparrow, our chipping, savanna, and seaside sparrows, the obnoxious and widespread English sparrow, the "negrito," a black sparrow with white spots on the wings, the indigo bunting and three species of grassquits. Of the tanagers, four species are found, three of which are birds of the United States, the blue grosbeak, a martin closely related to our purple martin, and four species of swallows occur (of which three are United States birds and the fourth is a near relative of our cliff swallow), also the cedar waxwing. Six species of vireos are found, four common to the States, and there are thirty warblers, of which only five are not found in this country. There are two gnat-catchers, one of them our blue-gray, the catbird and two species of the genus *mimocichla*, which resemble our robin in form but not in color, which is chiefly bluish gray. Cuba has two species of mockingbirds. Our robin, and wood, Wilson's, olive-backed and gray-cheeked thrushes have also been recorded.

Of reptiles and batrachians there are somewhere about seventy species. The boas of the genera *ungalia* and *exicrates* are some of the more important snakes. Unlike Porto Rico Cuba is well supplied with snakes. On the mountain trails they are frequently met with, but it is said that there are no poisonous species. Another notable reptile is the large iguana, not unlike in general appearance a small alligator. As in other parts of the West Indies, lizards abound in great variety.

Of butterflies and moths there are supposed to be about one thousand species. Many are very beautiful, and some species so confine themselves to the tree-tops that they are very difficult to secure. *Callidryas avellandra* is bright yellow blotched with bloody red, while *papilio gundlachianus* is black with green bands in the fore wings and large bright red spots on the hind wings, which like other members of the genus are ornamented with "tails."

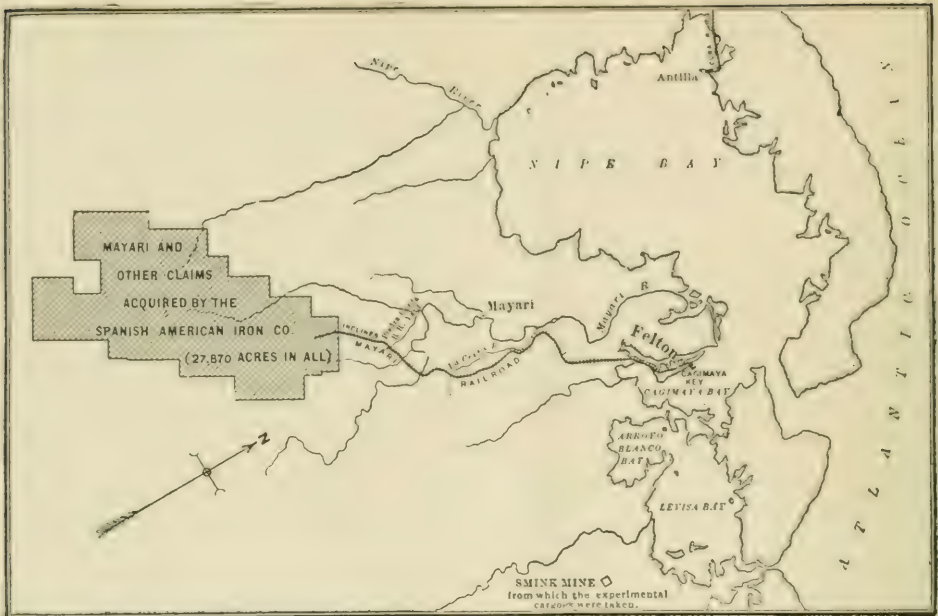
Scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas are not uncommon. While the natives do not as a rule like to be poisoned by these creatures any more than we do to be stung by a wasp, yet they usually seem to have no fear of any deadly effects, showing the greatest amount of respect for the scorpion. All of these creatures are wont to make their headquarters in the native huts which are built of banana and coconut leaves, and the writer has never heard of any serious trouble resulting from contact with them.



Solenodon (Solenodon cubanus). A. natural. G. G. G.

Solenodon Cubanus.

La Compañía Kny-Scheerer, de Nueva York, ofrece de \$10 á \$15 por un animal muerto en alcohol, ó por su esqueleto ó piel.



Map of the Mayari District, showing the Spanish-American Iron Company's Claims, the Railroad to Nipe Bay, and the proposed Village of Felton on Cagimaya Key. Smink Mine is also Located.

Mapa del distrito de Mayari en la provincia Oriente, consignando los títulos de la Compañía americana-española de hierro, el ferrocarril de Nipe Bay y el pueblo proyectado sobre Cagimaya Key. En esta hacienda la Compañía acaba de descubrir un depósito tremendo de hierro agregando mas de 500 millones de toneladas. Se va construir grandes obras para excavar el mineral.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF 500,000,000 TONS OF IRON ORE DEPOSIT IN CUBA.

The Spanish-American Iron Company, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, has large plans for the development of its Mayari properties near the northeast coast of Cuba (see map). A discovery has been made in this section of an ore body estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons. The prospecting began in the early part of 1904, and the exploration and proving of the ore body and the acquisition of lands and mineral rights has since been carried on almost unknown to the public. In the United States, Bessemer ores are a rapidly diminishing quantity, and the Spanish-American Company's Mayari discoveries are most timely.

The new ore range is located in the Province of Oriente, in the Mayari district, about 12 miles south of Nipe Bay. The ore deposit is of blanket formation and unique in that it begins at the roots of the trees, there being no overburden to be stripped. It is chiefly in the form of red earth, but on the surface the ore is like bird shot and slightly superior in iron contents to the earthy ore beneath. The plateau in which the deposit exists is roughly 10 miles long and four miles wide.

EARLY WORK IN 1904 AND 1905.

The early exploration of the land by engineers in 1904 demonstrated the advisability of systematic tests, and pits were dug 100 meters apart, later to 400 and 500 meters, and augur borings made in the

bottom of each pit. Analyzation proved the ore of uniform quality. The pits were still later discontinued and borings only made, checked by shafts, tunnels and open cuts. In all, 3,030 borings were made and 15,000 analyses. The entire claim aggregates 27,870 acres. The experiments covered over 18,000 acres in 1904-05, and borings proved that the ore body reaches a depth of 12 to 40 feet, but in general the depth was uniform, averaging 15 feet, which at 20 cu. ft. to the ton gives 605,000,000 tons. This figure may be exceeded, for the analysis shows that 94 per cent. is regarded as workable ore.

NEW MECHANICAL AND METALLURGICAL FEATURES PRESENTED.

The soft nature and blanket formation of the deposit invite the use of steam shovels, but its tenacity makes a new form of dump-car necessary. It contains a high percentage of water, so drying is required to reduce freight charges, while the dried ore, almost dust like, demands its compression into brick for furnace use. These and other difficulties in the line of economical operation have been largely overcome. The elaborate tests made were not made with ore from the plateau already described, but from a place called the Smink mine (see map), within 2 1/2 miles of Levisa Bay. A small deposit, identical with the Mayari ore, was found here, and 5,000 tons shipped, and steel manufactured.

The great size of the ore deposit ensures the permanency of the work, and necessitates substantial construction, both of plant and dwellings. Those who are responsible for these important investigations and results are Charles F. Rand, president Spanish-American Iron Co., Jennings S. Cox, Jr., general manager, and others. The property has been examined several times by

E. C. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Co.; F. W. Wood, president of the Maryland Steel Co.; F. C. Smink, president of the Reading Iron Co., and others.

These developments promise to be the most important, if the careful estimates are borne out, since the discovery of the Mesaba range in 1891.



Maceo fought here in this grove with the Spanish general, Luque, during the early war. It is on the outskirts of San Cristóbal.

Una arboleda de Palmas Reales cerca de San Cristóbal. Maceo dió batalla en esta arboleda con el General Español Luque durante la primera parte de la guerra.

THE USES OF THE ROYAL PALM.

BY M. BENSON, CEBALLOS, CUBA.

For beauty the magnificent royal palms surpass all other varieties. Towering above all vegetation, their slender boles crowned by a cluster of leaves which resemble enormous plumes, they form the most picturesque feature of an intensely picturesque country. This also is a very useful tree, as its trunk is easily split into strips which are put to a variety of uses. The trunk is without bark, and its center is very porous, increasing in density as the outer surface is reached. The wood takes a beautiful polish, and from it handsome tables are often made.

The leaves grow from the center of the trunk, with a slender spire always shooting up. This spire gradually unfolds into a leaf, and grows out from the parent stock to a very great length. One of the peculiarities of this palm is the stem of its long leaves. It is semi-circular in shape and embraces the trunk of the tree securely, holding the leaf in place until the time comes

to wither and drop to the ground. This stem is called the "zagua," and is often found as large as a good sized board. It is thin and pliable, and is made to serve a variety of purposes, the principal use, however, being that of a tarpaulin to cover bales of goods, tobacco, etc., and during the rainy season as a waterproof covering for the load of the pack mules. Zagua is also extensively used in place of a ridge board on the palm-hatched roofs of the Cuban shacks. By soaking in water zagua becomes pliable and is then fashioned into a number of articles for domestic use by the rural Cuban. By folding and fastening with a wooden pin, a catarro is made, which serves as a water bucket, a wash basin, a receptacle for milk, and even as a kettle in which beef and yams are cooked, for the water keeps the fibrous wood from burning, and no salt is required in the food thus cooked other than that extracted from the zagua in the process of



Type of a Cuban Village. The stem of the royal palm leaf called "zagua" is used extensively in place of a ridgeboard and is seen on every hut. See article "The Uses of the Royal Palm," on preceding page. Tipo de una aldea cubana. El tallo de la hoja de la palma real, que se llama zagua, se usa extensamente en lugar de una tabla del caballete y se ve en las chozas en la vista.

cooking. The long leaves of the royal palm are much used for decoration on all festal occasions, and the writer attended a social function in the American town of Ceballos, in the heart of Cuba, when the long leaves reached from one end to the other of the dancing pavilion. This palm produces no

article of food except the bud, or heart of the center spire. This consists of a tender substance which forms a very palatable food either raw or cooked, or made into a preserve with sugar. The palm reproduces itself by its berries, which are borne in a great cluster from the center of the tree.

Railways and Public Works

EXTENSIONS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS.

The increase of capital required for a controlling interest in the Havana Central Railway of Havana by the United Railways has received the unanimous approval of the directors of the latter company. The meeting was held in London. Mr. Robert Orr will continue as general manager of the combined interests.

TROLLEY IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Electric Traction Company of Santiago has nearly finished laying the rails and other works in connection with the road.

TO DREDGE HAVANA HARBOR.

There is talk of dredging Havana harbor. It is being slowly filled up with sedimentary deposits brought into it by the river Luyano and various creeks, says Dr. Erastus Wilson. He was told by D. Miguel Herrera that 60 years ago his largest ships could anchor in places where now there are not two fathoms. He suggests the use of powerful submarine suction dredges in common use in Liverpool, the Mississippi and in the harbor of Philadelphia, which can easily transfer the deep sediment to the mud flats in the southern borders of the

harbor and make them healthy and valuable territory.

CUBA EASTERN R. R. EXTENSIONS.

A. V. Sims, president and general manager of the Cuba Eastern Railroad and allied companies, reports the completion of their new extension to a junction with the Van Horne system at San Luis, which makes the Cuba Eastern system a part of the through trunk line of the island.

Operations will be begun just as soon as the formalities of acceptance by the Cuba Railroad Commission are completed.

The construction of this road has involved some bold engineering work, and has been the most expensive work done in Cuba. The rails used are 80-lb. and 85-lb. the heaviest so far employed on the island.

The earnings of the Cuba Eastern Railroad show a decided increase over the fiscal year ending March 1, 1906.

The Chaparra Sugar Co. has been authorized by the railroad commission to open a public service on its private railroad from Velasco on the line of the Gibara and Holguin R. R. to its batey and from the latter to Caserio de las Delicias, a total extension of 28 kilometers.

STEEL BRIDGE NEEDED NEAR SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Senator Martin Morua Delgado and José María Espinosa presented to the governor a petition signed by many of the citizens of Sancti Spiritus, asking that a bridge be constructed over the Tubainicu, on the Santa Rosa road. They explained to Gov. Magoon that this road was the principal one to many of the great fruit farms of the district, and that its construction was urgent and necessary.

NEW ROUTES OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RY.

By the establishment of the Vedado-Malecon route, the Vedado will be connected with the Malecon and residential district. Heretofore passengers bound from Vedado who wished to get to the Malecon were obliged to come to Central Park, get off at the corner of Egido and Neptuno and then take a Vedado car, paying another fare. This expense is obviated by the new route.

The other change, the Vedado-Jesus del Monte route, will be a great convenience to working people living in these sections.

Both lines as now established have been very favorably commented upon. This improvement is one of the first made by the new general manager, Mr. Frank Steinhart, former U. S. Consul to Cuba.

Fifty trolley cars for use in the City of Havana are at present being constructed at the shops of the Havana Electric Railways in Havana. Ten of these new cars will be placed in service within a few weeks.

The traffic department of the Havana Electric Railway, under the direction of Chief Engineer Hild, are at present studying new routes and the construction of curbs, etc., with the object of facilitating more communication between points within the City of Havana.

By a decision rendered on July 31 by the Supreme Court of Cuba confirming judgment of the Audiencia of the Province of Havana, the Havana Central Railroad is obliged to indemnify the Western Railways of Havana in the sum of \$223,821.09 Spanish gold for a strip of land taken by the former company at Tallapiedra.

Recent resolutions of the railway commission were approved July 22 by Governor Magoon. These included the approval of the itinerary of trains on the Gibara and Holguin Railway's Chaparra branch and a recommendation to the Treasury Department to transfer to the United Railways of Havana of the deposit of \$7,600, deposited in the treasury by the South Cardenas Railway to guarantee the construction of the line.

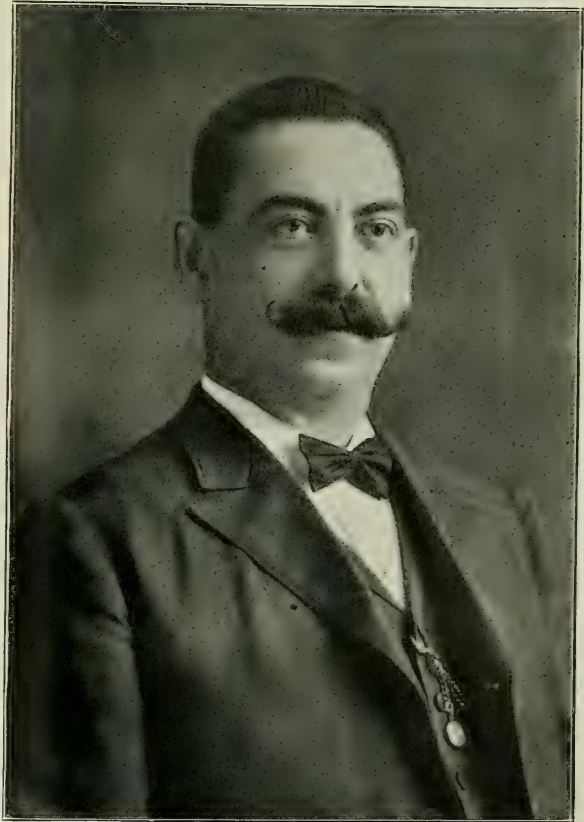
THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The work of building the new Episcopal Church in Havana is progressing satisfactorily. The walls on the Aguilar street side of the edifice have reached their full height, and a roof has been placed over part of the structure. It is expected that November will see the completion of the building.

NEW WIRELESS STATION AT POINT SAN ANTONIO, CUBA.

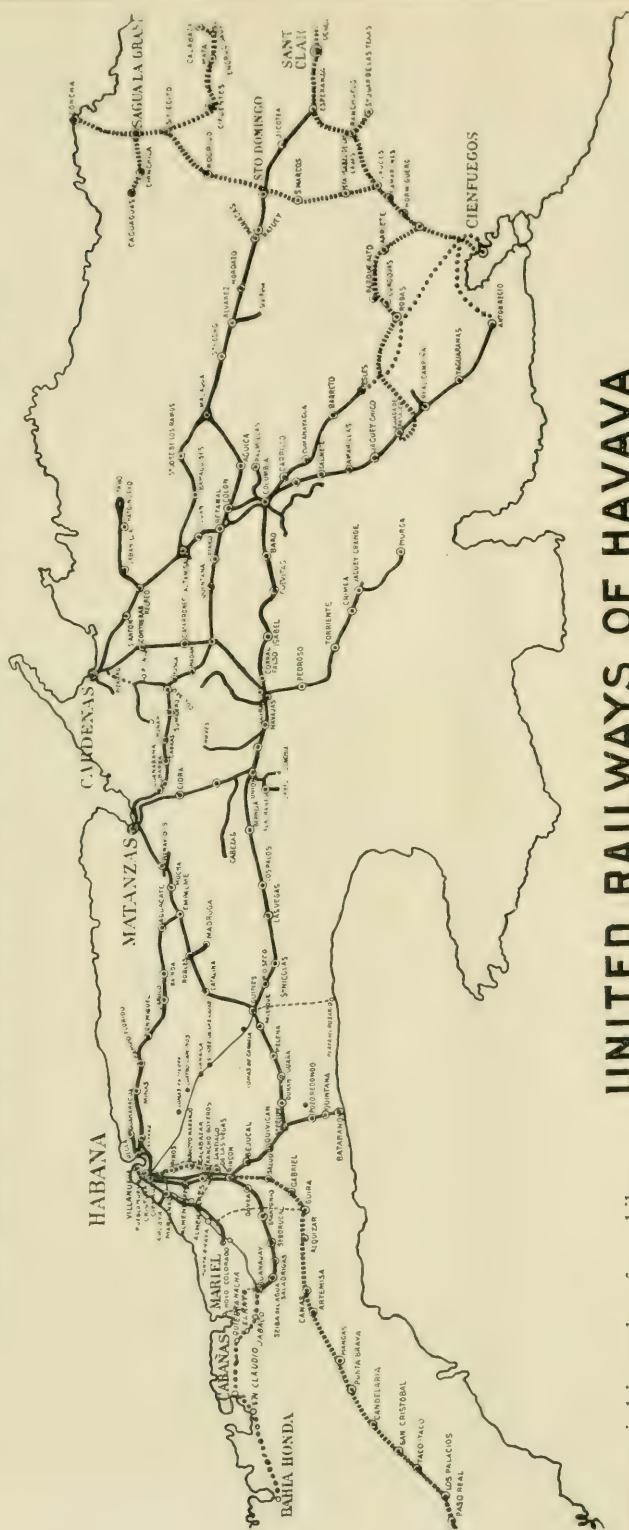
Representatives of the United Fruit Co., a Boston concern, controlling a large portion of the trade in tropical fruits, had a meeting by appointment with Secretary Taft, August 15, in furtherance of their application for permission to erect a wireless telegraph station at Point San Antonio, on the extreme westerly end of Cuba.

It appears that the application for the permit was originally made to the present government in Cuba, but its approval had been withheld for the reason that the government has projected a general system of wireless stations on the coast of Cuba, including one of Pinar del Rio, only sixty miles distant from the point selected by the United Fruit Company as a site for its
(Continued on page 15.)



Frank Steinhart, former U. S. Consul General to Cuba, and now General Manager of the Havana Electric Railway, heartily eulogized by the Provisional Governor and endorsed by him as the "Man behind Magoon."

THE ROAD CARRIED NEARLY HALF OF THE ENTIRE SUGAR CROP.



UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA AND CONNECTIONS.

UNITED RAILWAYS
PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS
CONNECTING LINES
CONTROLLED BY THE UNITED RAILWAYS

	Sugar carried in sacks of 150 kilos.	
	1905-06.	1906-07. Inc.
Cardenas	1,005,893	1,302,150 206,263
Matanzas	1,349,183	1,490,425 141,242
Havana	1,064,049	1,201,133 136,184

3,510,025 4,053,714 543,689
The sugar carried in 1907, 4,053,714
sacks, aggregates 608,057 long tons.

The United Railways of Havana Strong Showing.

Political and Government Matters

station, and it was feared that there would be "interference" to an extent that would make the government station valueless.

Secretary Taft, after hearing the arguments, decided that he would issue to the company a revocable license, subject to the approval of Governor Magoon, so that the station might be discontinued at any moment if it interfered with the Cuban government station.

GEN. CASTILLO AND THE CANDIDACY OF GEN. GOMEZ.

Gen. Castillo now favors Gen. Gomez for president, according to La Discusion. He thinks Zayas and Gomez will never again unite, and that the Liberal party will all be the latter's in a little while. Havana might be for Zayas, but outside all are Miguelistas.

ANOTHER NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Rumor has it that a new political party is being formed under the name of "Amigos de la Patria," representing the commercial interests, which will nominate a candidate for the presidency. At the proper time doubtless other men than those now prominent in the public view, will appear in the presidential race.

GOV. MAGOON'S WARNING TO GEN. GOMEZ.

Gen. Gomez called upon Governor Magoon to renounce his post on the "Jobs and Claims Commission." The governor informed him that it was a source of regret not to see more harmony and unity among the Liberal partisans. Unity and concord are needed now more than ever, if the Cuban republic is to be reorganized again.

NO ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

It is predicted that there will be no elections of any sort in Cuba this year.

The census enumerators start late this month (August) and it now seems certain that the work will take six or seven months, and even more, and it will be late in December before the returns are in such shape that they may serve as a basis for registration for the municipal elections. Probably all the census work will consume the time until February, 1908.

UPRISINGS PROMPTLY CHECKED.

An uprising in Santiago de Cuba and San Luis, in the same province, predicted for July 12, proved abortive, the authorities having got word of the outbreak

and stopping it. It appears that some American officers planted 100 coconut trees at the Santiago Morro. The Cubans, seeing this, decided that the Americans were going to stay in Cuba until the trees bore fruit, which would be in six years, so they made plans to drive out the Americans at once. Governor Magoon promptly gave orders to pursue the rebels and to annihilate them if they did not surrender at once.

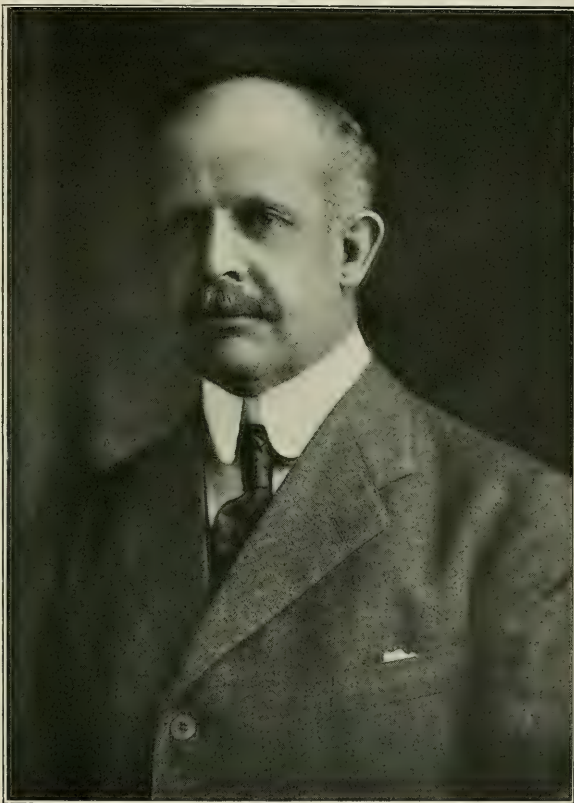
POLITICAL LEADERS STILL AT ODDS.

Discord and dissension continue in the liberal ranks and the partisans of Gen. José Miguel Gomez and Sr. Alfredo Zayas are carrying on a vigorous campaign for their favorites.

Neither Gomez nor Zayas have budged an inch from their position and both maintain their presidential ambition. Both keep the name of liberal.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

The government hopes to have wireless communication with the station at Pinar del Rio very soon. The station at the Morro is also nearing completion, but those at points in eastern Cuba have not yet been begun.



James L. Rodgers, the U. S. Consul-General to Cuba. He took office July 1, 1907.

MODERATES WANT ELECTIONS POSTPONED, SAY CUBAN VETERANS.

Several Cuban veterans have addressed a letter to Governor Magoon, dated Alto Songo, July 27, denying that any intention exists to disturb public order, and alleging that all such rumors emanate from moderates who desire to postpone the elections, being aware that their chances of success are but few. The veterans state that the moderates desire to retain office and put off the elections. The signers of this letter, Brigadier José de la Puente, cl. Silveriro Mercadal, Brigadier Rafael Petrolojo, all members of the Constitutional Army, and Liberals to wit, offer their services to the governor and make themselves responsible for the preservation of peace in that district.

GOMEZ LIBERALS FUSE WITH REPUBLICANS.

A fusion of the Republicans and Gomez Liberals was carried out successfully early in July, under the leadership of Senor Viondi, thereby largely increasing the strength of General Gomez, and the Republicans becoming by the coalition a party of importance and a factor in the island's affairs.

CUBAN NEGROES WANT OFFICES.

Cuban negroes are organizing in Pinar del Rio. They want more political recognition. They have borne the brunt of the many wars, have done some hard fighting and feel that a more liberal division of offices among them is their due. If an organization is effected it will be a strong one, is the general opinion, and it is one that will grow rapidly in all the provinces. They want the re-establishment of a republic, believing they will fare better under a Cuban regime than under that of the Americans. A negro politician, Batrell Oviedo, is rousing his class by statements showing the great services the negro has rendered to the government and the small patronage he has thus far received.

The colored Cuban Brigadier, Estenez, at a meeting on August 6 at San Juan y Martinez, in furtherance of this object said that they neither belong to the Liberal or Conservative parties; that they are neither followers of Gomez or Zayas.

The purpose of the administration in Cuba seems to point to a gradual change to American currency in all the departments

of industry. On the railroads, custom house, postoffice, etc., values are already based on American money, and in Santiago and many other cities east of Camaguey, Spanish money will not circulate except at a large discount. Nevertheless, the change will cause serious disturbances in many quarters where labor is largely employed and commercial interests will be best served by a cautious adjustment of the difficulties the change will develop.

There is a fear among business men that the payment of the tobacco workers in United States currency may form a precedent which will cause other classes of labor to make a similar demand. In the case of the sugar planters this would be deplorable because it would increase the labor expenses over 10%, the difference between Spanish gold and American money, without the possibility of any compensatory increase in the price of their sugar. As a matter of fact the planter is now and has been for several years working not only under the burden of unfavorable prices, created in a world market by competition with the sugars of other countries, but also hampered by unfavorable weather conditions. The wages paid the laborer on the sugar plantations for the past two years has been steadily increasing, and payments in American currency would prove the "last straw" in many cases where the margin of profit has already been cut down to the most slender proportions.

TOBACCO STRIKERS TO BE PAID IN AMERICAN CURRENCY.

Many independent factories in Havana have opened on the basis of Spanish gold at the same prices which prevailed before the strike. The independents as a whole are willing to pay their workmen in American currency later, when matters can be adjusted.

J. N. Staples, director of Henry Clay & Bock Co., defined the terms which ended the strike, and promised that American currency would be used in payment of tobaccoists employed by Henry Clay & Bock Co. in Havana, Bejucal, Guanajay, Santiago de las Vegas, and Hoyo Colorado. "Governor Magoon's letter," he says to the Union de Fabricantes, "has thoroughly clarified the currency question for the Republic of Cuba."

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5% Bonds.....	103	103½
Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds.....	98	102
Republic of Cuba 5% Internal Bonds.....	84	89
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	104	107
Havana City 2nd Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	103	107
Cuba R. R. 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	88	93
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock.....	37	45
Cuba Company 6% Debentures.....	60	70
Havana Electric Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	84	87
Havana Electric Preferred Stock.....	73	75
Havana Electric Common Stock.....	25	27

ENERGETIC BEGINNINGS OF GOVERNOR MAGOON'S NEW ROAD WORK IN CUBA.

Major Mason M. Patrick, in charge of road building in Pinar del Rio, has submitted a report showing progress of road work in that province.

The road from Guane to Luis Lazo commences at Guane and passes through a mountainous region in the districts of Portales, Teneria, and Punta de la Sierra, situated in a very fertile region almost exclusively devoted to the cultivation of tobacco. The rock found at intervals along this road is a hard limestone, which is believed to be good material for road building. The soil varies in nature from hard and sticky clay found in the cuts on some of the hills to a light sand on the plains.

At some points the clay has been so hard as to necessitate blasting with dynamite or powder. The officer charged with the local construction of this road is Captain Clark S. Smith, Corps of Engineers, assisted by a detachment of soldiers from Company E, Second Battalion of Engineers. The contractor has 275 men, 47 mules and wagons, plows, carts, scrapers, etc., at work.

The road from San Juan y Martinez to Punta de Cartas is being built by Lt. of Engineers R. C. Moore, with a detachment of Co. G, Second Battalion of Engineers. Major Patrick recommends that the road be run so that along the greater part of its length it will benefit both the city of San Juan and the city of San Luis. This recommendation, which was duly approved, involves the necessity of a new bridge over the San Juan river, to replace the old bridge now in existence.

Bids will be asked for supplying and putting in place 130 feet of steel beams, the government constructing the arches. The officer charged with its supervision is Lieutenant of Engineers R. C. Moore, with a detachment of Company G, Second Battalion of Engineers.

The road from Pinar del Rio to Vinales starts from the northern end of the bridge over the river Guama, in the outskirts of the city of Pinar del Rio. The work includes the building of a bridge over the river Guama to take the place of the old wooden bridge at present in use. The new bridge will be a steel structure, with a central span of 130 feet, with spans of 50 feet at either end. The work is being done by Lt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engineers, with a detachment of Company H of the Second Battalion of Engineers.

From the foot of the hills outside of Pinar del Rio to Vinales the road passed over the mountains to a very rugged region, which rendered the finding of a practicable route difficult. The right-of-way has been conceded by private owners wherever the road passes, except for a short stretch in the vicinity of the new bridge over the Guama river, but this will be obtained when necessary.

The road from Vinales to San Cayetano extends through a very rugged region. On this road many short cuts will have to be made. They are now working on it some 400 men, and it is possible that this number will be increased if laborers can be secured. The officer in charge of this work is Lt. of Engineers W. A. Johnson, with a detachment of Company F, Second Battalion of Engineers.

Orders have been given to finish the cart road from Guanabana to Lagunillas, in Matanzas, and to build a bridge across the river Guanicún on the cart road from Cristo to Songo, in Santiago province. This latter will be completed early in November. Another bridge will also be built across the Porkuelo, near Mayari, also in Santiago province, and the Tayaba aqueduct in Trinidad will receive much-needed repairs, which will cost nearly \$3,000.

The examination of plans for the building of a cart road from Los Arroyas de Mantua are being made in order to build this road as quickly as possible.

The plans for the construction of 2,360 lineal metres of cart road on the road from Baracoa to Maisi have been approved, and the plans have been approved for a cart road from San Luis to the railway station of the western road.

NEW POSTOFFICES.

Two new postoffices are at Salamanca and Jiguani, Santa Clara Province, two more at Bacuranao and Cojimar. The Salamanca office was on August 1 made a money order office, and on the same date Itabo was also made a money order office.

CUSTOMS RULINGS AND RECEIPTS.

In view of some doubts in regard to the proper classification of

POWDERED ASBESTOS.

which does not appear on any customhouse list, it has been decided to place this article in Class 315.

FAN PALMS

will be classified under No. 82 of the regulation now in force, and

STEEL HOUSES.

complete or taken apart, for sugar houses, will be classified under No. 215 in future.

HAVANA CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

The duties collected in the six months commencing January 2, and ending June 30, 1907, as compared with the same period of 1906, are as follows:

Jan. 2 to June 30, inc., 1907..\$9,831,697.69
For the same period in 1906.... 9,668,008.69

Increase 1907 \$163,689.00

For the months of July, 1906 and 1907, the following are the official figures:

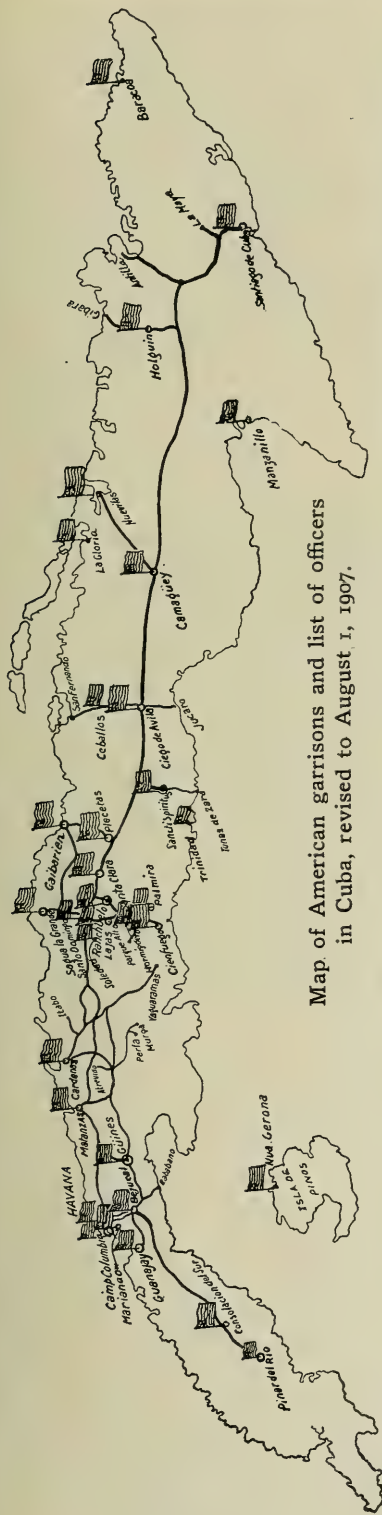
Collections for July, 1907.....\$1,688,017.90

Collections for July, 1906..... 1,587,223.95

Increase over last year.....\$100,793.15



Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., Commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification in Cuba, with Headquarters at Camp Columbia.



Map of American garrisons and list of officers in Cuba, revised to August 1, 1907.

PINAR DEL RIO.
 Headquarters 3d Squadron, 11th Cav., Col. James Parker commanding.
ISLE OF PINES.
 Nueva Gerona, 1 officer, 25 men, Lt. Punyar commanding.
GUANAJAY.
 Headquarters 2d Bat., 28th Inf., Capt. Bamford, commanding.
CAMP COLUMBIA.
 18 officers, 339 men, Lt. Col. Moses, commanding. Headquarters 6 companies 27th Inf.; 1 squad 11th Cav.; 14th Battery Field Artillery; 11th Battery, F. A., 17th Battery, 18th Battery; Co. I Signal Corps; 2d Bat. Engineers; Base Hospital; Casual Detachment; Col. Wm. F. Pitcher, commanding post.
MARIANAO.
 Co. F, 27th Inf., Capt. Paul B. Malone commanding.
GUINER.
 Co. G, 27th Inf., Lt. Byard Sneed commanding.
MATANZAS.
 Headquarters 1st Bat., 28th Inf., Col. Owen J. Sweet commanding.
CARDENAS.
 Headquarters 3d Bat., 5th Inf., Col. Calvin B. Cowles commanding.
CONSTANCIA.
 Troop B, 15th Cav., Capt. Le Roy Etinge commanding.
CIENFUEGOS.
 Headquarters Troops A and C, 15th Cav., Lt. Col. Francis H. Hardie commanding.

SOLEDAO.
Troop D, 15th Cav., Lt. Emory J. Pike commanding.

PALMIRA.
3 officers, 52 men, Capt. Frederick H. Delano commanding.

HORMIGUERO.
1 officer, 20 men, Lt. Henry S. Green commanding.

LAJAS.
3 officers, 72 men, Capt. Charles S. Hill commanding.

RANCHUELO.
Troop M, 15th Cav., Lt. Francis H. Cameron commanding.

SANTO DOMINGO.
3 officers, 78 men, Maj. Albertus W. Catlin, commanding.

SAGUA LA GRANDE.
Cos. F and F, 5th Inf., Capt. Robert Field commanding.

SANTA CLARA.
Troops K and L, 15th Cav., Capt. Howard R. Hickok commanding.

TRINIDAD.
3 officers, 71 men, Capt. Philip S. Brown, commanding.

PLACETAS.
Troop I, 15th Cav., Capt. Michael M. McNamce commanding.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.
3 officers, 81 men, Maj. Dion Williams, commanding.

CAPARIEN.
Cos. G and H, 5th Inf., Capt. Oliver Edwards commanding.

CIEGO DE AVILA.
Headquarters Co. II, 17th Inf., Capt. Carl Reichenman commanding.

CEBALLOS.
Cos. E, F and G, 17th Inf.

CAMAGUEY.
Headquarters 1st Bat., 17th Inf., Lt. Col. Charles McClure commanding.

LA GLORIA.
1 officer, 25 men.

NUEVIAS.
2 officers, 49 men, Capt. George C. Thorpe commanding.

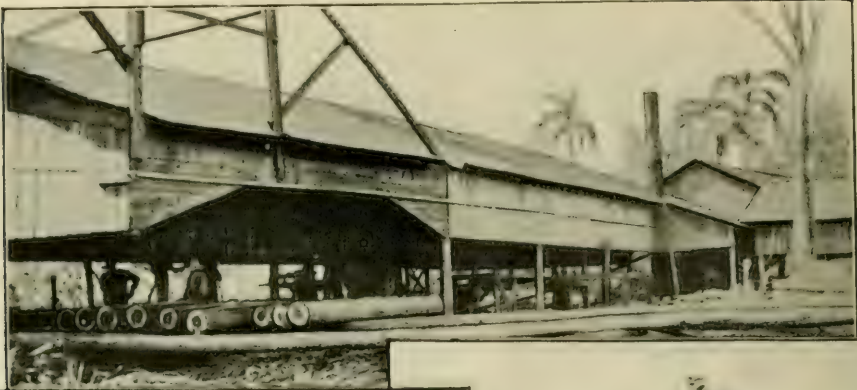
MANZANILLO.
3 officers, 72 men, Maj. Theodore P. Kane commanding.

ITOLGUIN.
Headquarters 2d Bat., 11th Inf., Maj. James B. Jackson commanding.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.
Headquarters 1st Bat., 11th Inf., Col. Richard T. Yeatman commanding.

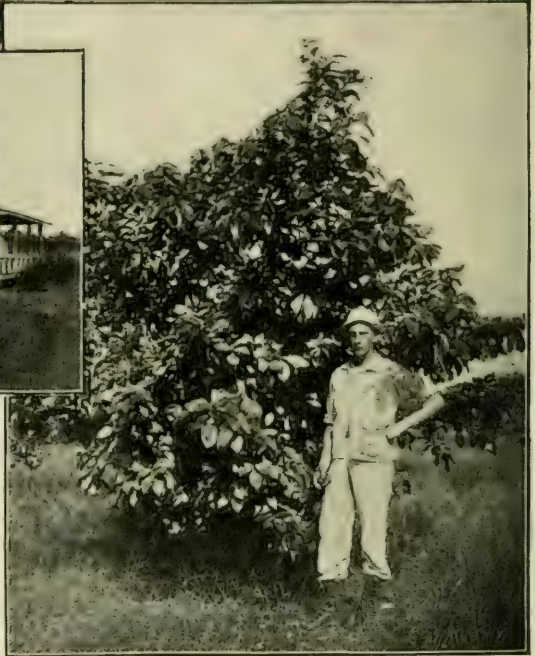
U. S. NAVAL STATION.
1 officer, 23 men.

BARACOA.
2 officers, 49 men, Capt. Charles S. Hatch commanding.



Views around the American colony at Los Indios, Isle of Pines, of the saw mill, residence of Charles S. Brown, and of a fine 3-year-old grapefruit tree.

Vistas en la cercaña de la Colonia Americana en Los Indios, Isla de los Pinos. El aserradero; la casa del Sr. Charles S. Brown; una pamplemusa hermosa de tres años.



The tracts of this colony cover 23,000 acres. It is on the extreme western part of the island. There is a large amount of fine quality long leaf yellow pine close by, and a large acreage has been cleared, ploughed and planted to citrus fruits. The Provisional Government seems determined to complete some very important public improvements in the island, and orders have been given for much-needed roads, deepening of harbors, etc.

ISLE OF PINES IMPROVEMENTS.

Besides the building and repairing of many roads and bridges, some important dredging work will be done. The sand bars at the entrance to Jucaro and Nueva Gerona will be taken away and the same work will be done along the west coast. Gov. Magoon has recommended the work and it is hoped the fall will see some improvements accomplished. An engineer has been officially commissioned to study plans for these necessary public works, and to advertise for bids for the building of roads, especially between Jucaro and Santa Fe.

A road between Los Indios and Nueva Gerona is being petitioned for.

The Isle of Pines parrot season opened

last month, and 1,200 birds were shipped. This is the twenty-fifth season, the average shipments aggregating 5,000. They are, as a rule, splendid talkers, and retail in the United States at \$3 to \$5.

BUSINESS OPENING FOR CUBAN WOMEN.

The Havana city council will try to protect and aid Cuban women in their endeavor to become self-supporting. Heretofore, a Cuban woman thrown on her own resources would do needle work for a miserable pittance, but now other fields are to be opened to her. Cuban women teach school, are employed in public offices and find other profitable occupations.

All clerical offices vacated in future are to be filled by women.

A free medical course will be established in the Havana University.

A public laundry will furnish employment to many, and it is urged to exempt from taxation all industries established by women, if they employ women exclusively.

Agricultural and American Colony Notes

THE CARAVONICA COTTON TREE.

In the July issue The CUBA REVIEW printed a paragraph regarding the growth of this tree in Cuba. An interesting letter from Mr. W. H. Bemis, of Baracoa, referred to in the reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, has since been received by the REVIEW, and is herewith given. Also some further comment from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the same subject.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TREE BY AN ENGLISH COTTON EXPERT.

The Caravonica cotton plant, planted in hot countries, yields much more than the varieties planted in Mexico, the United States, etc. After a careful study of this tree, Mr. John Bottombay, a cotton expert of the Association of British Cotton Brokers, has decided that "Caravonica cotton is the first cotton of the world."

There are two kinds of Caravonica for tropical regions—Caravonica No. 1 wool, and Caravonica No. 2 silk.

They have the following advantages over all other varieties:

The plants are thrifty. The greater part of the first planting of Caravonica gives a crop during twelve years, and may continue up to twenty years.

The plants are arborescent, from three to six metres high, with comparatively few leaves. They are planted at a distance of two and a half metres from one another, and corn or other vegetable products can be planted between the rows.

The two varieties of Caravonica produce the bolls, that is to say, the cotton, in six months, and, like oranges, lemons, etc., flowers, green fruit and ripe fruit are found on the same tree.

The yield of the Caravonica tree No. 1 is surprising. A tree of 12 months and of a height of 3 metres, yields five kilos of cotton in the boll. The second crop gives from seven to eight kilos, or from three to four kilos of ginned cotton.

The Caravonica No. 2, at the end of two years, yields from 12 to 15 pounds, or 50% cotton and 50% cottonseed.

To plant one hectare of land* with No. 1 or No. 2, one kilo of seed is required.

One hectare contains 800 trees, that in the first two and a half years have produced 3,000 kilos of cotton and 3,000 of seed.—"El Hacendado Mexicano," Mexico City, August 1, 1907.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1907.

Editor CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin:
New York.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of July 2, ad-

ressed to the Department of Agriculture, with reference to Caravonica cotton tree, was duly received and has been referred to this office.

We have referred the matter to the cotton expert of the Department, and we quote from his letter in reply as follows:

This Department has conducted some experiments with Caravonica cotton, but thus far without any satisfactory results. Seeds planted in Texas failed to produce any fruits during the first season. The Caravonica cotton, like most of the perennial cottons, does not fruit within ten months, and can not be grown successfully in regions where the temperature falls to the freezing point. It would therefore be impossible to grow this cotton anywhere in the United States except, possibly, in very restricted localities in southern California and southern Florida. Many of the numerous newspaper accounts of this cotton are very plainly written from the standpoint of the advertiser or promoter. From our present actual knowledge of this cotton I would not recommend experiments on a larger scale.

Trusting that this information will be satisfactory, I remain,

Very truly yours,

DAVID FAIRCHILD,

Agricultural Explorer in Charge of Foreign Explorations.

THE TREE GROWS THRIFTILY IN CUBA.

A further letter from the same Department:

Washington, D. C.,

July 26, 1907.

Editor The CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin,
New York.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 23d to Mr. Fairchild, regarding the Caravonica cotton tree in Cuba, has been referred to me for reply, and I beg to state that we have been informed by our cotton expert that the plant grows very thriftily and satisfactorily in Cuba.

R. A. YOUNG,
Scientific Assistant.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN CUBA.

Experiments at Baracoa and the results obtained by an American colonist:

Baracoa, Cuba,

July 4, 1907.

Editor The CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin,
New York.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 21 to hand regarding Caravonica cotton. My knowledge is limited, but such as it is you are welcome to it. In June, 1906, I received a few seeds from the Jamaica Agricultural Society, but having disposed of

* A hectare is 2.471 acres.

back yard in town. The wool seed was eaten by hens, but the silk seed came up in four days after planting, which was July 26. The plant grew phenomenally, and in about forty days was seven feet tall, with over seventy blossoms formed, but north winds from the sea burned off all foliage and tender growth on side exposed. This occurred three times during the winter and once the tree was completely uprooted, but notwithstanding all this and six months' severe drouth, without a drop of rain or water, except from washbowl at times, the tree is now more than twelve feet tall, with eight feet spread. First boll was picked May 13, and up to date 217 bolls, containing 1 pound 3 ounces, 3,970 seeds and $\frac{3}{4}$ pound pure lint, there are more than forty bolls still on the tree ready to burst and a second crop of blossoms larger than the first, but I think these last blossoms should be removed to confine the crop to the dry months. The tree cast off a great many squares, but careful examination with a glass did not disclose any cause other than severe drouth. I am arranging to plant two or three caballerios next fall, forty miles east of Baracoa, where the land is extremely rich, loose and level. Quite a lot of Norwegians who have located around Baracoa are becoming interested in Caravonica and will test it in a small way with seeds which I have been distributing until my supply was exhausted.

Very respectfully,

W. H. BEMIS.

THE BEE MAN OF BAYATE.

Bayate, 37 miles west of Santiago, on the line of the Cuba Railroad, is a Swedish community largely. Most have gone into citrus fruit growing. One, a Mr. J. A. Nystrom, has ventured into the business of honey getting with more or less success. He has been in Bayate nearly two years and his bee farm is close to the station. His bees are the Italian variety and his queens come from the United States. He started with 230 hives, standard make, and has 372 now. His receipts of honey average 10 gallons per colony. The bees feed on the flowers of the hard-wood trees in the dense forest which surrounds the town. These trees blossom three or four times a year. Cacao blossoms, Mr. Nystrom finds, make the honey dark and some other flowers turn the honey a light green, although the flavor is not impaired.

Spring honey is bitter, and the season when this may be looked for is in April and it lasts some three weeks.

Apparently, his bees work the year round, but in April, May and June they breed, and for the time being collect no honey. He is never required to feed them, the constant growth in Cuba always providing flowers at all times of the year. Has no foul brood and has lost none by disease. He noticed some little sickness, the cause of which was



Mr. Nystrom's Apiary at Bayate.

unknown, but he cured the ailment, whatever it was, by the use of carbolic disinfectants and by transferring ailing colonies to new frames. He uses a veil, but is rarely stung, but he noticed that on rainy days the bees were always cross.

His market is Santiago, Sweden, Havana and local. He gets 30 cents per gallon, or 4 1-2 cents per pound, in Bayate. There are twelve pounds to a gallon. In winter time the honey is heavier. He gets 43 cents plata per gallon in Havana, but is charged extra for the barrel holding 80 to 125 gallons, while at 30 cents per gallon barrels are supplied free. Standard hives cost \$2.75 each, including freight, bought in Havana. There are cheaper hives which can be secured for \$1.75, but the higher hives were the cheapest. One man he found could care for 350 hives. He got 15 pounds of wax from every 100 pounds of honey, and the wax sold for 27 cents per pound. The local price for honey was 5 cents for a pint bottle full. Mr. Nystrom has a small workshop equipped with modern honey extracting apparatus, and has his little venture well in hand.

The colony in general is progressing steadily. Some have left to spend the summer in the States, and others are coming. The sawmill is running at full speed since the new boiler arrived, and several new houses are going up. This summer has not been so rainy as the last. Engineer McCormack spent a few days on his farm. He has a large crew of men at work clearing and planting, and will soon have the biggest farm in the colony. The general health is excellent, and the farmers are all busy.

FILLED WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION.

"The CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin, an interesting monthly, New York City, ought to find its way into every business house doing business with the island republic. The CUBA REVIEW is well written and printed, and is filled with valuable information about Cuban opportunities for business."—From Packing and Shipping, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE COSTS AND PROFITS OF RAISING BANANAS.

The Cuban Department of Agriculture calculates that the cost of cultivating 33 1-3 acres of bananas five years will be \$4,893.75, and that that amount of land should produce in five years 37,000 bunches of bananas, which should bring an average price of 31 cents a bunch. Subtracting the cost of production—\$4,893.75—there remains a profit to the grower of \$6,731.25, a total profit of \$1,346.25 a year on only 33 1-3 acres.

SOME NEW MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE ESTACION CENTRAL AGRONOMICA.

Already arrived.—Chief of Department of Chemistry, Robert W. Stark, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and of twelve years' experience as a chemist. For the past two years he has been connected with the Illinois Experiment Station.

Assistant Chemist, J. D. Rose, a graduate of the Minnesota Agricultural College.

Assistant Horticulturist, C. F. Kinman, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, who at the time of his engagement was doing post graduate work in horticulture at Cornell University.

Assistant Botanist, Dr. J. H. Haselbring of the University of Chicago. Dr. Haselbring is a graduate of Cornell University and has held positions in Cornell University, New York Experiment Station, Illinois Experiment Station, and in the University of Chicago, where for the past two years he has been conducting investigations.

To arrive within the month.—Chief of Department of Agriculture, Professor Harmon Benton of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. After graduating from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, Professor Benton had charge of an experiment substation for eight or ten years, and afterwards became professor of Agronomy in the South Carolina Agricultural College and Agronomist of the South Carolina Experiment Station. From this place he went to the division of farm management of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as agricultural expert in charge of work in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. All together Professor Benton has had more than fifteen years' experience in southern agriculture, so that he is specially fitted for work in Cuba.

Assistant in Department of Plant Pathology, J. S. Houser, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, who for several years has been assistant entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, and has written several important bulletins on entomological subjects.

VUELTA ARRIBA TOBACCO.

Reports from Santa Clara province on tobacco are to the effect that there are about thirty "Escojidas" (selecting sheds) in operation throughout the province. Twenty of these are important. The output this year, according to the planters, will double that of last year.

At Remedios, the principal center in the Vuelta Arriba district, there are at present six large escojidas. About 1,045 persons, including men and women, are employed at these places, and the wages are good. During the last month (July) 1,900 bales have been packed. Manufacturers have agreed to pay 70 cents for twenty-five pounds of picked tobacco.



A tobacco factory at Remedios.

LETTER FROM SANTA LUCIA, NUEVITAS, CUBA.

Editor The CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin,

Dear Sir:—I have been experimenting with broom corn. I think we can grow a good quality of brush at this place. Some that I have grown for the seed is a little bit coarse. I am told by planting thicker the brush will be finer.

What is the experience of your readers along this line in other parts of the island?

Yours very truly,

C. C. MARSH.

BULLETIN No. 12 of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station deals with the mango. It gives full directions for soil requirements, selection of seed, how to plant, budding, layering, grafting, transplanting, pruning, etc. Considerable space is devoted to the "uses of the mango," and to mango breeding and its diseases. Hawaii has 40 different varieties and Prof. Higgins records a collection of 500 in India. He calls it the "King of Fruits." There are many fine illustrations.

SALE OF THE SANTA CATALINA SUGAR ESTATE TO AN AMERICAN COMPANY.

This important plantation, located within the boundary of Recreo, near Cardenas, belonging to Díaz & Co., was sold August 3 last, by Zaldor & Co. to an American company, for the sum of \$250,000, United States currency.

The company that bought it has the intention of removing all the force and the new machinery to Ciega de Avila for a large sugar estate that will be established there.

This plantation, in the condition in which it was equipped and in the hands of secured capital, could produce a crop of 80,000 to 90,000 bags.

THE 1907 SUGAR CROP.

Estate Lugareño, Nuevitas.—Made this year, 94,757 bags sugar.

Estate "Senado," Nuevitas.—Made this year, 100,520 bags sugar.

Estate "Trinidad," in Trinidad de Cuba.—Made this year, 55,928 bags sugar.

Estate "Boston" at Banos (belonging to the United Fruit Co.) made the following sugars this year: Firsts, 243,747; seconds, 38,542; total, 282,289 bags.

SUGARS RECEIVED IN THESE WAREHOUSES UP TO DATE.

Azúcares recibidos en estos almacenes hasta la fecha.

Matanzas, Julio 31 de 1907.

	Sacos.
Ingenio San Rafael.....	48,663
" Santa Amalia.....	51,635
" Santo Domingo.....	71,879
" San Ignacio.....	62,912
" Valiente.....	26,269
" Porvenir.....	17,742
" Carolina.....	38,503
" Armonia.....	42,419
" Feliz.....	43,640
" Saratoga.....	24,193
" Mercedes.....	93,634
" Josefita.....	77,779
" Conchita.....	92,681
" Santa Rita Baró.....	46,526
" Triumvirato.....	48,769
" Central Luisa (C).....	27,499
" Carmen.....	62,384
" Santa Rita Galindez.....	45,570
" San Cayetano.....	26,687
" Santa Filomena.....	68,134
" Araujo.....	21,574
" Jicarita.....	26,023
" Union.....	79,733
" Socorro.....	136,660
" Limones.....	33,450
" Flora.....	56,414
" Nombro de Dios.....	5,101
" Triunfo.....	12,776
" Central Nueva Luisa.....	3,657
" Olimpo.....	7,038
" Majagua.....	11,430
" Porfuerza.....	8,608
" Elena.....	10,033
" Jesus Maria.....	21,700
" Australia.....	24,277
" Averhoff.....	56
" Indio.....	7,539
" Nueva Paz.....	4,208
" San Vicente.....	550
" Santa Catalina.....	2,867
" Dolores.....	500
" Colonias.....	242

Total.....1,492,113

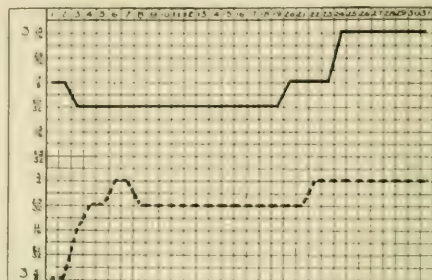
ROIG & Co., Matanzas.

PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS FROM HAVANA.

July 27, 1907.

To date, 635,174 crates of pineapples were shipped from this port.

For the year 1906 there were shipped from the same port 927,292 crates.



Sugar prices at New York for July.
Broken line, 1906
Solid line, 1907

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF MILLS OF THE DISTRICT OF CAIBARIEN, CUBA.

Season 1906-1907.

Name of Mill	Number of Bags.	1st quality.	2d quality.	Total.
Zaza.....	109,977	111		110,088
Narcisa.....	91,010	7,300		98,310
Vitoria.....	88,520	920		89,440
Adela.....	70,000	5,100		75,100
San Agustín.....	70,338	4,701		75,039
Fidencia.....	51,248	1,700		52,948
Fé.....	50,059	1,215		51,274
Reforma.....	38,498	3,191		41,689
Altamira.....	40,003			40,003
San José.....	32,297	2,541		34,838
Rosalía.....	23,500	2,190		25,750
San Paulo.....	19,837	1,588		21,425
Julia.....	10,047	882		10,929
	695,394	31,439		726,833

P. B. ANDERSON.

Caibarien, August 6, 1907.

SOLEODON CUBANUS WANTED.

The Kny-Scheerer Co., New York City, are anxious to secure from Cuba rare insects and also insectivorous animals, Solenodon Cubanus, for which they can probably pay \$10 to \$15 for a dead animal in alcohol or for its skeleton, or skin, if in good condition. (See picture on page 9.)



The hotel at Bayate, built entirely of native woods of Cuba. The piazza floor is all mahogany.

General Notes

MATANZAS IMPROVEMENTS.

The electrical plant now being constructed in Matanzas will supply power for an electric railway and light and power for general purposes. C. Hemple & Co. of Havana hold the concession, which is for 20 years.

The cigar factory seems an assured fact. It will afford employment to 600 men and the payroll will be about \$20,000 monthly. As soon as the title is cleared, the work will begin.

A Glorieta is proposed for the Playa to add to the entertainment of city dwellers, where all kinds of refined entertainment will be provided. There will be no side-shows, but high-grade attractions only. The project has the endorsement of first-class people.

The Matanzas Railroad & Warehouse Co. has a large force of men at work building



The temporary track.

a second track at the base of the San Severino fort. A temporary track is already in place designed chiefly for bringing up construction materials for the real road further inland. The old pier collapsed some time ago, but will be strengthened and reconstructed. A new pier will be built in about three months. All the most modern machinery for handling and storing sugar and other products will be installed in the new storehouse as a measure of economy. A double track will be built into the city and the old drawbridge and tracks will be used. Col. J. M. Tarafa is the president, A. F. Blundell, the general manager, and J. M. Wright, the superintendent. The company owns 12 miles of water front.

The city offered some strong inducements to the Havana Tobacco Co. to settle here, among which are no taxes or rent for five years, with privilege of renewal, the city to buy the building. The price asked for the property was \$20,000. Some of the public spirited citizens of Matanzas advanced a sufficient sum to make the initial payment in order to secure the property, the balance of the amount due to be paid in about seven years.

The business men of the city have formed a Board of Trade, which will exercise a stronger supervision in business matters for mutual protection. The matter of credits will receive close attention and members will be promptly informed of slow collections and delinquents, information that heretofore each merchant has secured through costly experience.



The front of the splendid new edifice of the National Bank of Cuba, in Havana.

CUBA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The development of Cuba's resources has been phenomenal, but she needs vast quantities of machinery, railroad material, building material, electrical plants and modern appliances of all kinds for sugar factories, canning factories, sawmills and other basic industries.

Although within the torrid zone, the temperature does not differ materially from that of the Gulf states, but the climate is more equable, owing to its insularity and the protection afforded from winter Atlantic gales by the Bahamas Islands.

The total commerce between Cuba and the United States for the year 1906 amounted to \$131,547,028, which compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of \$8,880,610.

The following table shows the changes in the commerce between the two countries:

Years.	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.
1890	\$54,628,710	\$13,329,493
1900	31,747,229	26,934,524
1902	48,619,588	23,061,623
1903	57,228,291	23,504,417
1904	74,950,992	32,644,345
1905	95,857,856	44,569,812
1906	85,055,184	46,491,844

Cuba's imports from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were as follows:

Iron and steel	\$9,879,648
Provisions, including products of	
meat and milk	6,350,157
Cereals, flour, etc.	4,885,169
Animals	2,721,311
Wood and its manufactures.	4,080,282
Coal	1,977,123
Cotton and its manufactures.	1,507,705
Shoes	1,769,796
Mineral oils	796,002
Drugs, medicines, etc.	1,008,522
Coffee	1,430,317
Vegetables	919,790
Cars, coaches, etc.	1,472,428
Scientific instruments	658,684
Paper	429,760
Eggs	642,890

Of the 1904-1905 exports, raw sugar accounts for \$61,992,000, or 61.3 per cent.; leaf tobacco, \$12,616,900, and manufactured tobacco, \$14,141,100, a combined percentage of 26.5; products obtained from sugar, such as molasses, alcohol, etc., \$1,711,900. Fruits, cocoa, vegetables, etc., \$3,434,500; hard woods, dyewoods, fibres and other forest products, \$1,452,000; animals, skins, and other animal products, \$1,192,100; mineral products, such as iron ore, manganese, asphaltum, \$1,909,400; sponges and shells, \$311,300; all others, \$160,600.

Synopsis of a resumé by Otavia a Zayas y Adan, consul general of Cuba at New York, in the Exporters' Review.

YELLOW FEVER BREAKS OUT AMONG AMERICAN TROOPS.

Yellow fever has broken out at Cienfuegos among the American garrison, with

10 cases and one death as the record to date of August 13. It is feared other soldiers may be infected, as there are 300 men stationed there—all of the 15th cavalry. Dr. Agromonto, the Cuban yellow fever expert, has no fears of the fever spreading, and thinks it can be checked without difficulty. There were additional cases a few days later at Matanzas and Ceiba Mocha, near the former city.

The third death occurred on August 19 and one new case developed on the same date, making 10 cases in all. Secretary Taft was much disturbed by the presence of the fever, and before leaving on his trip around the world sent specific instructions to Governor Magoon to keep the war department informed daily as to the spread and treatment of the disease. Governor Magoon's cable in response was as follows:

"Kean reports from Cienfuegos: 'I regard the epidemic among troops as under control, and no cause for further uneasiness. But sanitary condition of this city is bad; no sewer; cistern water supply utterly deficient, no efficient mosquito work before arrival of Havana brigade last week, and infection had spread. Will require probably two months' hard work for its eradication. These conditions probably unavoidable under municipal sanitary control with limited resources at their command.'"

It has been determined therefore to nationalize the sanitary systems of the various cities of the island, and President Roosevelt has directed Governor Magoon to issue a proclamation to that effect, giving all power to the provisional government to take such measures as may seem necessary to control the sanitary situation. The decree, which will be issued at once, will co-ordinate all the health offices into one system, under the direct supervision of the government, taking all sanitary work out of the hands of the municipal authorities.

COMMEMORATING THE REVOLUTION OF AUGUST, 1906.

A meeting in Havana by the supporters of Alfredo Zayas was planned for August 19 to commemorate the beginning of last year's revolution. Why August 19 was selected it is hard to say, for trouble began about August 15 and an uprising was reported in Pinar del Rio on August 18. The meeting passed over without any unusual demonstration. Speeches were made, but owing to previous criticism in political circles as to the propriety of the meeting they were temperate and subdued. Gen. Gomez, the rival Liberal candidate for the Presidency, refused to participate. It is believed the real reason for Gen. Gomez' refusal to participate in the meeting is that he is desirous of placating the Moderates, whom the Liberals defeated at the last election. The latter's supporters have constituted themselves a Liberal national convention, wholly without authority, say the Zayistas.

SUGAR IN JULY.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

The month opened with Centrifugals quoted at 37½c. per lb. for 96 test, and closes at 3 15/16c. per lb.

Beetroot sugar in Europe opened at 9s. 9d., and closed at 9s. 9d.

In the intermediate time during the month the fluctuations were quite small and with cane sugar generally upward, while beet varied from 9s. 9d. to 9s. 6¾d. to 9s. 7½d. to 9s. 5¼d. to 9s. 9d. to 9s. 8¼d. to 9s. 9¾d. to 9s. 9d.

The business in sugars was much reduced as shown by the small receipts in the United States from week to week, the first week 22,135 tons, second 14,983 tons, third 19,592 tons, fourth 13,840 tons. Total for the four weeks, 70,550 tons. The requirements for meltings during same time were 186,000 tons.

As a result of the month's work, stocks in the United States and Cuba together decreased from 639,013 tons to 505,428 tons. Toward the close of the month when these conditions or reduced supplies of duty favored sugars and large requirements for the refined product became prominent, our refiners evinced greater interest in the market for raw sugars and secured at highest values all the available supplies on offer at the time amounting to some 200,000 bags Centrifugals at 3 15/16c. per lb. for spots 96 test and 2 9/16c. per lb. c. & f. for 95 test basis equal to 3.95c. per lb. landed.

The refined sugar demand was backward by reason of the late season until towards the end of the month when favorable weather and a concession of 10 to 20c. per 100 lbs., temporarily, brought in considerable orders for contract sugars, and jobbers are now well supplied for 30 days.

The European markets were sensitive as shown by the frequent small change of quotations as the reports of crop conditions varied from favorable to unfavorable, the result being that the beet crops of Europe are several weeks behind their normal at this season of the year.

The outlook at beginning of August is for further improvement on the probability of refiners having to renew their supplies from full duty paying sugars, a contingency which has always existed as to come sooner or later when the full parity of European prices must be paid for either beet or Javas. Cuba Centrifugals can command a further rise of 10c. per 100 lbs. before such parity is reached.

This means that the objective point for Cuba Centrifugals this season of 4c. per lb. 96 test, will soon be realized.

A matter which is creating possibly more interest and speculation as to its effect, than it is really entitled to at this early date, is the notice given by Great Britain to the Brussels Convention that Great Britain decides to withdraw from the Brussels Convention to which she is a party on expiration of the five years' agreement, September 1, 1908.

The view generally taken of this withdrawal both here and abroad is that it is unreasonable and unfortunate.

Unreasonable because the Convention has worked beneficially to all concerned, and because the withdrawal is more a matter of sentiment, in that it conflicts with the British free trade policy rather than with British business interests. The only parties to benefit by the change seem to be certain manufacturers of sweets for export, but their business may even be curtailed by the assessing of countervailing duties by the other countries in the Convention against British goods.

On the other hand, the British Colonial interests will be put back on the same unsatisfactory basis as existed before the Convention was formed.

The withdrawal is unfortunate for the entire sugar producing world as it does away with conditions of the five years of its existence which have proved remarkably satisfactory to the entire sugar interests and introduces again the elements of possible bounties and cartels as of old.

Russia not being a member of the Brussels Convention, and having increased her sugar production by some 400,000 to 500,000 tons beyond home requirements will have the British markets opened to the surplus production which will displace an equal amount of other Brussels protected sugar which must find an outlet elsewhere. By some means, not now evident, it may result that Germany and Austria will be obliged to come to the United States and become much more formidable competitors of Cuba than they have heretofore been. Looking ahead, beyond September 1, 1908, a low era of sugar values is likely to be forced upon the entire sugar producing interests of the world. Before September 1, 1908, no particular influence from this withdrawal should be felt except such as is entirely sentimental, which may possibly be sufficient to close the possibilities of improving values which might come without this action of Great Britain.

CUBA AZUCARERA EN LA PORVENIR.

Artículo Terminado.

El Fabricante de Azúcar.

POR JAVIER RESINES.

En resumen: El hacendado cubano ignora casi en absoluto, lo que en su finca se hace. No tiene "control" establecido, ni para saber si el maquinista lleva bien la presión de los trapiches, ni si el maestro de azúcar elabora los caldos como debe. Y cuidado que no queremos meternos á averiguar si el uno y el otro saben hacerlo mejor de lo que lo hacen, pues la materia se presta á conjeturas.

Lo único que sabe positivamente el hacendado, por medio del "control" que lleva es: Que en el conductor hiáanse echado tantas arrobas de caña, pertenecientes á Fulano y Mengano, y que de las centrifugas se han recojido tantos sacos de azúcar, de los que tiene que dar, por cuenta de la caña, tantos á Fulano, y tantos á Mengano. Que el resto, es para la finca, como así mismo la miel, y que del producto de ambas cosas, tiene que pagar los gastos de la zafra. Si algo queda, eso de más tiene, y si no queda * * * paciencia.

Parece incongruente, que este modo tan primitivo se llevan negocios que importan millones de pesos cada año, y sin embargo, cuantos nos lean en Cuba saben que es verdad exactísima cuanto dejamos dicho.

Ahora bien; prometimos al principio, que después de examinar la forma de trabajo de los hacendados y colonos, estudiaríamos sus mútuas relaciones.

La base de los negocios entre colonos y hacendados en Cuba, es la siguiente:

El hacendado paga al colono, determinada cantidad de azúcar, de polarización definida préviamente, por cada cien arrobas de caña que entregue el segundo al primero.

Es equitativo esto, dadas las condiciones que hemos enumerado? No; no lo sería en ninguna circunstancia, porque la situación puede compararse exactamente, á la de un refinador de metales preciosos, que comprase cantidades de materias primas, y las pagase atendiendo únicamente al peso. Todo el mundo comprende á primera vista, que esto sería un absurdo. Todos sabemos preguntar cuando vamos á comprar una joya, cuál es la ley del oro de que se halla formada, en su caso, pero si á un hacendado ó colono cubanos les parecería una enormidad el no enterarse de la ley del metal en un objeto que van á adquirir, y que puede valer una futesa, ambos hacen negocios por valor de enormes cantidades. SIN ENTERARSE DE LO QUE COMPRAN NI DE LO QUE VENDEN. Las cañas de azúcar suelen tener una composición química, muy diversa, y que varía con arreglo á las circunstancias que las rodean, pero nadie tiene en cuenta ninguno de esos valiosísimos datos. Nadie se fija más que en el peso de la caña. Los unos venden, y los otros compran los metales de que hablábamos al principio de este párrafo, sin atender á nada. El refinador de metales obtiene una determinada cantidad de oro ó plata, finos, y los reparte como pan benedito, quedándose con lo que sobra * * * si sobra; pagando á los unos, de más, á los otros, de menos, y no sabiendo el jamás lo que hace, á no ser que los circunstancias le hayan permitido establecer su negocio bajo una base leonina.

Esta es, á grandes rasgos, la situación de la industria azucarera en Cuba. No puede nadie decir, si es buena ó es mala, financieramente hablando, porque se trata de una producción que suele tener alteraciones enormes en su precio, y á veces resulta que, á pesar de todos los pesares, llevándose el negocio bajo una base ruinosa, técnicamente considerada, sin embargo, hacendados y colonos suelen ganar dinero; pero si puede afirmarse sin temor de ser desmentido, que si á pesar de hacerse azúcar en Cuba con los ojos cerrados, no se han hundido cuantos en tal negocio se hallan interesados, de hacerse científicamente, produciría esta industria enormes ganancias.

EL AZÚCAR EN JULIO.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

El mes comenzó cotizándose las centrífugas á 37½ cents. la libra, polarización 96°, y terminó con el precio á 3 15/16 cents. la libra.

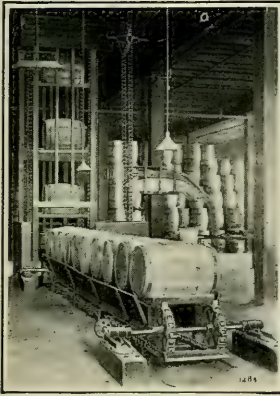
El azúcar de remolacha en Europa comenzó el mes á 9s 9d y lo terminó á 9s 9d.

Las fluctuaciones durante el mes fueron muy pequeñas, teniendo el azúcar de caña tendencias al alza, y la de remolacha las siguientes cotizaciones: 9s 9d; 9s 6¾d; 9s 7½d; 9s 5¼d; 9s 9d; 9s 8¾d; 9s 9¾d; 9s 9d.

Las transacciones en azúcares fueron mucho menores, como se ve por la disminución de los arribos á los Estados Unidos de semana en semana, pues en la primera semana del mes se recibieron 22,135 toneladas; en la segunda, 14,983 tonela-

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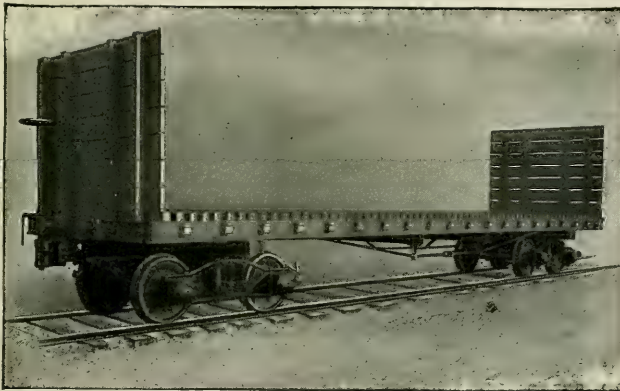
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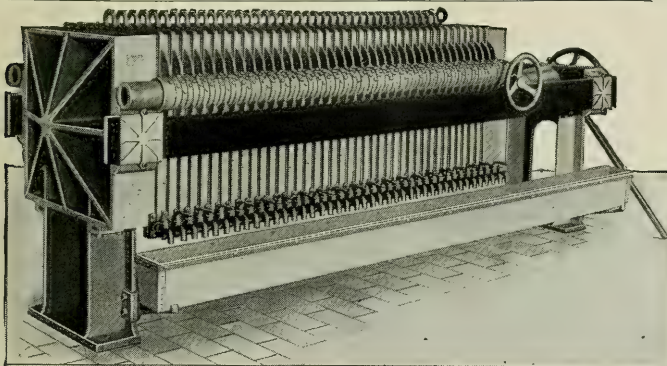
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das; en la tercera, 19,592 toneladas; y en la cuarta, 13,840 toneladas. Total durante las cuatro semanas: 70,550 toneladas. La demanda por parte de los refinadores durante ese período ascendió á 186,000 toneladas.

Como resultado del consumo habido durante el mes, las existencias en los Estados Unidos y Cuba disminuyeron de 639,013 toneladas á 505,428 toneladas. Hacia fines del mes, cuando se acentuó la disminución de las existencias de los azúcares favorecidos por el tratado, nuestros refinadores demostraron mayor interés en su demanda por azúcares mascabados, y compraron á los más altos precios todas las existencias disponibles que se les ofrecían, ascendentes á unos 200,000 sacos de centrifuga á 3 15/16 cents. la libra para entrega inmediata de la polarización 96°, y á 29/16 cents. la libra, costo y flete, por la de polarización 95°, equivalente á 3.95 cents. en el muelle.

La demanda de azúcar refinado estuvo encalmada á causa de lo tardía de la estación hasta cerca del fin del mes, en que una temperatura favorable y una concesión transitoria de 10 á 20 cents. en las 100 libras, dió lugar á que hubiese considerables pedidos por azúcares para entrega futura, y los destajistas están ahora bien provistos para 30 días.

Los mercados europeos estuvieron sujetos á rápidas fluctuaciones, como lo demuestran los pequeños cambios en las cotizaciones según fueran las noticias de la cosecha favorables ó desfavorables, resultando que las cosechas de remolacha en Europa están atrasadas varias semanas para esta época del año.

Los indicios al comienzo de Agosto son favorables al alza por ser probable que los refinadores tengan que volver á abastecerse con azúcares que pagan los derechos completos, una contingencia que ha existido siempre y que debía sobrevenir más tarde ó más temprano, cuando han de pagarse los precios equivalentes á las cotizaciones europeas por azúcares de remolacha ó los de Java. Los centrifugas cubanos pueden obtener una nueva alza de 10 cents. en las 100 libras antes de que se paguen dichos precios equivalentes.

Esto significa que el propósito de que los azúcares centrifugas cubanos lleguen á venderse en esta estación á 4 cents. la libra, se logrará pronto.

Un asunto que parece despertar mayor interés en cuanto á sus efectos, del que realmente merece en estos momentos, es la notificación hecha por el Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña á la Convención de Bruselas relativa á que Inglaterra ha decidido retirarse de dicha Convención á la expiración del convenio por cinco años, que ocurrirá el primero de Septiembre de 1908.

La opinión general con respecto á esa retirada, tanto aquí como en el extranjero, es que la misma resulta injustificada é infausta. Injustificada, porque la Convención ha trabajado para el bien de todos los interesados, y porque esa retirada se debe más al deseo de Inglaterra de adherirse á su política referente al comercio libre, á la que la Convención es antagonista, que á ningún conflicto entre la misma y los intereses comerciales de la Gran Bretaña. Los únicos que se benefician con el cambio parecen ser algunos fabricantes de dulces para la exportación, pero las aspiraciones de estos favorecidos pudieran verse menoscabadas por la imposición de derechos compensatorios por otros países representados en la Convención contra los productos ingleses. Por otro lado, los intereses coloniales de Inglaterra volverán á estar sobre las mismas nada satisfactorias bases que estaban antes de formarse la Convención.

Dicha retirada es infausta para todo el mundo productor de azúcar, por que destruye el estado de cosas existente durante los cinco años que lleva funcionando la Convención, que ha sido pródigo en bienes para todos los interesados en la industria azucarera, y restablece las causas que dieron lugar á la concesión de primas y la extremada competencia de tiempos pasados.

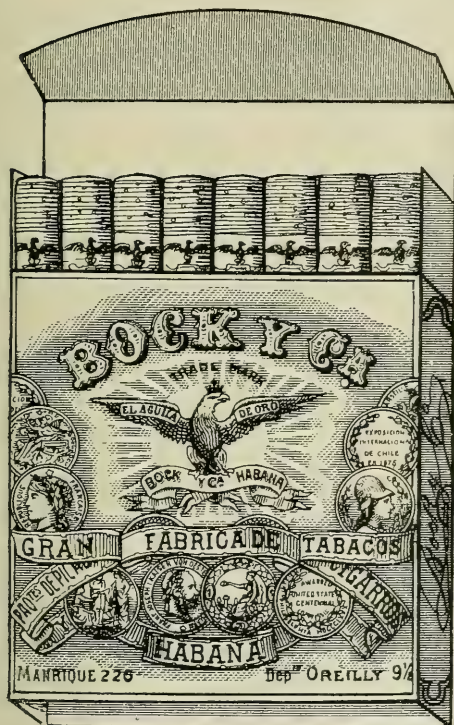
Rusia, que no forma parte de la Convención de Bruselas y que ha aumentado su producción azucarera en 400,000 ó 500,000 toneladas en exceso de lo necesario para el consumo interior, tendrá los mercados ingleses abiertos para su exceso de producción, eliminando de los mismos una cantidad igual de los azúcares pro-

tegidos por la Convención, los cuales habrán de buscarse otros mercados. Pudiera resultar que por medios no evidenciados aun, Alemania y Austria se vieran obligadas á venir á los Estados Unidos con sus azúcares y ser competidoras de Cuba más formidables que los han sido hasta ahora. Mirando al porvenir, pasado el primero de Septiembre de 1908, puede predecirse que sobrevendrá una era de precios muy bajos para el azúcar en todos los centros azucareros del mundo. Antes del primero de Septiembre de 1908, esa retirada de Inglaterra no tendrá determinada influencia excepto una puramente sentimental, que quizás sea suficiente para eliminar toda posibilidad de alza en los precios, lo cual podría ocurrir sin ese paso dado por Inglaterra.

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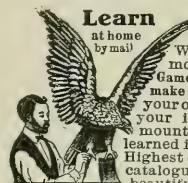
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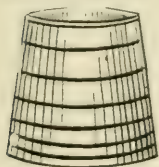
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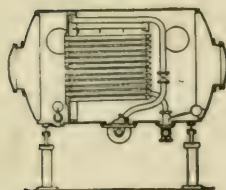
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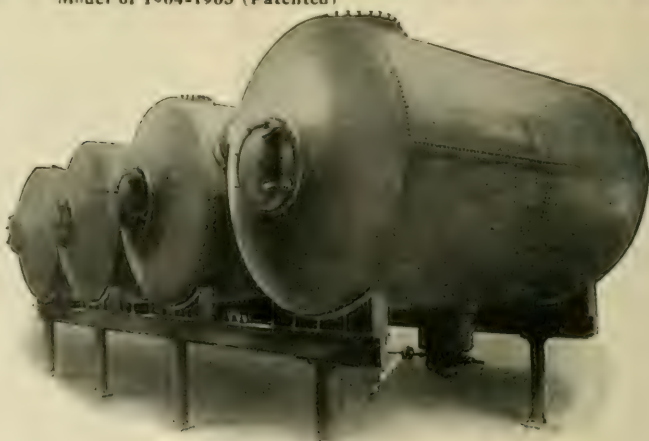
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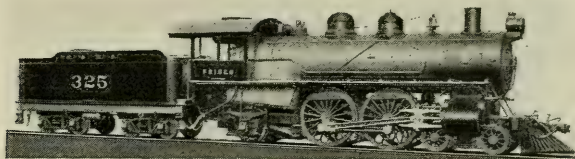
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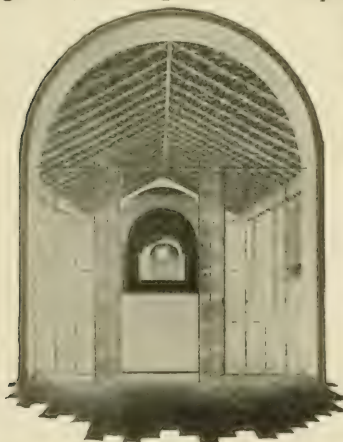
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, ebony, and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and

green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW And Bulletin

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Vol V.

SEPTEMBER, 1907

No. 10

Contents of This Number

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

The cover page is a picture which one may see from the windows of the Cuban Railways.

The handling of oranges from the tree to the packing box has been fully described by Professor Hume, who is an authority along these lines. It contains information of value to every grower in citrus fruits in Cuba. It will be found with numerous illustrations on pages 8 and 9.

Pages 11 and 12 give a resumé of the political situation with an illustration of General Guerra.

The roads and highways of Cuba are described on pages 13, 14 and 15. The data have been taken from the official records submitted by the Department of Public Works to Governor Magoon, and is therefore authentic. It represents an outlay of over \$3,000,000.

Commercial Notes will be found on page 16.

A visit to a Cuban cigar factory (illustrated) appears on page 17.

The opening of the beautiful new building of the National Bank of Cuba and description of the American Camp at Matanzas and the work of Colonel Sweet will be found on pages 18 and 19.

Agricultural and American Colony Notes appear on pages 20, 21 and 22. There are some interesting illustrations of Omaja and Bartle and other places.

ALL THESE ARTICLES ARE PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.



THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1907, by the Munson Steamship Line.

Volume V.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Number 10.

HANDLING ORANGES AND GRAPE-FRUIT.

Valuable Suggestions on Picking, Curing, Grading and Packing.

BY H. HAROLD HUME.

Author of Citrus Fruits and Their Culture.

FROM THE TREE TO THE BOX.

The crop of fruit is on the trees, ready for the hand of the picker. How can we handle it to get the most money out of it? Granted that it is good fruit, the idea is to put it in the market in as perfect condition as it is on the trees, without speck, spot or blemish. If properly handled no fruit will keep longer or carry better than the orange and grape-fruit, but the fruit must be picked carefully, cured well and packed tight. The skin must neither be broken nor bruised. It requires as much care, just as much effort to market the fruit successfully as was required in growing it. *Handle like eggs!*

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT.

Packing house. A packing house of some kind should be provided. The floor space should be large enough to store the fruit before packing (and it must not be in deep piles), and allow enough room for the sizer and for work. An open shed may be used, but a closed room is best. During the time the building is used for packing, it should not be used for any other purpose.

Sizer. Oranges and grape-fruit must be sized accurately, and this can only be done with a machine. A good one must run the fruit through true to size on its largest diameter, whether round or flat. It is run by foot power or by a gasoline engine. One of the best sizers is the Huntley. It costs about \$30. It is simple in construction, easily operated, and allows two lines of fruit to run through at once. Thus oranges and grape-fruit may be sized at one time, or two grades of oranges.

In default of a sizer the fruit may be sized by means of a board with notches of the right width cut in one side. The fruit must be sized closely, as many of the sizes only vary 1/16 of an inch in diameter.

Picking Baskets. The rattan basket in general use in Florida, and shown on page 8, is the best receptacle for picking fruits. It measures 18 inches high

at the front, 15 inches high at the back, 15 inches wide and 10½ inches from back to front, and holds about one bushel. Two stout rings in the rim, through which a broad strap for the shoulder may be passed, provide the necessary handle. The sides are thick, and protect the fruit well. It is best to pad the bottom with a piece of burlap.

Field Boxes. When the fruit is gathered, it is emptied into the field boxes. In the packing house the fruit can best be cured in the field boxes, so a sufficient number should be provided. The ordinary orange packing box may be used, though a shallower box is preferable. Do not fill these boxes too full, as it is very handy to set them up in the packing house, one on top of the other, and there is danger of bruising if the fruit projects above the sides, even a little.

Washers. All the fruit should go into the market bright and clean. It often becomes necessary to wash it. Small quantities may be washed by hand in a tub of water, using a soft brush. The bristles must not injure the rind. For larger quantities the washer shown in the accompanying illustration is the best we know. It does the

work thoroughly, without injury. It consists of a large cylinder placed so that it may be revolved in a vat of water. Inside it is lined with burlap and provided with a spiral of rubber hose to assist in moving the fruit forward. The fruit is put into the vat, fed with sponger into one end of the revolving cylinder, comes out clean, and is lifted from the vat at the opposite end. It must then be spread out to dry. The fruit should be washed immediately after picking and before curing.

PICKING.

Time. The fruit should not be picked until ripe. The skin is then well colored and the juice sweet. The grape-fruit has lost its bitterness and has acquired that flavor which makes it the best breakfast fruit known. *Do not pick while green.* There is no reason why Cuban growers should do this. If they do it will prove ruinous to the reputation of Cuban fruit. Pick early oranges as soon as ripe; mid-season and late fruit may be gathered any time within a period of several weeks. Bright, clear weather, free from fog, with a temperature of about 70 or 80 degrees, is splendid. Do not expose the fruit to the sun after picking. Set it in the shade or cover it.

Pickers and Picking. Great care must be taken, for the skin of the orange is full of moisture, almost brittle, and easily injured. A fall of a foot and a half, the fruit dropping on a wooden floor, will bruise it. It will not do to pour it from one basket or box to another, letting it fall from any distance. It will bruise. The bruise may not be visible at the time, but it will later, in the form of rotten spots and decayed fruit.

Pick the fruit by hand, clipping it from the tree with clippers. Cut the stem close to the fruit, else the stubs of stems may stick into and injure other fruit in the baskets or boxes. See that the skin is not cut or injured by the shears. Five to twenty per cent. of decay has been traced to this cause alone.



Basket generally used when picking oranges. Holds about half a box.



Box packed with oranges—this is the regulation box used by Florida shippers.

From the tree to the basket, from the basket to the field box, then to the packing house, always handle with the most extreme care.

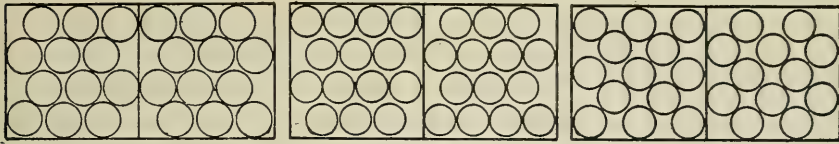
CURING.

The easiest way to cure the fruit is in the field boxes. Stack them up, one on top of the other, allowing for circulation of air. Early in the season four or five days will be about right for curing, later on this may be shortened to a couple of days. In curing, the moisture in the skin escapes, leaving the skin thinner, tough, leathery and pliable. If packed fresh from the trees, without curing, this moisture wets the wrapping paper and invites rot. In the process of curing, slight injuries and bruises will show up, making it easy to cull out injured fruit.

GRADING.

Grading is a matter of prime importance, and the duller the season and the more bountiful the crop, the greater the necessity for rigid grading. A great deal of badly-graded fruit finds its way into the market; fruit well graded and packed brings a much better price. Two groups must be made, *Brights and Russets*. Of the Brights, three grades should be made—Fancy, No. 1 and No. 2. Of the Russets, two grades are enough—the third should go to the cull heap. Fancy fruit should be bright, smooth, thin-skinned, free from specks and injuries, fancy in quality and appearance.

Layers 1 and 3: 12. Layers 2 and 4: 12. Layers 1 and 3: 14. Layers 2 and 4: 14. Layers 1, 3 and 5: 13. Layers 2 and 4: 12.



Number and size 96

Number and size 112.

Number and size 126.

Prof. Hume's diagrams, showing the arrangement of oranges of different sizes in crates. No. 96, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; No. 112, diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; No. 126, diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 1 fruit should be smooth, thin-skinned, with only a very few specks allowed, but in quality equal to fancy.

No. 2.—In this grade is fruit showing large spots and marks, but it should be perfectly solid and free from bruises or rot. The different grades may be marked as follows: Fancy Russet, Russet No. 1; Fancy Bright, Bright No. 1, and Bright No. 2. The accompanying photo shows the different grades of Fancy Bright No. 1, No. 2, and culls.

In culling remove all specimens showing large unsightly marks, sunburn spots, bruises, thorn punctures, creases and cracks. Pack only good looking fruit.

PACKING.

Boxes. The best box for Cuban growers is the Florida orange box. The size of this box is fixed by law and contains exactly two cubic feet of fruit. It is separated into two compartments by a middle partition, each compartment measuring $12 \times 12 \times 12$ inches inside (see illustration on page ..). The materials which go to make up this box are as follows:

Ends and partitions.....3 pieces, $\frac{7}{8} \times 12 \times 12$ inches

Sides, top and bottom.....4 pieces, $\frac{7}{4} \times 12 \times 26\frac{3}{4}$ inches

The boxes should be clean, bright and thoroughly dry. Green lumber causes mildew, resulting in a dirty-looking box.

Box material is secured in bundles; the boxes must be made up afterward. Be sure in putting them together that the partition is exactly in the center, with both compartments exactly true to size. It will save trouble in packing.

Packing Diagrams. To put the fruit in the box to the best advantage, it must be packed in layers, according to a definite plan or diagram. The diagrams on page .. show the packing methods in practice among Florida orange shippers.

Paper. The wrapping paper should be thin and strong. It serves as a protection, and no fruit should be shipped without wrapping. Paper printed with a suitable trademark, name and address, can be used with good effect.

The first two layers of fruit in the bottom should have the points of the wrapping paper turned up, as this is the top when opened. It should be stenciled *Top* on the outside of the box. Afterward turn the twisted ends down. Press each layer snugly into place. When the box is packed, the fruit should stand about one-half inch above the sides. The cover is placed on and by means of a press, exerting gentle but firm pressure, the cover is put down ready for nailing. Nail it down and put the straps in place.

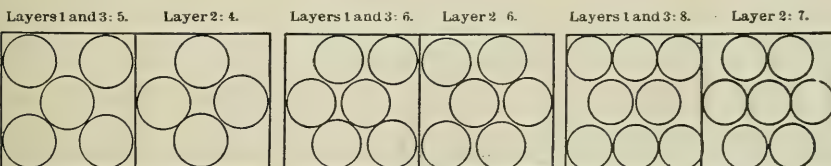
Stenciling. The end of the box should be marked with a stencil, showing the number of fruits, the grade and variety, and perhaps a trademark. The marking of the size, grade and variety is done as follows:

150 FANCY BRIGHT, RUBY 150

leaving the remainder of the end for the shipping directions and the name of the grower. The box is ready.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE.

Cuban fruit, to make its way in the market, must be carefully graded and-packed. Poor fruit and poor packing from one man will injure the sale of good fruit sent



Number and size 28

Number and size 36

Number and size 46.

Prof. Hume's diagrams, showing the arrangement of grapefruit of different sizes in crates. No. 28, diameter of fruit $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; No. 36, diameter 5 inches; No. 46, diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

by another. Every grower should do his utmost to establish a reputation for the island, and every package of good fruit sent out will help in this necessary work.

Don't pack and ship uncured fruit.

Fill the boxes full.

Grade carefully, true to size.

Ship only the best fruit.

Fruit with thick, puffy rind should not be shipped. Young trees produce this kind of fruit. When the tree has been in bearing longer and has got down to the bearing habit, the tree will bear thinner skinned, juicy fruit.

TOBACCO.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO MARKET IN 1905 AND 1906.

From January 1 to December 31, 1906, Cuba exported 277,426 bales, and in 1905, 317,087 bales, a decrease of 39,661 bales. 256,738,029 cigars were exported in 1906 as against 227,028,621 in 1905, an increase of 29,709,508.

15,643,275 packs of cigarettes were exported in 1906 and 3,814,199 packs in 1905. The increase was general among the nations.

The values of these exportations are as follows:

Leaf tobacco, 227,426 bales, at \$70 each	\$19,419,820.00
Cigars, 256,738,029, at \$65 per 1,000	16,688,571.88
Cigarettes, 15,643,275 pack- ages, at \$25 per 1,000....	391,081.87
Cut tobacco, 169,260 kilo- grams, at \$1.20 each	203,112.00
Total	\$36,702,585.75

The value of the tobacco exports in 1905 was \$29,115,961.16, the increase in 1906 being \$7,286,624.50.

The home consumption in 1906 amounted to \$12,334,154.72, increasing the value to \$49,036,740.47, an increase over 1905 of \$6,761,627.05. Adding miscellaneous consumption, the production, industry and trade of tobacco in Cuba in 1906 had a total value of over \$51,000,000. —Bulletin International Bureau of the American Republics.

Dr. Hubert H. S. Aimes, in "A Slavery in History of Slavery in Cuba" Cuba a New (Putnams), enters a field with Book. which American readers and even historical students are strangely unfamiliar. Few writers in English have attempted to treat of Cuban history in a scientific manner, and the literature of the subject accessible to American readers is truly meager. Dr. Aimes gives a useful bibliography of the subject and promises a later work dealing with the domestic slave regime on the island. The present work, which is an exposition of the Spanish policy governing the slave trade in Cuba, throws much light on the historical

relations between Spain and her Antillean dependency.

Cuban Railroad Damage Claims.

Grant Duff, the British Minister, will soon make representations to Governor Magoon in behalf of English interests in several railways that have claims against the Government for damage to their property during the revolution last fall. The claims amount approximately to \$300,000. Under the present programme they cannot be reached for several months. The appointment of special agents to investigate the British interests immediately is suggested.

A cablegram from Governor Magoon, September 14, says *Fever.* there are four new cases discovered at Cienfuegos. All are Spaniards, except one American soldier, Private William Foster, of the Fifteenth Cavalry. This case is believed to have been contracted in town and does not indicate an infection of the camp. The discovery of these cases is attributed to the increased efficiency of the medical patrol. There is also one new case at Alacranes and one at Nuevapaz, both Spaniards.

The schools which have been established in connection with nearly all the missions on the island, particularly Candler College, at Havana, and Eliza Bowman College, at Matanzas, are doing a noble work. Methodism in Cuba, as elsewhere the world over, is alert and aggressive. The following statistical report shows this: American missionaries, 12; Cuban probationers for the ministry, 12; churches, 25; organized congregations, 33; parsonages, 11; members, 2,365; candidates for membership, 1,447; Sunday schools, 36; Sunday school scholars, 1,541; Epworth Leaguers, 705; lady missionary teachers, 15; pupils attending schools and colleges, 564; amount contributed on missions towards self-support, \$791; amount raised for improvements and current expenses, \$14,849; receipts for tuition from schools and colleges, \$10,137.18; total value of church property, \$151,168.18. Cuba affords a magnificent field for missionary enthusiasm and energy.—Rev. A. B. Haines, Bartle, Cuba.

Political and Government Matters

Two Liberal Parties.

The political situation is ever changing. The breach in the Liberal party is widening, and there are two well-defined parties within the camp, each with a Liberal candidate for the presidency of Cuba. The one faction supports General Gomez and the other Alfredo Zayas.

Both factions continue to hold separate meetings and there is little talk of harmony or little chance of unity despite Governor Magoon's oft repeated advice in this direction.

Who the Candidates are. José Miguel Gomez is a native of Santi-

Spiritus, and he

took an active part

in the last war, as

well as in the war of 1868, and was then appointed major in the Cuban army for his bravery and services in the cause of Free Cuba. He entered the Cuban ranks gain in 1895, and was promoted to colonel, and then to major-general of the Cuban Army of Liberation. He was a member of the Commission which repaired to Washington to inform and advise the American Government how to disband the Army of Liberation after the war was ended. Gomez was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention by 63,000 votes. He was appointed Civil Governor by the Government of Intervention of the United States, and afterwards this choice was confirmed by popular vote.

Alfredo Zayas, the other Liberal candidate, is a lawyer by profession, and has a large following. At the time of the recent trouble and revolution Zayas was a mediary between the Constitutionals and the American commissioners, and his interviews with Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon were frequent and daily. He keeps his own counsel, and cleverly manipulates the political machinery.

Governor Magoon Wary.

The committee of the national convention, of the faction pledged to

Gen. Gomez for president of Cuba, recently called formally on Governor Magoon. They presented delegates from the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara and

Santiago. Camaguey wired its assent to the actions of the convention, but Havana refused to send any representatives and were declared to be in rebellion by the committee. Havana is strongly for Zayas. Governor Magoon was assured "that the national convention is firmly determined to harmonize so far as possible the different organizations of the party, so as to form a strong political entity, and so effectually assist the government of intervention as to make possible at an early date the re-establishment of the republic."

Gov. Magoon avoided any endorse-



MEN TALKED ABOUT IN CUBA—PINO GUERRA AND COL. HERRERA.

The one standing is Colonel Eugenio Cantero Herrera, a well-known Havana attorney, who joined the August revolt and was appointed to General Guerra's general staff as legal adviser of the First Army Corp of the Revolutionary Army. At present Colonel Herrera is the Cuban Charge d'Affaires at Madrid. He was appointed at the close of the war when Cosme de la Torrente, then Cuban Minister in the Cortes, resigned.

The other is General Faustino Guerra Puente, Colonel of the Army of Liberation, and who was made a Major-General of the so-called Constitutional Army.

ment of the Miguelista representation of the national convention, plainly stating that he could not mix in the internal affairs of the liberal party, and advising that harmony not division should prevail. At this meeting Señor Eusebio Hernandez was nominated for vice-president on the ticket headed by Gen. Gomez.

*Gomez
Willing to
Resign
to Secure
Unity.*

A breakfast was given later to these delegates in Havana. The utterances of the speakers were all conciliatory. Unity was urged and even humiliation was to be endured in order that moderates, conservatives, and zayistas might join their ranks.

Dwelling on the same subject Gen. Gomez, the candidate for president of Cuba, said that it was not yet too late to win over Zayas, and that, if the unity of his country men required it, he was perfectly ready to resign his presidential candidacy.

*Voting
Compulsory
in Cuba.*

It appears certain, says the New York World, that the advisory commission which is now formulating and modifying Cuban laws, under the supervision of Col. Enoch Crowder, will present a proposition to make voting obligatory, with a penalty for non-compliance.

Should this become a law it will have most important political consequences. Some of the best men in Cuba favor it. It will bring out the vote of the best classes, which the professional politicians cannot control. If the better classes are compelled to vote they will, of course, desire to vote for good men, and will accordingly be interested in putting such on the ticket as candidates.

The Conservative party is at variance with both factions of the liberal party.

*Favor
Gomez.*

They clearly intimate, however, that while holding aloof from all political transactions with both factions, they approve and commend the prudent conduct lately observed by the followers of General Gomez. It has brought them, they say, nearer Gomez and Zayas.

*Negro
Politicians
Active.*

Negro politicians are working up organizations in Camaguey and Santiago provinces. Several weeks ago a movement among the negroes started in Pinar del Rio, for recognition by the Provisional government in the distribution of offices. It is said they may select a candidate for president of Cuba, but so far no one has been mentioned.

The conservative party mapped out their tour of propaganda beginning August 22, and a political meeting was held in Santiago de Cuba upon their arrival. The party was presided over by

Dr. Lanuza, and other distinguished members were Governor Nuñez, Dr. Tamayo, Señor Desvernine, and Gen. Betancourt, Gen. Menocal, Rabi and other prominent conservatives. Dr. Lanuza, Señor Rafael Montoro and other speakers were enthusiastically received by the people along their route.

*Many
New Post
Offices.*

New post offices are being rapidly established (by Postmaster-General Charles Hernandez) all over the island, and whenever warranted money-order privileges are added. Mails accordingly are much more frequent and the new roads being made in all the provinces permit more rapid deliveries. The following new offices have been recently established: Alfonso, in Santa Clara province; Candelaria has been made a money-order office; San Pedro de Mayabon, in Matanzas province.

*Gov. Magoon
Tranquilizing
Cuba.*

Gov. Magoon has placated the army of cigar-makers and through them has won the good will of thousands of illiterate Cubans throughout the country. Heretofore it has been the Cuban's experience to have the government against him. It is true promises have been given him, but nothing more. Now he finds an American government making no promises specially, but unhesitatingly doing something which immediately advances his wages 10 per cent. However illiterate he is, he can understand the benefits of such procedure without difficulty, and it pleases him, consequently the wage-earning class in Cuba feels friendly to the administration. But Gov. Magoon does better things. Many thousands are idle during June and up to the grinding season of sugar. Now there are vast road works projected and in course of construction, affording employment to the idle thousands and making them tranquil, prosperous and contented. New roads and highways will open regions in heretofore inaccessible places, developing business intercourse and increasing trade everywhere.

*General
Guerra's
Friends*

Regarding the rumors circulating in the press in Havana about General Guerra being named to succeed Campaigning. General Rodriguez, there is nothing definite unless the present commander of the Cuban forces should resign. In no case would General Rodriguez be removed by the American intervention, as he is very well thought of by Governor Magoon and Major Slocum, supervisor of the Cuban armed forces. The reports which have been published in the press are only the result of a campaign on the part of General Guerra's friends to create discussion. Gen. Guerra's portrait will be found on page 11.

ROAD MAKING AND BRIDGE BUILDING ACTIVE THROUGH-OUT CUBA.

Millions Being Expended in Important Construction Work in all the Provinces. An Army of Laborers Employed.

The following important data are taken from the report of Acting Secretary of Public Works, D. Lombillo Clark, to Governor Magoon, filed August 17, covering works on roads and highways up to June 30, 1907. The report includes work which is being surveyed and under consideration.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

RIO BLANCO TO CONSOLACION DEL NORTE.—Highway. Appropriation, \$80,000. Sixty-five men employed on the work. Grading 1/3 part done. Excavation for foundation completed. Four-fifths of the concrete work done. 2,810 lineal meters have been constructed under old contract.

VINALES TO THE PORT OF "LA ESPERANZA."—Highway. 6,840 kilometers. Appropriation, \$108,500. Thirty-two men already on the work. Of the present contract all the excavating and masonry work for the foundation has been finished. One-quarter part of the grading has been done and the work of gathering material on the site is continued.

BRIDGE OVER THE HERRADURA RIVER.—Extension of the approaches of bridge over the river Herradura. .812 kilometer. Appropriation, \$3,447. Eighteen men on the work. Four-fifths part of the grading done. Concrete work nearly completed, and work is about completed.

CABANAS TO BAHIA HONDA.—Highway. 2,766 kilometers. Appropriation, \$231,600. Seventy-two men working. 3,800 lineal meters constructed under old contract. 7,839 lineal meters of grading done. This road is included in the program of highways of April 5, 1907.

PINAR DEL RIO (CITY OF) TO LUIS LAZO.—Highway. Appropriation, \$258,000. 2,650 kilometers. Nothing shown on report as having been carried out.

CABANAS TO QUIEBRA HACHA (Section to Quiebra Hacha).—Highway. .920 kilometers. Appropriation, \$7,700. Twenty-four men working. 2,050 cubic meters of grading done. 160 lineal meters of the present metaling work done. This work will probably be ended by July 31.

SAN JUAN Y MARTINEZ TO LUIS LAZO.—Repairs of the road. Appropriation, \$7,000. 53 men. 823 cubic meters of excavating done. 911 lineal meters of grading done.

SAN LUIS TO RAILROAD STATION.—Highway. 1.108 kilometers. Appropriation, \$21,778. Completed.

GUANE TO LUIS LAZO.—Highway. 2,650 kilometers. 275 men working. The work of grading has been carried from kilometer 1.5 to kilometer 8.5 from Guane. A rock quarry has been opened at kilometer 4, and work of quarrying stone is being done. Work on several culverts has also been started.

SAN JUAN Y MARTINEZ TO PUNTA CARTA.—Highway. 15.00 kilometers. Appropriation, \$105,000. 170 men working. Grading has been completed for a length of 1,300 lineal meters. Slow delivery of material has been the cause of much delay, but work is now being pushed on. Culverts and fills are also being constructed at present.

PINAR DEL RIO TO VINALES.—Highway 24.00 kilometers. 300 men. Contract includes construction of steel bridge over Guamá river. For about 8 kilometers, from Pinar del Rio, the road has been roughly graded. Two steel culverts have been built and two concrete bridges started. Awaiting further plans to push work more rapidly.

SAN CRISTOBAL TO PINAR DEL RIO.—Extension of road. The project of this work has been submitted for approval.

TWO BRIDGES OVER THE RIVERS TENERIA Y SUNSUENA.—\$70,000. Project approved.

A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER RIO HONDO.—Plans for this work have been referred to engineer of the district for modifications.

RAILROAD STATION AT MANGAS TO PIJIRIGUA.—Highway. Appropriation, \$10,000. 10.00 kilometers. Being surveyed.

BRIDGE ON THE ROAD TO MANTUA.—Under consideration.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER AJICONAL.—Plans under consideration to change from steel to wooden bridge.

CAYAJABOS TO CABANAS.—Extension of the highway. Under consideration.

FORD OF CAYO NEGRO IN GUANE.—Repairs under consideration.

FORDS OF "LA MAJAGUA" AND "LAS TUNAS," IN GUANE.—Repairs. Under consideration.

ARROYO DE MANTUA TO MANTUA.—Highway. Under consideration.

ROAD FROM CANDELARIA TO SOROA.—Repairs. Under consideration.

BRIDGE OVER RIO LA PLATA IN CABANAS.—Under consideration.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER GUAMA.—\$30,000. The appropriation for this work has been reduced from \$50,000 to \$30,000, and \$20,000 transferred to construct the bridge over the San Juan river on the highway from Punta de Carta to San Juan y Martinez.

SAN DIEGO DE LOS BAÑOS TO PASO REAL.—Highway. 4.90 kilometers. Appropriation, \$50,000. Constructed under former contract. 1040 lineal meters. Of the present contract only preliminary work has been done. Gathering of material on the site continues.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

SAN ANTONIO TO CEIBA AND GUANAJAY (by way of Encrucijada).—Highway. 1.090 kilometers. Appropriation, \$10,000. 100 men working. 2/3 part of the grading done.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS TO GUIRA DE MELENA.—Highway. 3.000 kilometers. 57 men working. 4,840 lineal meters constructed under old contract. 2,600 lineal meters of present contract nearly completed.

HAVANA (ARROYO APOLO) TO BATABANO, VIA MANAGUA.—Highway. \$137,600. 31.300 kilometers. 87 men. Construction under former contract 29,239 lineal meters. Section up to Duran completed. 10,000 lineal meters under construction.

GUAYABO TO QUIVICAN.—Highway. \$50,000. 5,635 lineal meters completed. Grading completed.

PUNTA BRAVA TO SAN PEDRO.—Highway. Appropriation, \$50,400. 4,606 kilometers. Constructed under old contract. 4,000 lineal meters. Telford macadam completed. On the two road houses, nothing has been done as yet.

LA CABANA (FORTRESS) TO COIMAR.—Road work here is mainly of repairing. \$18,000. .600 kilometer. 35 men working. 4,800 square meters of brush cleared. 2337 cubic meters of grading done.

CUATRO CAMINOS TO MANAGUA.—Highway. 6.16. Appropriation, \$72,400. 52 men at work. Constructed under former contract 3,982 lineal meters. Under present contract all the work is done, less 1,500 lineal meters of Telford macadam.

GANZA TO MADRUGA.—Highway. Appropriation, \$100,000. 8,603 kilometers. Half grading done. 87% and 90% of the excavating and bridges done. 8% of the road houses done.

LA GALLEGA AND GUANABO TO BOCA DE GUANABO.—Extension of highway. 8.100 kilometers. Appropriation, \$92,000. 62 men working. 1,000 cubic meters of grading done. Gathering and storing material on the site continues.

GUINES TO LA CATALINA.—Highway and bridge over the Manposton river. \$30,000. 70 men working. 4475 cubic meters of grading done. 50 cubic meters of concrete work done.

SAN FELIPE TO QUIVICAN.—Highway. 6,000 kilometers. Appropriation, \$32,600. The contractor has not begun work as yet. Preliminary survey done.

GUANABACOA TO SANTA MARIA DEL ROSARIO.—Highway. 8.00 kilometers. Appropriation, \$30,000. Survey of 8 kilometers and cross sections done.

TAPASTE TO MINAS.—Highway. 14 kilometers. Appropriation, \$60,000. 11314 cubic meters of grading done. 24 lineal meters of concrete done. Pipes laid and storing of material on site of work.

JUCARO AND SANTA FE TO NUEVA GERONA.—5.50 kilometers. Appropriation, \$35,000. 1/4 grading done. 140 meters of concrete work done. (Isle of Pines.)

GUINES TO NUEVA PAZ.—Highway. 7.50. Contract awarded, but work has not been commenced. Surveying continues.

JUCARO TO TUMBA CUATRO BY WAY OF LA CATALINA.—Highway. Appropriation, \$25,000. Contract awarded. Storing of material on site of work. Surveying continues.

ALQUIZAR TO CASAS.—Highway. 4.50 kilometers. 101 men. 3,900 cubic meters of grading done. Awaiting further estimates to continue work.

SAN ANTONIO TO LA GUIRA, BRANCH TO ALQUIZAR.—Highway. 3.10 kilometers. Appropriation, \$25,000. 51 men working. All the grading has been done. 2/3 of the ahmado Telford macadam completed.

CAPELLANIAS TO PUERTA DE LA GUIRA.—Highway. 4.50 kilometers. Appropriation, \$30,000. 92 men working. 5,190 cubic meters of grading done. Storing of material continues.

GAMUZA TO MATANZAS FROM LA CATALINA.—Highway. Appropriation, \$182,000. 26 kilometers. 5700 meters of wire fences. 2 kilometers constructed. Storing of material continues.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER JUCARO NEAR DON MARTIN.—Appropriation, \$2,000. Inspection being made and report to be filed.

BAINOA TO SANTA CRUZ DEL NORTE. by way of Caraballo.—Highway. Under consideration.

WOODEN BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER BAXES, on the road from Madruga to Pipian.

MARIANAO TO JAIMANITAS, by way of Arroyo Arenas.—Highway. Under consideration.

ARTEMISA TO CASAS, and Puerta de la Guira.—Highway. Under consideration.

SAN FELIPE TO GUINES.—Highway. Under consideration.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

CHIRINO TO BACUNAYAGUAS.—Highway. Appropriation, \$25,000. 1.810 kilometers. All grading completed. Concrete work and wire fences removed and constructed. 27 men at this work.

SAN JOSÉ DE LOS RAMOS TO VILARÓ AND BANAGUISES.—Repairs to road. \$10,000. .716 kilometer. Completed June 1.

COLÓN TO GUAREIRAS.—Road. 1.200 kilometers. Completed in June.

MATANZAS TO MADRUGA.—Highway. \$100,000. 2417 cubic meters of grading done.

Gathering of material on site continued. 150 men.

COLÓN TO CARDENAS.—Highway. Under consideration. The appropriation of \$20,000 is for the purposes of purchasing road engines, etc.

PEDRO BETANCOURT TO NAVAJAS.—Highway. \$17,000. 2.950 kilometers. Completed June, 1907.

ENCRUCIJADA TO GUANABANA (second section).—Highway. Appropriation, \$30,000. 3.772 kilometers. Constructed under former contract, 3200 lineal meters. 3/4 of grading done. Rock excavating 2/3 completed.

MATANZAS TO CANASI.—Highway. This work includes a steel bridge. Appropriation, \$40,000. 1.800 kilometers. Constructed under former contract, 1500 lineal meters. 1/2 wire fences removed. 3/4 grading done. Storing of material on site continues.

MATANZAS TO LA CIDRA.—Highway. \$81,528. 5.100 kilometers. 57 men working. Branch to Santa Ana completed. Constructed under former contract, 14,700 lineal meters. Of the last 828 lineal meters, 1/4 of the Telford macadam completed. 4/5 grading done.

JOVELLANOS TO CARLOS ROJAS.—Bridge on road. \$135,000. Grading completed. Concrete work done and the placing of the bridge will take place shortly.

SALE TO VARADERO.—Extension of road. 2631 cubic meters of grading done. Appropriation, \$25,000.

MACAGUA TO LOS ARABOS.—Highway. Appropriation, \$25,000. 2.587 kilometers. 71 men working. Half grading done.

ROAD SOUTH OF BOLONDRON.—Repairs. Half completed.

CARDENAS TO COLISEO.—Highway. Appropriation, \$40,000. 4.870 kilometers. 420 lineal meters of Telford macadam completed. 6036 cubic meters of grading done. Gathering of material continues.

PEDRO BETANCOURT TO NAVAJAS.—Highway. Appropriation, \$15,600. Surveying continues.

CARDENAS TO CAMARIOCA.—Highway. Appropriation, \$40,000. 2.920 kilometers. 15,805 lineal meters constructed under old contract. New work will commence shortly.

GUANABANA TO LAGUNILLAS.—Highway. \$100,000. Contract awarded.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

QUEMADOS DE GUINES TO SAGUA.—Highway. 2.360 kilometers. Appropriation, \$22,000. Advertising for bids.

BRIDGE OVER THE LAGUNILLAS RIVER.—Abutments under construction.

CIFUENTES TO SITIO GRANDE.—Highway. 1.020. \$16,000. 36 men working. Grading done. Bridge over stream crossing completed and work will be finished shortly.

PLACETAS TO SANCTI SPIRITUS.—Appropriation, \$80,000. Masonry work under construction. Half grading done. One bridge built.

SAGUA TO LA MAJAGUA.—Highway. Project approved. Road 3.235 kilometers. Appropriation \$40,000.

BRIDGE OVER RIVER CAMARONES OR CANAO.—Appropriation \$1,560. 36% of the work done.

REMEDIOS TO YAGUJAY.—Highway. Appropriation, \$18,566. Project approved.

CIENFUEGOS TO MANICARAGUA.—Highway. Appropriation \$50,000. 3.047 kilometers. Half of the work done. Two culverts constructed. 6 kilometers built under old contract.

SAN JUAN DE LOS YERAS TO MANICARAGUA.—Highway. .800 kilometer. Appropriation, \$1,600. 27 men. Nearing completion.

SAGUA TO SANTA CLARA.—Highway. Completed.

SANTA CLARA TO CAMAJUANÍ.—Highway. 2.810. Appropriation, \$34,000. 5 men. 2/3 part completed.

CIENFUEGOS TO RODAS.—Highway. 28.000 kilometers. Appropriation, \$100,000. 10 men working. Storing of material on site.

SANTA CLARA TO ROBLE.—Highway. 1.400 kilometers. Completed.

SANTA ISABEL DE LAS VUELTAS TO VEGAS DE LAS PALMAS.—Highway. Will be completed this month.

TAGUAYABON TO R. R. STATION.—Highway. Completed.

TRINIDAD TO CONDAO.—Highway.—2,350 kilometers. Appropriation, \$16,427. 1/3 work done.

CALABAZAR TO SAGUA.—Highway. Granted. To be constructed.

CORRALILLO TO SIERRA MORENA AND RANCHO VELOZ.—Highway. Appropriation of \$20,000 granted. To be constructed.

RANCHO VELOZ TO QUEMADOS DE GUINES.—Highway. Appropriation of \$10,000 granted. To be constructed.

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

BRIDGE BURENS.—Appropriation, \$12,100. Construction delayed on account of shortness of cement.

BRIDGE NAJASA (ECUADOR). and repair of the Najasa road. Appropriation, \$51,100. 55 men working. 2/3 grading done.

BRIDGE ON NAJASA RIVER (HATO POTRERO).—Appropriation, \$29,730. Grading completed. Two spans placed and central span on site of work will soon be placed.

The completion of the great public works described in the foregoing official list provides for an outlay of \$3,398,559. This is in accordance with Gov. Magoon's determination to spend \$15,000,000 and over in four years in highways and bridges throughout Cuba. The number of men partially at work number nearly 3,000, but it is obvious that many thousands more will find profitable employment in the different provinces.

BRIDGE GUAREAO.—Appropriation, \$15,000. Men now working. Work on the bridge commenced, but delayed by rains.

REPAIR ROAD TRONCONES.—\$34,000. 3,000 kilometers. 50 men working. 3/4 part of the work carried out, but delayed on account of rains.

BRIDGE LAS GUASIMAS.—Appropriation, \$13,750. 5 men working.

CIEGO DE AVILA.—Repair of highway. Appropriation, \$40,000. 12,000 kilometers. 1/3 work done.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER GUAIMARO.—Appropriation, \$8,050. Work commenced. Storing of material on site continued.

ROAD AND PONTOON BRIDGE.—Construction of 3 kilometers of the Central road of Las Yaguas to San Geronimo. Work commenced. Foundation for pontoon bridge commenced.

REPAIR OF THE ROAD OF MORON.—Half work done.

GUAIMARO TO GUAO.—Highway. Survey and project completed.

SAN GERONIMO TO FLORIDA R. R. STATION.—Highway. Appropriation, \$105,000. Advertising for bids.

LA GLORIA TO THE PORT OF VARAO.—Highway. Pending decision of the director of public works.

COSCORRO TO R. R. STATION.—Highway. Surveying and topographical plans being prepared.

SABANICÚ TO R. R. STATION AT HATUEY.—Highway. Advertising for bids.



The Government is making hundreds of these fine roads in Cuba. This highway reaches down to San Cristobal, distant 102 kilometres west of Havana.

Commercial

James L. Rodgers, the new U. S. Consul-General having assumed his office July 1, 1907, sends up his first report in August, which is a review of Cuba's commerce and industries during 1906. He says: "The trade of Cuba prior to the last American intervention had never been better, but the prospect of another revolution was a serious deterrent to trade. The rapidity, however, of the change in government rather checked evil results, and though the volume of trade was smaller the gain was large in those things which produce future benefits."

The exportations were:
Manufacturing Devel- Sugar, 60 per cent.; tobacco
oping. and manufactures thereof,
 26 per cent., and agricul-
 ture, 8 per cent. Manufactur-

ing for export and local consumption, while of small moment in the past, is beginning to develop and with good promise of success. There are many signs of future activity. He says: "Although the year 1906 does not show it in volume, the effect of American intervention and the program of internal improvement inaugurated thereunder will be plainly visible in the 1907 statistics and in those of the fiscal year 1906-7."

The present reciprocity treaty with Cuba expires December, 1908, and it was believed that a new treaty would be sent to Congress some time this winter, but this plan was abandoned when the revolt came against the Palma administration. While the exports to Cuba continued to increase so likewise did the exports from other countries, and it was charged that the money received by Cuba from the United States for her sugars, tobacco, etc., was being expended in other lands. The new treaty, therefore, it was understood, included heavier cuts in the Cuban tariff on American products, although the concessions the United States receive have been regarded jealously by other governments and they have sought thus far in vain to secure like advantages. Statistics can be misleading, as witness a statement issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, which shows an increase in trade with Cuba under present tariff arrangements. While Cuban exports to the United States have increased during the four years about 50 per cent., the shipments from the United

States to Cuba have gained 125 per cent., says the report.

This moves the Iron Age United States of New York to say: "Exports from pressed in percentages this Cuba far in is, of course, an excellent excess of its showing from the American standpoint, but a state-

Island. ment of actual values is not so flattering to the manufacturers and exporters of the United States. The total value of American exports to Cuba in 1903 was \$20,140,132, but as a treaty involving tariff reductions was then in immediate prospect the export movement was at an abnormally low ebb. In 1907 the shipments to Cuba were valued at \$48,330,913, or a gain in four years of about \$28,000,000. The exports from Cuba to the United States in 1903 were valued at \$62,942,790, while in 1907 they rose to \$97,441,690, a gain of nearly \$35,000,000. It thus appears that the actual gain in values has been 20 per cent. greater in our imports from Cuba than in our exports to the island, and that at present we purchase nearly twice as much in Cuba as the Cubans buy in the United States."

Large United States show large increase in gains in flour, lumber, exports in boots and shoes and coal. metal lines. In the metal schedule, locomotives have risen from \$67,970 in 1903 to \$765,770 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. Imports of builder's hardware has nearly doubled, scientific instruments, sewing machines and agricultural implements also show gratifying increase, but, continues the Iron Age, inasmuch as nearly all our important foreign competitors have made corresponding gains, it is apparent that the existing treaty has merely increased Cuba's purchasing power and that only about one-half the money we send to the island is expended by the Cubans in our markets.

Capital says World's Work, American and British capital to the extent of more than

Cuba. \$300,000,000 has flowed into Cuba, although checked sharply by the late insurrection. That it will resume within the next year or so is the confident hope of capitalists. If it continues uninterrupted for the space of a few years, the future of Cuba is assured, and it will become a highly important commercial factor in the world.

IN A CUBAN CIGAR FACTORY.

The Cigarmaker a Most Independent Workman—Curious Workroom Customs.



"La Meridiana" Factory in Havana.

The picture shows a portion of "La Meridiana" brand factory in Havana. It is in this factory where the cigars for some of the crowned heads of Europe are made. The room is of high ceiling, ventilated and free circulation of air. Every cigarmaker is provided with plenty of room to work and sits in a leather covered chair or tabouret. A special room is set aside for hats and coats, although the cigarmaker prefers to keep on his hat while working. They are known to the company for record purposes by a number, although the shop foremen sometimes keep a list of their names.

To the right of the picture and in the rear can be seen a man sitting in a stand. This man is the reader who was engaged in reading when the picture was taken. The reading feature is maintained by the private funds of the cigarmakers. The cost to each man ranging from ten to fifteen cents per week which covers the cost of the books, novels and newspapers as well as a salary of three dollars which is paid the president of the reading committee to cover for the time he is supposed to lose from his work while engaged in counting votes or making the weekly collection. These readers earn from \$40 to \$60 per week, reading for a period of three to four hours a day. As a rule each factory has two readers and newspapers are taken up in the morning and books or novels in the afternoon.

The selection of the book or novel to be read is an interesting feature of the reading question. It takes the character of a political election, each

man voting for the book which in his opinion is the best and for his favorite author. One of the cigarmakers who acts as president of the reading committee counts the votes cast in favor of any book and announces which one has obtained the majority of votes. This book is then bought and placed in its turn to be read.

The cigarmaker is one of the most independent of workmen. He is not hindered by set hours but is at liberty to enter or leave the factory whenever he pleases and remain away from work for a reasonable time and still can obtain his old place back again. He works on the basis of piece work and his

wages are in accordance with the size or kind of cigar he is able to manufacture. He is not restricted from talking or smoking while at work but the reading keeps them quiet and industrious.

Those unable to read or write are yet kept informed on public questions and are able to intelligently discuss problems of National and municipal interest. They seem to be well posted on scientific discoveries and other matters.

There are many features of the reading question which will surprise the newcomer. For instance it is very common that the newspapers have editorials or articles which arouse the patriotic feelings of the men. Then the reading is stopped, voices are heard commenting on the subject treated and their knife or "chaveta" is struck



Salesroom of the Henry Clay and Book & Co., Ltd., in Havana. It is located on Prado No. 118 in the well known "Acera del Louvre." It has a reading and writing room for the accommodation of persons visiting Havana and is one of the most elaborately fitted up stores to be found anywhere.

violently on the flat surface of their working table. This is their mode of applauding. Sometimes the national hymn and other popular airs are intoned, but singing is reserved for important occasions, such as the victory of a Cuban in a foreign country in some athletic contest, in a hard game wrung from some of the baseball teams which visit Havana each year. The excitement, however, only lasts for a few minutes; work is at once resumed and the only voice heard in the big room is that of the reader.

In the general mass of cigarmakers all classes are represented as well as races. Cubans predominate, and men of all caliber and intelligences are to be found among them. Some are unable to read or write, while others are men who have received a good school education, but instead of occupying some office position have selected this lucrative trade as a means of livelihood.

The wages earned by the cigarmakers vary. Some make as much as \$50 a week, while others who are not experts in making the selected sizes draw a weekly salary of \$10 or \$15 a week. Some cigar operatives need only to make a small number of good cigars a day to draw big wages, because the cigar they make is an expensive one, for which he gets fifteen or twenty cents each. They are paid twice a week, and their wages are now in American currency, which is the result of the victory in the last strike sustained against the Henry Clay and Bock & Co.'s factories, and which lasted five months.

A cable despatch
Direct Cable to the New York
to Havana. Sun, under date
of September 12,

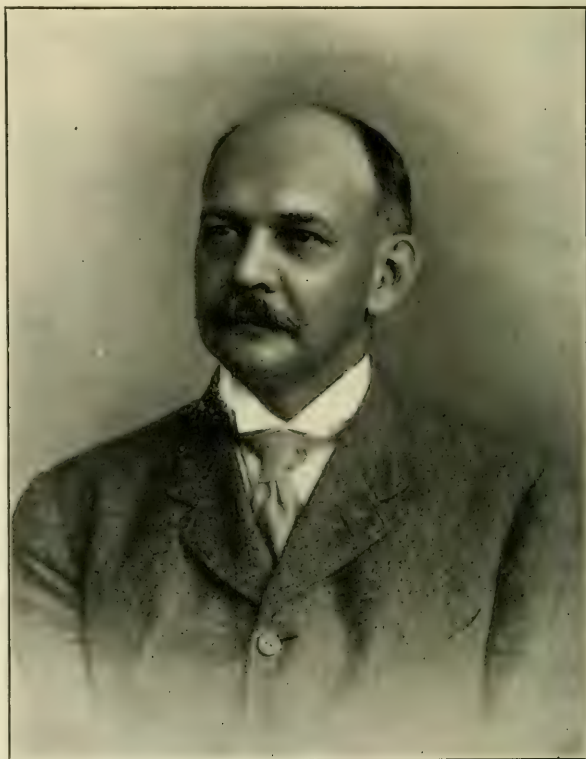
says that the cable steamer, Silvertown, with over 1,300 miles of submarine cable on board, sailed from London yesterday. The cable is to be laid between New York and Havana for the Commercial Cable Company. The object of laying a cable direct between New York and Havana instead of following the old route between Cuba and Florida, is to create effective competition with the Western Union company by greatly reducing the time of transmission and increasing reliability. This could only be accomplished by cutting out the long land lines along the Atlantic coast, which are subject to stormy weather.

American Currency for Cuba

Governor Magoon replying to Secretary Taft, on the currency question, on September 16, says that the American system is already practically the standard, and is gradually becoming the controlling medium. He does not want the demonetization of the other moneys in use in the island, by any legal measure, as it would disturb interests antagonistic to changes. This feeling is particularly prevalent, he says further, among some large foreign owners of sugar plantations. He favors a gradual development, and believes it would be unwise to introduce a special Cuban currency like that in the Philippines. Nothing will be determined, however, until Secretary Taft returns.

Major Edward St. John Greble, advisor to the Department of Government, was promoted to be a lieutenant colonel of field artillery on August 21. Colonel Greble was born at the Military Academy at West Point in 1859. His father, an officer in the army, was the first regular officer in the Union army killed in the Civil War.

After the establishment of the provisional government he was appointed by Governor Magoon as advisor to the Department of Government. Few officers in the American army are so universally liked.



Major Edward St. John Greble, advisor to Department of Government and recently made lieutenant-colonel.



LEADING BANKING HOUSES OF HAVANA—Interior of business office of H. Upmann & Co.

*Havana's
New Fire
Quarters.*

Regarding the new headquarters for Havana's fire-fighters, the municipal architect has not done anything as yet, as the appropriation for the new quarters while included in the budget has not yet been sanctioned by the Treasury Department, before which department it is now pending. As the site where the present Prado headquarters are located belongs to the Gallego Society, the whole block will soon be demolished to make room for

their clubhouse. The mayor is now considering a temporary home.

The Chinese Minister's New Villa. Mr. Liao Ngantow, the Chinese minister, is building a seaside villa in the Vedado. The house was purchased from Mr. Carlos

Aguirre, and is being remodeled and rebuilt. A miniature lake, a grotto and handsome grounds with tropical trees and rare plants will render this residence very attractive, and the house itself will be furnished with oriental luxury.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & C.O, New York City.

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5% bonds.....	100¾	100¾. ex coup
Republic of Cuba 6% bonds.....	97	102
Republic of Cuba 5% internal bonds.....	85½	87½
Havana City first mortgage 6% bonds.....	104½	107½
Havana City second mortgage 5% bonds.....	103	107½
Cuba R. R. first mortgage 5% bonds.....	85	89
Cuba R. R. preferred stock	30	37
Cuba Company 6% debentures	60	70
Havana Electric consolidated mortgage 5.....	81	85
Havana Electric preferred stock	70	75
Havana Electric common stock	30	31

Agricultural and American Colony Notes

A SHIPMENT OF CANNED PINE-APPLES FROM CUBA.

Prices Secured—Hints of Market Requirements.

During August, two young men forming the Matanzas Fruit & Rubber Co. shipped north some 1,600 boxes of canned pineapples. Their farm is at a place called Potrerillo, across the bay from Gibara on the north coast. This is their first shipment, as their plant has just been installed. It may interest readers of the CUBA REVIEW to learn some facts concerning this enterprise secured from Mr. P. F. Smith of the firm: "We canned the Red Spanish, and we canned them full ripe. We began canning in the middle of May and put up 6,670 gallons, in gallon tins, and shipped them all north. The machinery for canning and the cans came from the States. The plant has a capacity of 10,000 pines a day and cost to install \$3,000. "Remember," cautioned Mr. Smith, "it might cost another man a good deal more, for I set up the plant myself, and built the house myself, and if labor is hired for this work the cost will be correspondingly increased." The cans cost 14 cents each, which included freight and duty. In exporting the cans came in free. Mr. Smith has 200,000 plants, all Red Spanish, they averaged 3 to 6 pounds each. The machine can handle a 6-pound pine only. The smooth Cayenne he found unsuitable, as it must be peeled by hand, and that meant hired labor and consequently increased expense. Mr. Smith is more than satisfied with the prices he received, and will make a very much larger shipment next season. He found the dry weather very discouraging and injurious to the pines, keeping them small in size. Sugar lands, he was satisfied, were not good lands for pineapples and neither was black soil. The best were red soils and a mixture of red and black.

Mr. Charles T. Howe, of Howe & Co., who sold the pineapples for Mr. Smith, said that as specimens of Cuban fruit they "were all right." They left nothing to be desired. Such fruit put up as required by the New York market would sell readily and at remunerative prices. There is a good demand for canned pineapple and the demand was increasing, but Mr. Howe advised the grower in Cuba to get in touch with reliable firms in New York for information as to the best manner of canning pineapples in

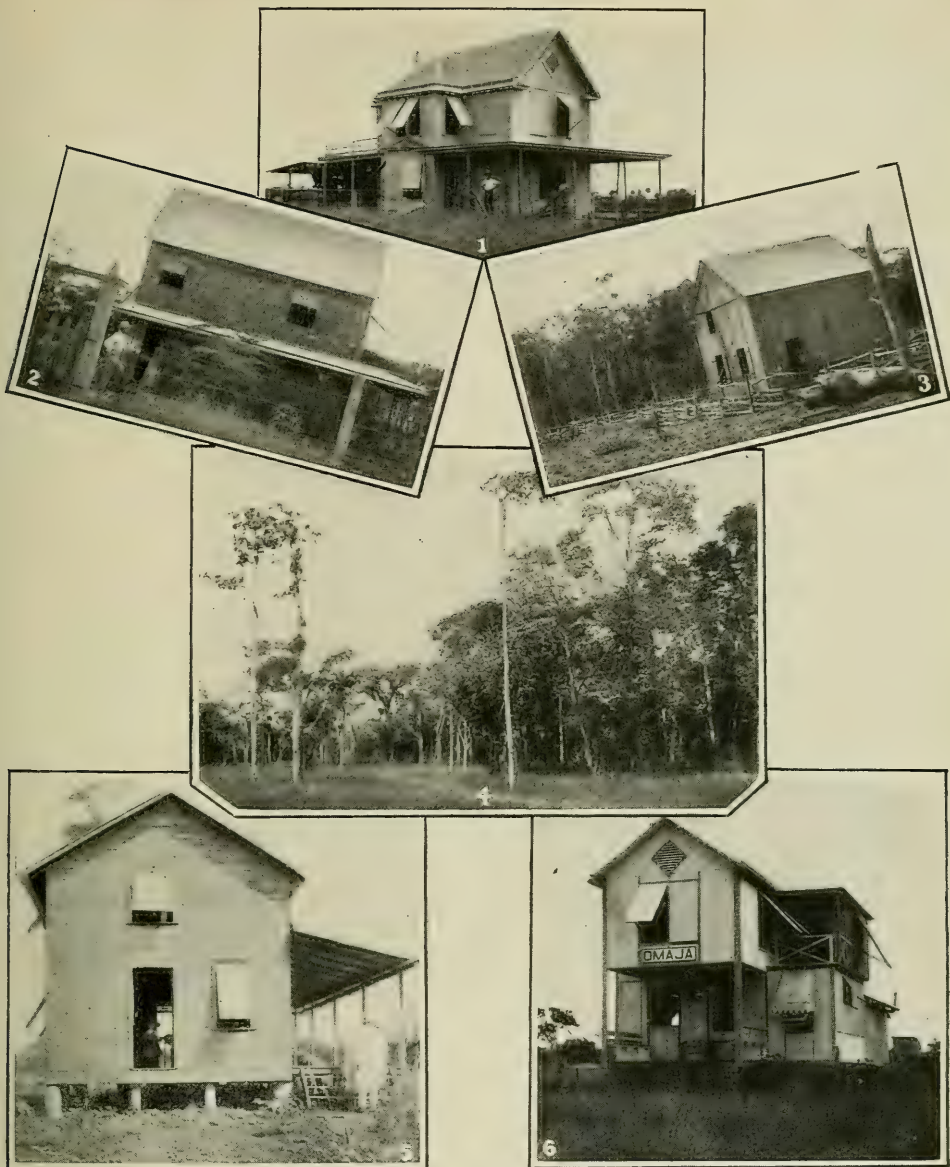
order to secure prompt sales. He said further: "There are many different ways of canning pineapple, the public demand one kind and then another. Some are canned with sugar and some without. These Gibara pineapples though without sugar were so sweet that I almost accused the grower of sweetening them. There is also grated or crushed pineapple largely used by pie-bakers. Crushed pineapple takes care of the waste and small pieces. Then there is sliced pineapple and pineapple in chunks and in cubes. In fact, there are about 134 different styles to please the New York market."

The trade in canned Porto Rico pines is growing and the prices secured will give our readers an idea as to the profits of a similar venture in Cuba:

Sliced pineapple, 3-inch slices, sells for 10c. to 10½c. per lb. to the retailer. This price is for fruit alone, excluding the weight of the cans. There are about 5 lbs. in a gallon can. Grated pineapple with sugar sells for \$5 to \$5.50 per dozen gallon cans. Put up in pound cans, sliced pineapples would sell at retail in New York readily for 20c. per can. The demand is great and constantly increasing. The firm mentioned disposes of 185,000 cases per year and there are many other firms dealing in the same product. We might add that any American community in Cuba could make arrangements with this firm upon the receipt of assurances as to their reliability and secure financial assistance in the establishment of a canning industry in their colony.

Notes from Los Indios, located on the west coast of the Isle of *Los Indios*. Pines, on the deepest harbor on the island's coast, is

an entirely new town, populated by Americans. A good many of the people are employed in the sawmills of the Cañada Land & Fruit Company. From the sawmills a long tramway leads to the Los Indios river, where the lumber is loaded on schooners and shipped to Cuba, where it finds a good, ready market. The best pine lumber brings from \$20 to \$30 per 1,000 feet; red Spanish cedar and mahogany up to \$150 and \$200 per 1,000 feet in Havana. There are large tracts of land under cultivation with citrus fruit and there are fine vegetable gardens. A company store and a rooming house with up-to-date modern improvements afford comfort to newcomers and visitors.



Views of colonists' homes at Omapa, Cuba, distant some 100 miles west of Santiago de Cuba. No. 1, residence of L. N. Kreider; No. 2, of C. Plant; No. 3, of W. P. Felker; No. 4 shows the lay of the land on the town site; No. 5, house of E. C. Pierson; No. 6, temporary station and office, facing the tracks of the Cuba Railroad and built by the Colony officials.

NOTES FROM OMAJA.

The colonists here are all busily at work. They are a hardworking, industrious class, skilled in profitable farm work, with their homes and acreage mostly in a flourishing condition. The land south of the station is largely savanna, somewhat despised by the Cubans, who laughed at the idea of the Americans attempting to raise anything in such poor soil. But their opinions changed when they saw the fine gar-

dens of Mr. Kreider and Mr. Plant. All kinds of vegetables, fruits, melons, Rocky Fords and watermelons of excellent quality and size, bananas, oranges and grape-fruit all growing lustily and yielding satisfactorily, filled the cleared ground. Mr. Plant found that much rain had a tendency to make the melons grow so fast that they cracked when near ripe. Otherwise he had had fine success.

NOTES FROM BARTLE.

Bartle is some 65 miles east of Camaguey, and the Cuba Railroad passes through the property. It is a place which strikes one favorably at first glance, inasmuch as the town site was first built upon, and there are numerous cozy residences of the colonists visible from the car windows. Mr. D. O.

Bull's house north of the track makes an especially fine appearance. The colony is young about two years and much cannot be expected in that time, but work is being done and the place

the Realty Co. It has since been sold. The new hotel is not ready. Among the deaths in the colony have been Mr. Bearthmann, Mrs. Arthur Beedham and Miss Jeannie Young. There have been some departures for the States, some final, and there have been many new arrivals and 25 or 30 more are expected this month. Mr. H. S. Bunbury, the postmaster, has been superseded by Mrs. Acosta, the wife of the station agent, who was appointed to the office in August. One of the sights of Bartle is the former's garden, of which a special illustrated description will be given in another issue. It is a miniature agricultural experiment station, for at considerable trouble and expense Mr. Bunbury secured valuable trees and shrubs from different parts of the world and planted them in his garden, carefully noting their growth. All the strange company he has collected are growing finely and



Among the improvements in Bartle, none is more striking than the beautiful new stone station. A year ago, business was carried on in the old freight car which served as a station. The picture shows the old and the new.



is being gradually developed. Much disappointment has been expressed because of the failure of the company to build the promised sugar mill. The acres of the settlers are some distance from the town sites, and the original idea was that a good income could be attained by planting the land to sugar cane and selling to the mill. As the land is undeniably fertile, it was believed that a good crop of cane could be secured from year to year without much trouble and expense after the original planting. Planted to cane the colonist was supposed to make a profit of

Gossip of the Colony. \$40.00 or \$50.00 per acre. But the revolution of August, 1906, interrupted the plans of the company, as it did many others in the island, government and private.

The Torrens family has left Bartle, and for a little while their hotel was run by

An Agricultural Experiment Station on a Small Scale. Cuba. In this work which is a labor of love, Mr. Bunbury has proven that many valuable plants will grow easily in Cuba.

Miss Jeanette Overhaugh, the school teacher, was married some time ago to Joseph Roberts.

Mrs. Cameron Jonson is the mother of a fine boy. Mr. and Mrs. Jonson were the first to leave the townsite and go to the bush and live and develop their land. They have 26 acres cleared and stumped, have much citrus fruit planted and will go into cattle raising.

Dr. Preston, the owner of the new hotel now building, has bought 60 acres and will plant to grass, keeping cows and other cattle, and planting fruit and vegetables for the use of his hotel. The saw-mill has been enlarged and a planer and shingle machine added.

Increased Consumption in Tropical Fruits. Twenty years ago the banana was an unfamiliar fruit to many in America. To-day several of the Pacific Coast markets consume a carload each of bananas per day. A few years ago grape-fruit was practically unknown. To-day its increasing consumption is surprising wholesale dealers.

The pineapple has only begun to gain in popularity. The avocado is a rarity in a few markets and never reaches most of the large cities. The mango is not known. All these and a number of other tropical fruits will certainly make a large place for themselves in the American market, and the eastern markets will be supplied by Cuba, and other tropical regions.—J. E. Higgins, Horticulturist, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

Yellow Fever in 1906. There were 112 yellow fever cases in Cuba during the year 1906, of which 33 proved fatal. Havana had 71 and 12 deaths. Fifty cases occurred between October 1 and December 31.—Bulletin Int. Bureau of the American Republics.

A Short History of Coffee. Coffee was introduced into Cuba as early as 1720, and the first coffee plantation was established near Havana in 1748. French immigrants from Hayti extended the cultivation of this berry in 1780, and the industry thrived so well that in 1846 there were about 2,328 coffee plantations in Cuba. The price of coffee went down, and its cultivation began to diminish in 1850, and in 1894 there were only 191 estates. The cause of this decrease was not simply owing to the lower prices it commanded, because coffee was imported from South America and East India, and on account of competition, but principally owing to the careless methods employed in the cultivation of coffee, so it decreased in quality and quantity. Furthermore, it was found to be more profitable to raise sugar cane and make sugar. A small patch of ground, about two hundred feet, would be sufficient to produce enough coffee to supply a family of eight persons. Mountainous or hilly regions and a fertile soil, loose and fresh, are the requirements for producing a good crop. The tender shoots are easily injured by dry weather and heavy winds, so it is desirable to plant them in a shady place, well sheltered from storms and rains. Therefore, the plantations are generally devoted to other products and the plants are raised between orange, banana or other trees. The plantations begin to produce the berries within three or four years, and within seven years the crop is usually very flourishing. The little plants bloom from December to May, and the berry takes from seven to eight months to ripen and develop fully. The harvest is in October. Usually the cultivation of other products will cover

the cost of cultivating the coffee plants and after a few years the harvest will bring in good profits.

New Sugar Company. Albany, August 19, 1907.—The Colombia Sugar Co. of New York, \$1,000,000 capital, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The directors are: F. Velez, of Havana, Cuba, and A. T. Hanabegh and F. H. Field, of Brooklyn.

Governor's Decree Welcomes.

The governor's decree nationalizing the sanitation of the island, is welcome. It centralizes the service and obliges municipalities to contribute services and funds to a portion of the work. The new board will consist of one chief and five members holding office four years. The decree was signed August 26. The army control over sanitary matters will be a relief to those American officers who up to now have had the general supervision. Major Kean, supervisor of the Department of Sanitation, and his assistants were constantly hampered by the indifference and jealousy of the municipal doctors, who, protected by political influence, resented army suggestion and direction. The nationalization of the sanitary work takes all their authority away and places it wholly under the direction of the U. S. Army. The expenses of the department will be defrayed by the state and city councils will contribute ten per cent. of the cost. Dr. Lopez del Valle has been chosen local sanitary chief of Havana. Presidents and chiefs will be elected or appointed and the biological, chemical and bacteriological laboratory will be sustained in Havana, supplied with the necessary equipment for carrying on the work. The chief surgeon and medical doctor shall be appointed for a term of four years, and a sanitary board shall be appointed to direct matters in the capital, and local chiefs at each town with such employees as may be required.

Pineapple Exports from Havana. Week ending August 10, 1323 crates. Week ending August 17, 1351 crates. Week ending August 24, 885 crates. Week ending August 31, 450 crates. Total from January 1 to August 31, inclusive, 640,276 crates.



Some new buildings facing Matanzas harbor, in course of construction by the Matanzas RR. & W. Co.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA OFFICIALLY OPENED.

Governor Magoon was among the invited guests at the opening of the National Bank of Cuba's new five-story steel and concrete building at Obispo and Cuba streets on August 31 last. Others were the leading business men of the city, officials of the Government and officers of the American army. President Vaughn showed the visitors through the building. There are probably few bank offices anywhere so complete and convenient and so well adapted to the transaction of business. There will be exhibition days for some time to come as invitation cards have been sent to the 11,000

had at a moment's notice in case of fire from the heavy pumps which have been established in the engine room.

The building is of Corinthian architecture, designed by a Cuban architect, Señor Jose Toraya and built under his directions by the contractors, Purdy & Henderson. It is 85 feet high, 76 feet in width and its depth on Cuba street is 121 feet. The materials employed consisted of cement and steel, marble and the beautiful Cuban woods. The building is more than usually commodious and comfortable, the high ceilings making the interior pleasantly cool. The furnishing and fittings are of the highest order and in thorough good taste. The building has elevators and convenient rooms for tourists, women depositors and visitors. A picture of the front of the edifice appeared in the August issue of the Review.



This enclosure has a base of fine white Carrera marble. Separating the different compartments are marble columns surmounted by bronze and glass globes.

depositors of the bank and to many others.

The officers of the bank occupy the whole of the first floor, a large and airy room with high ceiling supported by huge steel and concrete columns.

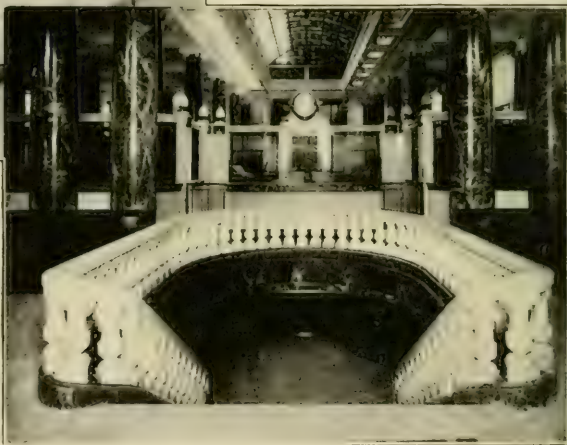
Looking towards the comfort of the employees the bank has placed enough shower baths in the rear which may be used by the employees. In the rear of the basement is the engine and dynamo room which transforms the current from the street for the use of the building and to run the two electric elevators which have been installed.

The other four stories of the building have been built to accommodate tenants. The upper stories are reached by two electric elevators of the latest type and by marble staircases. A mailing chute, the first of its kind in Cuba, has been installed.

Standpipes with hose attached are to be found on every floor, and water can be

HAVANA CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

The collections of the Havana Custom House during the pres-



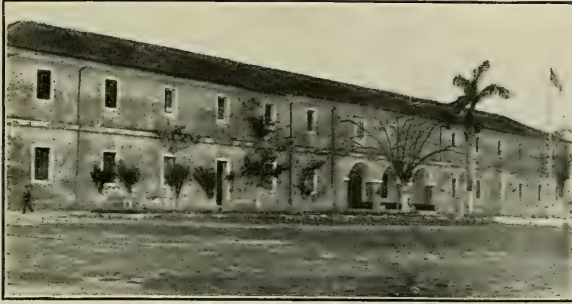
A white Carrera marble staircase in the front of the room leads into the basement and to the Safe Deposit Vaults, which are built of armor plate and concrete.

ent month were \$1,695,600.55.

For the first six months of 1907 the duties collected at the customhouse of the port of Habana were \$9,831,698, as compared with \$9,668,009 for the similar period of 1906, in which there were no such events as a changed government, strikes at ports of destination of vessels, a practically complete suspension of the manufacture of cigars, and various other untoward incidents.

THE AMERICAN CAMP AT MATANZAS.

Headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, U. S. Infantry.



Headquarters of the 28th U. S. Infantry in Matanzas. The building is an old Spanish barracks, later devoted to the Rural Guard and now occupied by the American garrison, Col. Owen J. Sweet commanding.

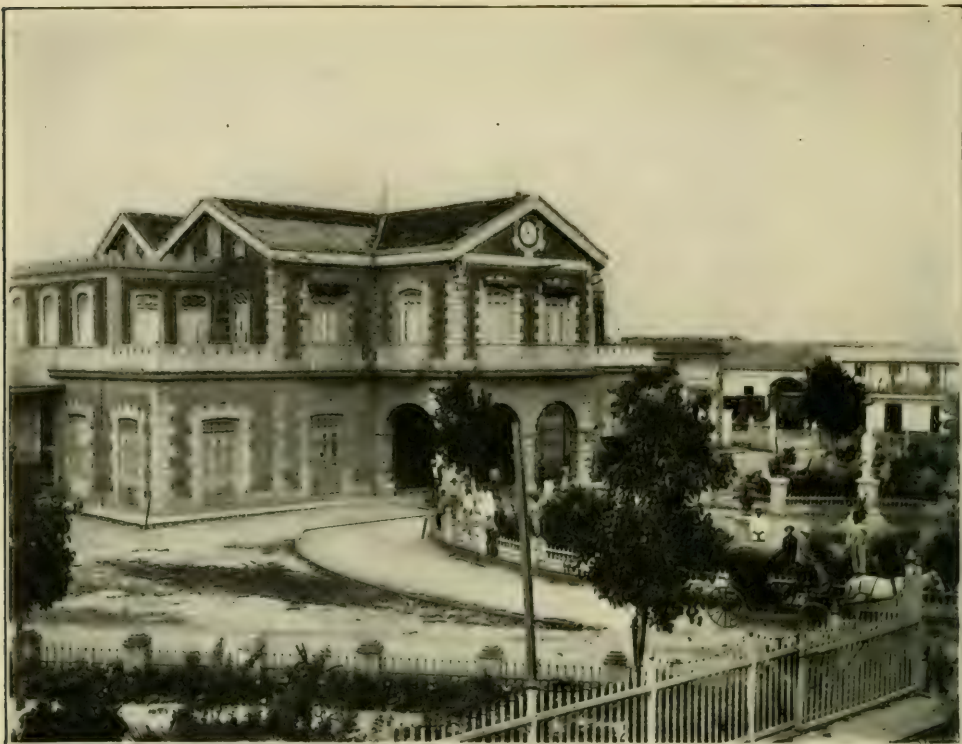
Col. Owen J. Sweet, commanding the 28th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, is cozily quartered with his command in an old spacious Spanish barracks in Matanzas. The premises were afterwards occupied by the Rural Guard until the second intervention, when they removed to the equally old Fort San Severino, on Matanzas Harbor, which they still occupy. Every evening at sundown many hundreds of Matanzas citizens with their wives gather to hear the regimental band play and to witness the picturesque closing military exercises of the day. Col. Sweet has kept a sharp eye on sanitary violations in the city, and in many instances has insisted on immediate and drastic reforms where conditions in and around dwellings were unusually unhealthy. The close proximity of cesspool and well, when discovered promptly brought forth orders to close the latter and the householders forced to install city water. This latter is plentiful and of good quality but the service is unusually costly, the company charging high prices for the accommodation. Col. Sweet has an enviable army record, born in 1845, he saw active service all through the war of the rebellion, and for activity, skill and marked gallantry was in 1865 personally thanked on the field by the commanding Major-General John W. Geary. After the war he was placed in command of different army posts and in various responsible positions until 1899, when he was ordered to the Philippines and again engaged in active warfare against the Sultan of Jolo. He destroyed a nest of Sulu pirates effectually wiping out their stronghold and was invalided home in 1901 broken in health. For his services in the Philippine campaign Col. Sweet received unstinted praise from the press of the United States, and from the

leading merchants of Jolo. Thoroughly conversant with all details of regimental routing he is thoughtful and solicitous for the comfort of his men and therefore deservedly popular.

Matanzas as a city is very much improved, and there is apparent a determination on the part of the progressive business men of the town to improve it still more. A company owning 12 miles of water front on the harbor intends to establish different industries which will afford employment to many. There are city works contemplated, the Santo Theater has been renovated, and the Plaza Libertad will be beautified.



Colonel Owen J. Sweet, commanding the 28th infantry, with headquarters at Matanzas, Cuba.



RAILROAD STATIONS IN CUBA. Sagua la Grande in Santa Clara Province on the north coast. Sagua has a population of about 14,000.

Buildings of all sorts and conditions are being put up throughout Habana, Jesus del Monte, la Vibora, Camp Columbia, Marianao and Vedado. Many residences have been built after an architecture which is not confined to the old Spanish style, but partakes of American, English, French and Dutch. Nevertheless, the old style with its spacious rooms, high studded, large windows and big doors,

and windows with iron gratings is preferable for the tropics, where spacious apartments are more conducive to comfort than more elegant habitations of restricted dimensions. Modern improvements are now introduced in the way of drainage, bathrooms and other conveniences. However, luxurious dwellings of wealthy Cubans have always been provided with baths, built after the fashion of those of Roman villas or Pompeian baths.



Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the corner of Chas. A. Dana Plaza, Camaguey, Cuba.

The Royal Bank of Canada with head office at Montreal and with branches in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Camaguey, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, and Santiago de Cuba, has had a branch in Camaguey for three years. In June, 1907, it moved into its new steel and cement building, on Chas. A. Dana Plaza, corner Cisneros Street.

The building is two stories in height, has living rooms upstairs, and contains every improvement. E. del Castillo, who speaks English fluently, is the manager of the branch. He was optimistic as to general conditions, and believed a steady improvement had already set in. The bank's business was growing and Camaguey was destined to become a most important city.

SUGAR IN AUGUST.

Little Change in Prices—Weather Conditions Unsatisfactory—Refined Sugars Demand Below the Average—The Brussels Convention.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

August opened with centrifugals quoted at 3.94c. per lb. for 96 test, and closed at 3.92c. per lb.

Beet root sugar opened the month at 9s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b. Hamburg, 88 analysis, and closed at 10s.

During the month the highest quotation for centrifugals, 96 test, was 3.94c. per lb., and the lowest 3.89c. per lb.

The highest for beet sugar was 10s. ¾d., and the lowest 9s. 8½d.

Refined granulated opened at 4.65c. per lb., and closed at 4.65c. per lb., the highest during the month, being 4.65c. and the lowest 4.65c.

It will be noted that very little change in prices occurred in August. The market as a whole was extremely dull for both raws and refined, and this dullness led to the decline in raws in the middle of the month to 3.89c., which was not fully recovered until the beginning of September.

The weather conditions for the growing crops of European beet and Cuba cane during the month, and especially at the close, were reported unsatisfactory by experts, giving a very marked strength to the European sugar exchanges under an active demand both for consumption and speculation.

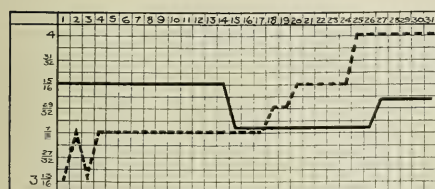
Owing to a rather unusual shortage in the fruit crops in this country, the demand for the refined product has been below the average and has kept the wants of refiners for raw sugars much less urgent than was anticipated. Hence the European markets have been allowed to advance to 19c. per 100 lbs. above the parity of our market. Eventually, our market must respond with an improvement, also.

Even with the drawback of a limited refined market, the sugar situation as a whole must be considered satisfactory and capable of further improvement in prices.

The Brussels convention, to which reference was made last month, has held a meeting of its permanent committee, the result being that England's proposal to withdraw was accepted, and the convention extended by the remaining countries until September 1, 1913. This action leaves England free to buy sugar from any part of the world, whether bounty fed or not, but by further action England is prevented from exporting into convention countries any manufactures containing bounty-fed sugar. It remains to be seen what effect, if any, will be noticed in the general sugar situation after September 1, 1908. Very much will depend on the sugar policy of Russia as it may develop in the meantime.

Cuba need not necessarily be specially influenced except that the present satisfactory world conditions will be somewhat disturbed by the action of Great Britain.

September opens with an upward tendency for both raws and refined.



Sugar Prices at New York for August:

Broken Line 1906
Solid Line 1907

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Statistics Regarding Importations and
Exportations through the port of
Havana furnished.

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EL AZÚCAR EN AGOSTO.

Muy pocas alteraciones en los precios—Condiciones atmosféricas desfavorables—La demanda por azúcar refinado menor de lo normal—La convención de Bruselas.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

El mes de Agosto comenzó cotizándose los centrífugas á 3.94 cents. la libra, polarización 96° y cerró á 3.92 cents. la libra.

El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba al empezar el mes á 9s. 9d. las 100 libras, el mes.

La cotización más alta durante el mes, de los centrífugas polarización 95°, fué 3.94 entregado á bordo del buque en Hamburgo, análisis 88, y se cotizó á 10s. al terminar cents. la libra, y la más baja fué 3.89 cents. la libra.

La más alta del azúcar centrífuga fué 1cs. 34d., y la más baja fué 9s. 8½d.

El refinado granulado abrió á 4.65 cents. la libra y cerró á 4.65 cents. la libra, siendo la cotización más alta durante el mes 4.65 cents., y la más baja 4.65 cents.

Se observará que fueron muy pocas las alteraciones en los precios habidas en Agosto. El mercado estuvo en extremo calmado en cuanto á la demanda por azúcares mascabados y refinados se refiere, y esa calma dió motivo á la baja de los mascabados hacia mediados del mes á 3.89 cents., no restaurándose los precios completamente hasta principios de Septiembre.

Las condiciones atmosféricas para las siembras en los campos, tanto de remolacha europea como de caña cubana, durante el mes y especialmente á fines del mismo, se ha considerado desfavorable por los expertos, dando muy marcada firmeza á los mercados azucareros europeos con una activa demanda tanto para el consumo como para especular.

Debido á una extraordinaria disminución en las cosechas de frutas en este país, la demanda del azúcar refinado ha sido menor de la normal, y ha hecho que los refinadores no tuvieran la urgencia por comprar mascabados que se creyó. De aquí que los mercados europeos hayan podido subir hasta 19 cents. las 100 libras sobre la equivalencia de nuestro mercado. Al fin nuestro mercado deberá responder también con un alza.

Aun con el inconveniente de una limitada existencia de azúcar refinado, la situación azucarera puede considerarse en conjunto satisfactoria y capaz de otra mejora en los precios.

La Comisión Permanente de la Convención de Bruselas mencionada en la revista del mes pasado, celebró una sesión, con el resultado de haberse aceptado la proposición de retirarse que hizo Inglaterra y prolongarse la Convención por los países restantes hasta el primero de Septiembre de 1913. Este acto deja á Inglaterra libre de comprar azúcar en cualquier parte del mundo, ya esté sujeta á primas ó no, pero por un acto subsecuente, se prohíbe á Inglaterra exportar á los países afiliados á la Convención artículos que contengan azúcar sujeta á primas. Falta saber que efecto, si es que produce alguno, tiene tal medida en la situación azucarera en general después del primero de Septiembre de 1908. Mucho dependerá de las medidas que con respecto al azúcar adopte Rusia en el entretanto.

Cuba no ha de afectarse necesariamente, excepto en lo que se refiere á que la presente situación tan satisfactoria en todo el mundo, habrá de trastornarse un tanto con motivo del acto de Inglaterra.

El mes de Septiembre comenzó con una tendencia al alza tanto para los mascabados como para los refinados.

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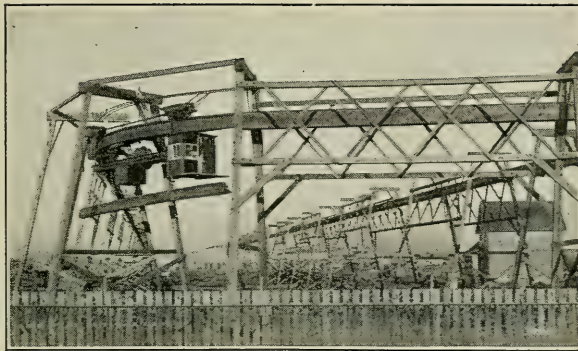
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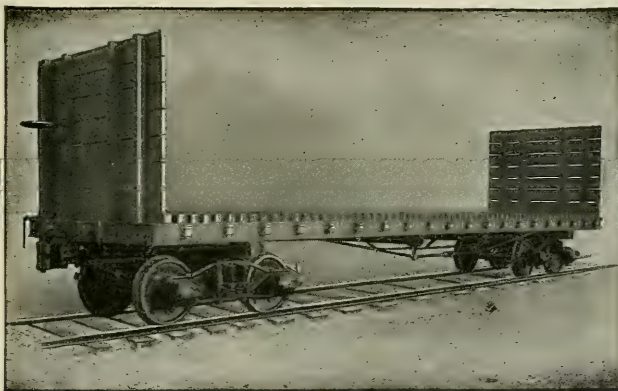
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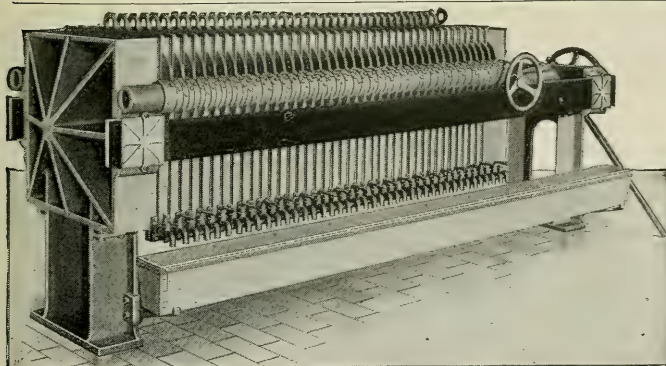
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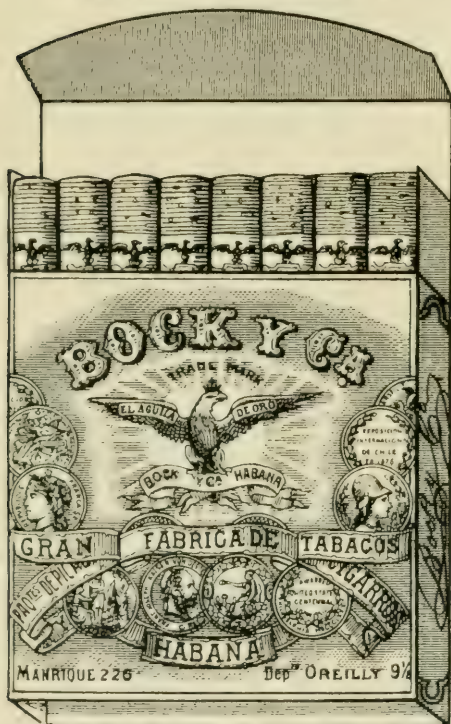
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OLINDA.....	Oct. 23	Oct. 28	Oct. 30		Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 13
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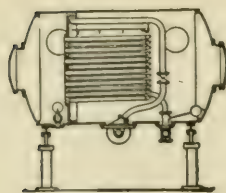
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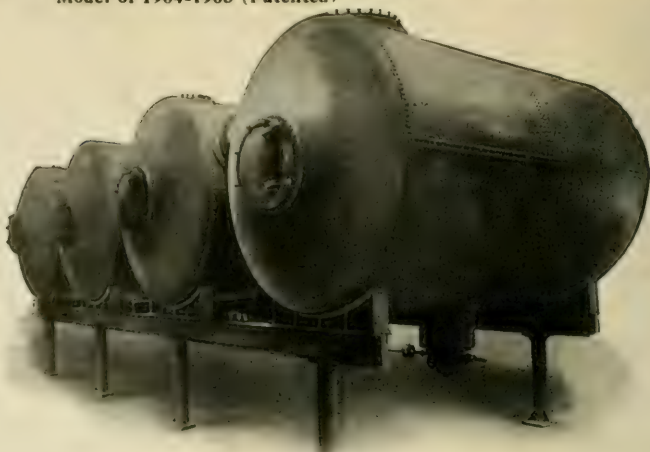
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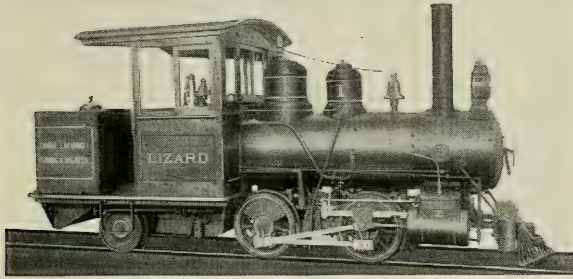
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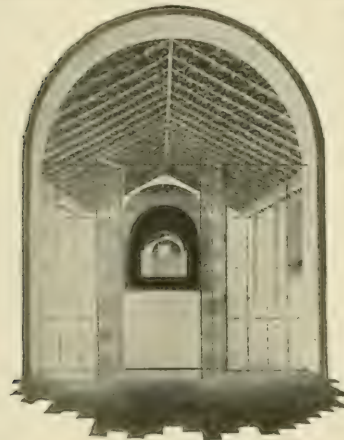
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and

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A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol V.

OCTOBER, 1907

No. 11

Contents of This Number

The cover page represents a beautiful scene in the Isle of Pines. It is a mountain of marble, and a fine description of this interesting place will be given in the November issue.

Political matters take precedence. They will be found beginning on Page 8. The situation is reviewed to date and many interesting features given.

Beginning with Page 9 are items describing government construction work. Bridges are being built everywhere and roads are being repaired and restored to use.

Four pages are devoted to general notes, with many interesting illustrations concerning events in all parts of the island.

Cocoanuts in Cuba. M. T. Horne gives a fine description of the disease that is now attacking the cocoanut trees of Cuba and seriously injuring the industry. What the Cuban Agricultural Department is doing to stamp out the disease and the prospect of success is all told. Future articles will give further information.

Agricultural matters receive attention and illustrations given showing the members of the staff of the Cuban Agricultural Station at Santiago de las Vegas. In addition, there are various items of interest.

Willett & Gray's Review of the Sugar Market, printed in both English and Spanish.

The illustrations this month will be found particularly interesting. Next month we shall print a valuable article on pineapples by Prof. Austin of the Cuban Agricultural Station, which, like the article on oranges in the September issue, will give full information regarding culture and picking, grading and packing.



Storing coconuts at Baracoa preparatory to shipment. See article on diseased coconuts on pages 18, 19 and 20. The industry, which up to now has been a profitable one, is in danger of rapid decadence.

THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume V.

OCTOBER, 1907.

Number II.

POLITICAL

Disturbances of fourteen men fired on the *Somewhat* rural guard, near Myari, in *Exaggerated.* the northern part of Santiago province. There were no casualties. Later, a private dispatch from Cienfuegos hinted of agitation, but that was all. Reports from Camaguey said there was much cattle stealing in that province, which is an old story. In brief, there is a not unusual unrest throughout the island, but not so much as these different reports would seem to indicate. Governor Magoon has partly succeeded in arousing a friendly feeling among the laboring classes towards the administration. He indirectly secured to workers in many lines, the payment of wages in American currency, openly advocated the use of this medium all over the island, and gave remunerative employment to thousands in the dull season just preceding the beginning of plantation work. It is not likely, therefore, that the Cuban laborer is anxious to disturb conditions which are all in his favor, for under

Cuban La- the peaceful conditions gen-
borers Now erally prevailing the people
Prospering. are beginning to realize a little prosperity. A wild story which received little credence, was that E. H. Harriman, J. P. Morgan, and other big American financiers were behind the movement to bring about another revolution. On September 26 the government arrested Masso Parra, Juan Ducasse and Luis Lara Miret, accused of conspiring to blow up bridges and to kill Americans. Ducasse had friends among the Conservatives, while Miret was defended by the Miguelistas. All three denied any connection with the alleged conspiracy. The government's principal witness was Nariega, a former harbor policeman, and an active politician.

It is freely predicted that the Government will not be able to prove the charges against the prisoners. The case against Ducasse is considered particularly weak. No more arrests are expected.

Consideration of these disturbing occurrences leads the Washington Herald to say that "It is not surprising that the question should insistently occur whether we shall ever be able to leave Cuba entirely at the mercy of her own political leaders, and entrust her rapidly growing interests to the whims of an unstable populace."

*Governor
Magoon's
Firmness
Praised.*

Gov. Magoon is praised on all sides, and Gen. Loinaz del Castillo, the most radical of all the Cuban generals, has said in a letter written to the *El Mundo*, that Governor Magoon is the best governor Cuba has had since the time of General Las Casas who ruled Cuba many years before any attempt was made to throw off the Spanish yoke.

*Anti-
American
Ideas
Charged.*

General Gomez, the rival candidate of the Liberal party for the presidency of Cuba, is charged with secretly holding anti-American ideas, and a dispatch to the New York World says that Governor Magoon has cautioned him against attempting to further his political ambitions by permitting his orators to stir up anti-American feeling.

Further disturbances may *Census Work* interfere with the census
May Be work, and as the elections
Delayed. cannot take place until the work is done, further delay will result from the operations of these three irresponsible agitators who, General Pino Guerra says, could not rally fifty men to their side in all Pinar del Rio province.

Reports reach the government of much restlessness in Pinar del Rio, among the negro Liberals, who, like those in Camaguey, are beginning to make a place for themselves, and by organization to become a political force which must be reckoned with at the coming elections. The lack of harmony in the Liberal party, to which they nearly all belonged, and which has now split into two distinct factions, the one following General Gomez and the other Sr. Alfredo Zayas, is largely responsible for the political action of the negroes.

The negroes of Camaguey have issued a manifesto to the Cuban people and to the citizens of color, urging them to unite in a great movement independent of political affiliations, to secure the uplifting of the colored race and assuring to the colored people of Cuba the full enjoyment of their rights. All race rancor is disclaimed, and representatives of all parties are asked to join. They want free university education, and equality in schools everywhere. The race question in Camaguey is dividing the Liberal party widely. On the appearance of this manifesto, Sr. Xiques, the head of the provincial Liberal assembly of Camaguey, declared all negroes of the party in rebellion who would hold political meetings without the sanction of the party leaders.

The negroes answered this by calling for even stronger association and open rebellion against the provincial Liberal committee.

Governor Nuñez, of Havana, thinks the conservatives are gaining ground every day.

Sr. Gonzales Lanuza, the well-known Conservative leader seems to be very popular with the workingmen of Havana. At a dinner given by the latter to Mayor Cardenas, as a compliment to his efforts in their behalf, Sr. Lanuza made an address eulogizing the mayor, at the conclusion of which, he was enthusiastically hailed as the "Future President of Cuba."

The Conservatives are trying to organize a party in Santiago. A big rally in Esperanza, near Santa Clara, recently, was largely attended.

Another big meeting in Cruces, province of Santa Clara, was very enthusiastic. Perfect order prevailed.

The Miguelistas, as that faction of the Liberal party is called which follows Gen. Gomez as their standard bearer for President of Cuba, sent a memorandum to Governor Magoon very recently of some resolutions adopted. They are deeply displeased over the appointment of Zayistas to office, over the appointment of census enumerators, and demand the abolition of the claims and jobs committee which, created for the entire Liberal party, now only serves the ends of the Zayistas.

Good and competent Miguelistas, they complain further, have been dismissed from office to make room for other persons not of their party. Always seeking office, La Lucha says the Miguelistas think the Governor favors other than representatives of their party.

The Zayistas complain that members of the Gomez faction are accorded more attention than they, and the Gomez followers declare just the reverse. La Lucha sums up the situation as follows: "The Miguelistas desire that neither in the palace nor in any official circle shall attention be given to any petitions save theirs. The same may be said of the Zayistas and the Conservatives."

Both factions of the Liberal party, headed by General Gomez and Alfredo Zayas, respectively, are quietly seeking the good will and support of members of the Moderate party. The latter may become an important factor at election time and in a close election may hold the balance of power, providing they possess an efficient organization. They may even, if the Liberal factions widen still more, name and elect a candidate of their own. But the presidential election is a long way off and may not take place until 1909. The work of the census will not be completed for registration purposes much before March, 1908, and postpones the elections materially. It is believed that the public may weary of the quarreling factions and welcome a strong united party presenting a strong candidate not a politician.

They are making rapid strides in securing adherents. They have made various political excursions throughout the island and have been well received. Many persons who have heretofore remained away from active politics are joining the new party, and many others are awaiting a definite declaration that the policy of the party will be along the lines of protecting the agricultural interests of the country.

Both parties held meetings on October 10, commemorating the uprising of 1868. Efforts had been made to secure a combined meeting of Miguelistas, Zayistas and Conservatives, but without success. Governor Magoon had been invited to attend these meetings, but declined. When his letter was read the band played American patriotic airs. Demonstrations of loyalty to the Governor appeared at other assemblies. Zayas and Juan Gualberto Gomez praised his tact and firmness, and his wise advice to the strikers. Gen. Loynas del Castillo wrote: "We very much regret your absence. We all hope that on our next national day the republic, under your wise and noble presidency, will be as peaceful as now."

The Liberal factions, headed by Zayas and Gomez, are to Govern. still out of harmony with each other. "La Lucha," which was the supporter of the Revolution, recently severely rebuked the factions and plainly told them that their policy was one of failure, and they were not fit to govern the country because they had no doctrines and only cared about their personality without giving one single thought to the country's welfare, future and reorganization.

A few of the alleged revolutionists who took arms as Thieves. near Cienfuegos recently, have been tried and sentenced to fourteen years in prison on the charge of horse stealing.

In appearance Sr. Alfredo Pen Picture Zayas, the president of the of Sr. Zayas. Liberal party and a candidate of that party for President of Cuba, says the New York World, is a man of medium stature, with a scholarly stoop in his shoulders and a finely formed head thatched with a mass of thick iron gray hair. His beard is sparse, and he is always clean shaven. On account of his hair and an imaginary resemblance to the Asiatic type, the enemies of Zayas

dubbed him "El Chino." or "the Chinaman," and the comic papers in the island constantly depict him with the oriental pigtail and costume of a son of the Celestial Kingdom.

One of the cartoonists on Like Abra- a comic paper, published in ham Lincoln. this capital, said lately that when making his cartoon of Zayas he was impressed with the resemblance of the doctor to Abraham Lincoln. There were the same deeply sunken eyes, high cheekbones and intellectual forehead, so well known in Lincoln's pictures. The manner of wearing the hair, the chin, and the protruding underlip are present in both men. President Lincoln was a man of towering stature, while Dr. Zayas is only of average height.

Governor's Magoon's decree The Census cree required that the census Enumeration. enumeration be finished by the 14th of next month. The decree calls specific attention to the fact that while the census has the character of a general census of the population, it is, above all things, an electoral census, and special attention should be given to including in the tables delivered all the necessary data for the formation of a strictly accurate list of all persons having a right to vote.

GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION WORK

Road Building General. Many hundred miles of fine roads will be ready by the beginning of the tourist season. Orders have been issued from the palace that by December 1, all of the calzadas of the province must be finished and in good order, and, never in the history of Cuba, has so much road-building and road-repairing been in progress as at the present time.

The province of Havana will soon have a network of smooth highways. Holguin gets \$4,000 for enlarging the road to Sao Arriba.

The government has been New Roads. petitioned to perform needed repairs to the road from Guajimico to San Jose, in the township of Cienfuegos. Plans are being prepared for further improvement of cart roads between Pinar del Rio and Vinales.

Rancho Velez and Guines, in province, are to have another good connecting cart road.

The chief engineer of Camaguey has been authorized to purchase a steam roller to be used in building the road from La Gloria to Puerto Viaro, and the plans and specifications for the bids to supply the state with a dredging boat to clear the Zanja channel between La Gloria and Nuevitas have been approved. The said boat is not to cost more than \$20,000.

\$15,000 has been allowed for repairs on the Najesa road, and \$25,000 for the Troncones road, both in Camaguey province.

Higher Judicial Salaries. The Law Committee which is at present engaged in the reorganization of the judiciary laws has recommended that the salaries of the Presiding and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court be raised to \$8,000 and \$6,000 per annum, respectively.

A New Wireless Station. Governor Magoon has authorized the United Fruit Co. to set up a wireless station at Cape San Antonio. The work will begin at once, and will cost \$30,000 and will be as powerful as the one at Guantanamo. The decree provides that the Company "transmit free messages from and to vessels belonging to the Cuban government and to the United States, and naval and military stations of the United States."

The station must not interfere in any way with the government wireless, and shall never be used detrimentally to the interests of the Cuban government. In time of war it shall be subject to supervision by the government.

Other stations are rapidly nearing completion. Messages from the station at Morro Castle were intercepted recently 490

miles distant, and the Santa Clara station has been in communication with the Isle of Pines plant.

Officials of the department *Isle of Pines* of public works have under *Harbors* consideration the dredging of *Deepened.* the harbors of the Isle of Pines, and it is highly probable that within a short time funds will be appropriated for this purpose. Projects of the work were made recently and are now in the hands of the proper authorities. It is impossible at present for the Cristobal Colon, a vessel belonging to the Isle of Pines Steamship Company, to enter the harbor at Nueva Gerona, the chief port of the Isle of Pines.

The contract for building *New Bridges*, the road from Cartagena to *Wharves, etc.* the railway, in the province of Santa Clara, has been awarded to Sr. M. D. Monsate, who will do the work for \$8,642.45.

Srs. Sobrinos de Herrera have been authorized by the provisional governor to repair and extend their wharves at the port of Caibarren.

The contract for building a bridge over the Guasinmal river, on the road from Guane to Mantua, has been awarded to Sr. Pedro P. Catana, who will do the work for \$26,069.01.

The chief of the district of Camaguey has been authorized to use the sum of \$4,300 for finishing the Ciego de Avila works.

The bill of specifications for an iron bridge to be constructed over the Pontezuelo creek at Mayari has been returned approved to the headquarters of public works in Santiago de Cuba.

The National Meteorologic *New Station*, located in Havana *Meteorologic* on the fifth floor of the Hacienda Building, is to be removed to Tricornia.

The Government, at the request of Weather Chief Carbonnel, has set aside a place to the southwest of the Detention Camp, at Tricornia, where a tower will be constructed. The buildings and office will occupy a space of about 3,000 square meters. The tower will be of the same height as the Morro Lighthouse.

The hospitals of the Island are to be thoroughly overhauled, renovated and improved, which will require an outlay of over \$500,000. Colonel Greble has arranged the final details with Governor Magoon, and the work will begin immediately.

The Guanajay Hospital will receive \$10,000 for much needed repairs and construction work. Matanzas Hospital receives \$20,000 for the same purpose. Colon Hospital receives a like amount for additional reforms. Cienfuegos Hospital receives \$50,000. A modern surgery department will be established. Remedios Hospital will have its needs taken care of. Camaguey Hospital receives \$20,000. \$4,000 have already been spent in repairs.

When all the money has been expended, Colonel Greble thinks the hospitals will be as good as any in the Republic. \$40,000 goes to the hospital at Santiago de Cuba.

Hospital No. 1, in Havana, has received special attention from Colonel Greble, and improvements and equipment contemplated will make it one of the best institutions in the world. \$250,000 will be spent upon it.

Sierra, in Oriente province, *New Post* Majagua in Camaguey Province. *Offices.* in Sabanilla, province of Matanzas, and Las Ovas, province of Pinar del Rio, have been made money order offices.

The following additional road construction data complete the official records in the offices of the Provisional Government at Havana, and printed in the September issue of THE CUBA REVIEW:

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

CAMAGUEY TO SANTIAGO. — Highway. Appropriation, \$32,000. 1.925 kilometers. Contract awarded.

CAMAGUEY TO SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR. — Highway. Appropriation, \$32,000. Bridge at Las Minas repaired. Awaiting awarding of contract.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

HIGHWAY IN BARACOA. — Half done. GIBARA TO BANES. — Repairs to highway. One-fifth done.

GUANTANAMO TO SAGUA DE TANAMO. — Highway. One-eighth done. PALMA SORIANO TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA. — Work commenced.

MANZANILLO TO CALICITO. — Highway. Appropriation, \$2,980. Work to commence soon. MANZANILLO TO BAYAMO. — Highway. Bids submitted have been rejected. Advertising again.

VEGUITA TO JICOTEA. — Highway. Appropriation, \$3,000. Under consideration.

MAYARI TO SAN VICENTE. — Highway. Under consideration.

RAMON DE LAS YAGUAS TO CANEY. — Highway. Under consideration.

CAUTO TO BAYAMO. — Highway. 20 kilometers. Appropriation, \$15,000. Under consideration.

HOLGUIN TO SAO ARRIBA. — Highway. Appropriation, \$5,000. Work being done by municipality. Well advanced.

BAYAMO TO REGLA. — Highway. Project approved. Appropriation, \$15,000. 2.266 kilometers.

CUBA TO SEVILLA AND SECTION TO JAUCO. — Highway. 4.331. Four-fifths work done. Nearing completion.

GUANTANAMO TO YATERAS. — Highway. 2.284. Appropriation, \$5,000. Work will soon commence.

THE Camaguey contract for water pipe was let October 2 to Mr. M. P. Mirceau for \$664,756.50, being some \$40,000 below the next higher bidder. It is understood that Mr. Marceau bid on behalf of the American Trading Co. of New York.

THE chief engineer of Havana province, M. A. Corrales, visited recently the Isle of Pines, where he went to inspect the road work now being done on that island. It is probable that he will order that a road from Nueva Gerona to McKinley and one from Santa Fe to Los Indios be constructed.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

STRIKE ON THE HAVANA RAILROADS.

The Labor World. It is stated that all the cigarmakers and other tobacco workers will be united in one association. When this has been accomplished their energy will be directed towards the formation of a federation of all the labor unions of the republic.

Matanzas gas men have struck for higher wages. All classes of labor are restless.

The bakers and cigarmakers at Santa Clara have gone on strike. They want to be paid in American currency.

The shoemakers and harnessmakers are on strike in various parts of the island. They demand that footwear and harness which now comes from the United States for the use of the American army, be purchased here, so as to protect Cuban industry. They will also ask for a reduction of 5 per cent. on all material imported for the manufacture of shoes, and an increase in wages.

Tobacco packers at Sancti Spiritus are on strike. They demand payment in American currency and increased wages.

A general strike of the employees of the United Railroads and the Havana Central Railroad was declared on September 25. Trains were running with the help of the engineers only without firemen or conductors. On several days no trains left Havana and when they did it was under guard. The original cause of the trouble is dislike of an official. The men now demand that they be paid in American money. The strike is only part of a general labor movement resulting from the victory of the cigarmakers some months ago.

*Strike
Extends to
Railroads*

The Cuba Central employees intended to strike, but are waiting, knowing that if the United Railways is forced to pay wages in American money their road will have to do so also.

Officials of the United and Western roads complain they are not receiving the assistance from Gov. Magoon they are entitled to and are considering an appeal to the British Foreign office. As yet there has been no violence.



The cigarmaking industry in Cuba. A scene in one of the factories of the Henry Clay & Bock Co., Ltd., in Havana. Banding departments. Here is where the bands are placed on the cigars after being selected in colors and pressed into the boxes. Women are employed generally in this kind of work. The cigar boxes pass from this department to the trimming department.



RAILWAY STATIONS OF CUBA.

The station of the United Railways at Matanzas. The city has a magnificent harbor and fine railroad connections with all parts of the island. The population at the last census in 1899 was 36,000, though it has grown appreciably since then.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Farley's Strike Breakers Arrive

Fifty of John Farley's strike-breakers left New York October 3 and arrived in Havana October 7 on the "Monterey" to help the United Railway Company defeat the striking employees. Fifty more are expected to follow. Farley did not come in person. The strike appears to be a serious one. The Western Railway on October 2 was completely closed to ordinary traffic, but the mail and commissary supplies for the troops went through without detention. The strikers definitely demand an eight-hour day and payment in American money. A compromise arrangement on a 3 per cent. increase was rejected. The War Department at Washington is making inquiries into the action of the United Railways in importing strike-breakers. Governor Magoon on October 7 also took official action in this matter and directed Señor Menocal of the Immigration Department to make an investigation. At last reports there had been no outbreak but the railway officials said some of the men were coming back to work and others would do so, but were afraid of personal violence.

WWE are informed that the management will not concede to strikers' demands in any manner and while the importation of the strike breakers may cause some trouble it is thought that it will be the means of ending same. There is no confirmation up to the present time about the rumors circulated that Engineer Lainé had resigned as chief of the workshops at Cardenas. Mr. Lainé's resignation is one of the demands that the strikers made of the management.

Automatic Barriers. The City of Havana has issued an order to the Western Railways and the United to place within the term of thirty days, automatic barriers at all crossings of their lines within the City of Havana.

Extension of Railways. The trains of the Western of Havana, which the *Western* until a short time ago only reached as far as San Juan y Martinez, now run as far west as Talafré and Sabale. They will soon reach Guane, the work for extending the road being far advanced, and plans have already been approved for new extensions as far as Las Martinas.

THE Cuba Co. has made a reduction of fifty per cent. on their present freight tariffs on all merchandise imported through any port in the Province of Camaguey and carried by their lines. The freights arriving on steamers destined to Camaguey are at present landed at Nipe and carried to Camaguey by rail.

THE Cuba Railroad has constructed a provisional station at the town of Holguín to facilitate traffic. The company proposes to construct a modern station which will be known as the Southern depot.

A DIVIDEND of 1½% has been declared by the Havana Electric Railway on the preferred stock. It is payable at the New York office of the company.

A STATION is to be constructed at the place known as Santa María, between kilometers 5 and 6 of the branch of the Cuba Railroad to Cacocum.

COMMERCIAL.

The following are the *What Cuba* principal articles (and their *Buys From value*) exported from the *the United* United States into Cuba for *States.* the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

Flour	\$3,121,846
Lard	2,948,487
Lumber	2,330,867
Boots and shoes	2,145,415
Coal, bituminous	2,013,913
Lard, compounds	1,731,427
Corn	1,600,082
Vegetables	1,380,147
Cars, carriages, etc.....	1,156,473
Eggs	1,030,641
Cotton cloths.....	990,754
Milk	812,031
Locomotives	765,770
Pork, salted or pickled.....	727,816
Scientific inst'm'ts and apparatus	620,467
Bacon	618,293
Cotton m'n'f't's (except cloth)	617,899
Furniture	609,498
Hams	607,040
Builders' hardware.....	573,507
Paper and manufactures of....	552,683
Mineral oil, refined.....	499,674
Mineral oil, crude.....	455,980
Cattle	439,795
Sewing machines.....	330,463
Leather	328,721
Books, maps, etc.....	291,762
Horses	287,000
Cottonseed oil.....	252,037
Fruits and nuts.....	233,379
Timber, etc.....	118,534
Tobacco, manufacturers of....	118,303
Coal, anthracite.....	97,808
Agricultural implements.....	95,334
All other articles.....	17,827,094

Total domestic exports.....\$48,330,913



New Cuban Revenue Cutter Hatuey.

The port of Santiago de Cuba is to enjoy the same privileges as the port of Havana in regard to the signaling of orders to vessels from the Morro. The provisional governor has authorized the clearance of vessels from the port by means of signals from Morro Castle, thus relieving them of the necessity of entering the port for the purpose of taking instructions.

*Saving
Harbor
Fees.*



A familiar spectacle in Cuban cities. The baker going his morning rounds. They make fine bread in Cuba, from American flour, of which the island imported in the past year to the amount of \$3,121,846.

It seems to be the practice, *Trade Marks* says the Havana Post, of a *Imitated* in number of people in that city *Cuba.* of getting trade marks in close imitation of existing marks, and of issuing others to which they have no right. It says that firms coming to Cuba to do business have found their trade marks already registered by people who either wished to hold them up and make them pay liberally for the use of their own property or they wished to manufacture some imitation under the same trade mark and get the value of advertising and reputation of the original firm. There are a number of the best known firms in the United States which can not sell their goods in Cuba to-day under their own name for this very reason. If they wish to do business here they have to sell their goods under another name. Under these conditions the American manufacturer should register his trademarks promptly in Cuba.

Although the United States in consequence of political influence and geographical position has secured the lion's part of the Cuban commerce—in 1905 not less than 86½ per cent. of the Cuban export and 45¼ of the import—Germany does not fare so badly, says the National Zeitung, of Berlin.

The "active" balance of Germany's Germany's commerce with Trade with Cuba was 2,000,000 pesos in Cuba. the last year, as it exported to Cuba about 6,000,000 and imported from there for about 4,000,000. The import from Germany into Cuba has grown continually. In 1899 it was only 2,000,000, fluctuated in the next following four years between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000, increased in 1904 to 5,000,000 and in the last reported year, as mentioned, to 6,000,-

000. Besides America, only England and Spain share a bigger part of the Cuban import than Germany. The proportional large share of Spain, which is 10%, proves that the centuries old political relations, even if they ceased nearly ten years ago, still affect the economical relations. This influence is indicated also in the enormous Spanish immigration into Cuba. Of the 34,000 immigrants of the second half of 1905, not less than 30,600 were Spaniards, and only 112 Germans.

BY circular issued by the Chief of the Custom House Department of the Treasury office, Section 3 of Article 77 of the Custom House rules relating to the writing out in full the numerals of the kilos on the manifests, has been abolished.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Mary Kingsley medal, *Foreign Honors for* given by the Liverpool School for the Study of Tropical Diseases, has been awarded to Dr. Charles Finlay, chief sanitary officer of Cuba, for his great service to humanity in discovering the fact that the mosquito transmits yellow fever, a discovery which led to the control of the disease.

AT the request of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, the State Department has forwarded to the Cuban Consuls at Barbados, St. Thomas, Port au Spain, and Santo Domingo, all the instruments necessary to make meteorologic observations which are to be forwarded to the Central station in Havana. This measure has been adopted in view of the fact that these points have no such facilities.

During the first six months of 1907, there were but 9,266 *Cuban Immigration.* immigrants to Cuba, as against 14,044 during the same period in 1906, and 18,192 in 1905, says the Havana Post.

Commenting on this, the Louisiana Planter says: It is very significant of the diminishing interest in Spain in the advantages of migrating to Cuba. For many years there has been a constant flow of immigrants from Spain to Cuba and years ago, while visiting Cuba, we were told that all Spain would come to Cuba were it not for the prevalence of the yellow fever. With the yellow fever practically extirpated in Cuba there would be every reason to anticipate a constantly increasing emigration from Spain to Cuba. From this point of view, the figures given above are decidedly startling, the movement having fallen off one-half in two years.



The fine beach at Veradero, near Cardenas. It is across the bay from the city and is an enjoyable summer resort for the citizens of the city. Many fine residences are already standing, and many more are contemplated. After November, the place is deserted. To the visitor from the north, this is the finest season of the year, but it is too cold for Cubans.



Specimen new house in the Vedado, a suburb of Havana, delightfully situated on the gulf. The recent additions to the Vedado section are very beautiful, but the roads are still in a bad condition.

Permits for buildings in Havana and suburbs exceed *Havana Su-* burbs *Rapidly* all former records. The city *Developing.* is now undergoing a great building boom which affects not only the city proper, but extends to outlying sections like Cerro, Vedado, Principe, Jesus del Monte, etc. Nearly all the houses now being constructed are fine buildings and ornaments to their locality.

The annual report of the *The Army's* quartermaster general shows *Valuable* that during the fiscal year *Services.* ending June 30, his department has spent \$2,554,970 on the Army of Cuban Pacification, from the beginning of the intervention. Cuba is receiving full value for the money expended. The army is rendering valuable service in cleaning up her cities, building her roads, reorganizing all her departments, resuscitating her moribund school system, training her armed forces, and remodeling and harmonizing her laws.

In Cuba, says Brig. Gen. *The U. S.* James Alton, chief signal officer, the signal corps established *Signal Corps* in Cuba. a telephone system with intercommunicating trunk lines from the headquarters of the Army of Pacification to Camp Columbia and the City of Havana, and it also undertook the operation of the Cuban government telephone lines between these places.

The officers and men of the corps also handled all official government messages over the Cuban government telegraph lines wherever American troops were stationed on the island. The more important army posts were connected by telephone, and the service proved highly satisfactory. The wireless system between Havana and the Isle of Pines was repaired.

The Havana Leper Hospital *The Leper* will be removed to Marill. It *Hospital's* was anticipated that residents and property owners of the *New Site.* latter city would offer strong

objections to the transfer, but these did not appear. The new location is on the Horatio Rubens property, well out of town on the hill top with a magnificent view of the city and bay, and it is perhaps because so far away that more serious objections were not made. \$350,000 are to be spent in improving the building now in an uncompleted condition, and many new houses will be built for the lepers. The location comprises 1,700 acres.

A census is being taken by *Tile and* the Department of Agri- *Shoe* culture, Industry and Com- *Factories.* merce of all Cuban industries, and industrial engineers are visiting them to learn something of their equipment, output, methods and profits. The first inspection was of Diez and Planiel tile factory, near Havana. This plant's weekly output is 100,000 tiles, and it has a capacity for a larger production. The factory is provided with the best modern machinery and equipment. The product, in the opinion of the department, is not inferior to the best in the market.

Srs. Soles & Bulnes' shoe factory, in Cerro, was next visited, where upwards of 100 workmen are employed. The factory is run by hydraulic power, and has all necessary mechanical appliances. The weekly output is 150 dozen pair of shoes, of a variety of models. The machinery, which is all from the United States, is as good as the best employed at the largest shoe factories in the United States.



The Public Schools of Cuba. A scene in a Sagua school. Note the American desks brought in at the first intervention, and note also that colored children are among the scholars. There is no race discrimination among the children attending schools in Cuba.

English in Cuban Schools.

Dr. Lincoln de Zayas, acting secretary of public instruction, proposes increasing the number of English teachers in the public schools of Cuba. The number of teachers approved for this service has not been sufficient, the examinations requiring 75 out of 100 points to secure appointment. As a consequence the teaching of the English language has been far from efficient.

Five schools per day to one teacher proved too much and neglect followed. Lack of enthusiasm among the teachers and public was also strongly in evidence, especially in the time of Estrada Palma.

With the second intervention comes an impetus for renewed work. There have been no examinations for teachers since 1901, and as there are now many persons in Cuba competent to teach English, new examinations are asked for and a corps of able and experienced instructors can easily be secured.

BARTLE'S SUGAR MILL.

To the Editor of

THE CUBA REVIEW:

Referring to the article in your September number on Bartle, we desire to add thereto later information in reference to the Sugar Centrale for Bartle. Since your September

issue contract has been closed between the Cuban Realty Company and the "Bartle Centrale" for the purchase by the Centrale of several thousand acres of land at Bartle and guaranteeing the erection of a large Centrale thereon, ready for grinding by December 1, 1909. This Centrale will be under the control of Sugar Centrale people from Porto Rico who have looked over the district and believe in Bartle for one of the best possible sugar districts in Cuba.

BARTLE CENTRALE.

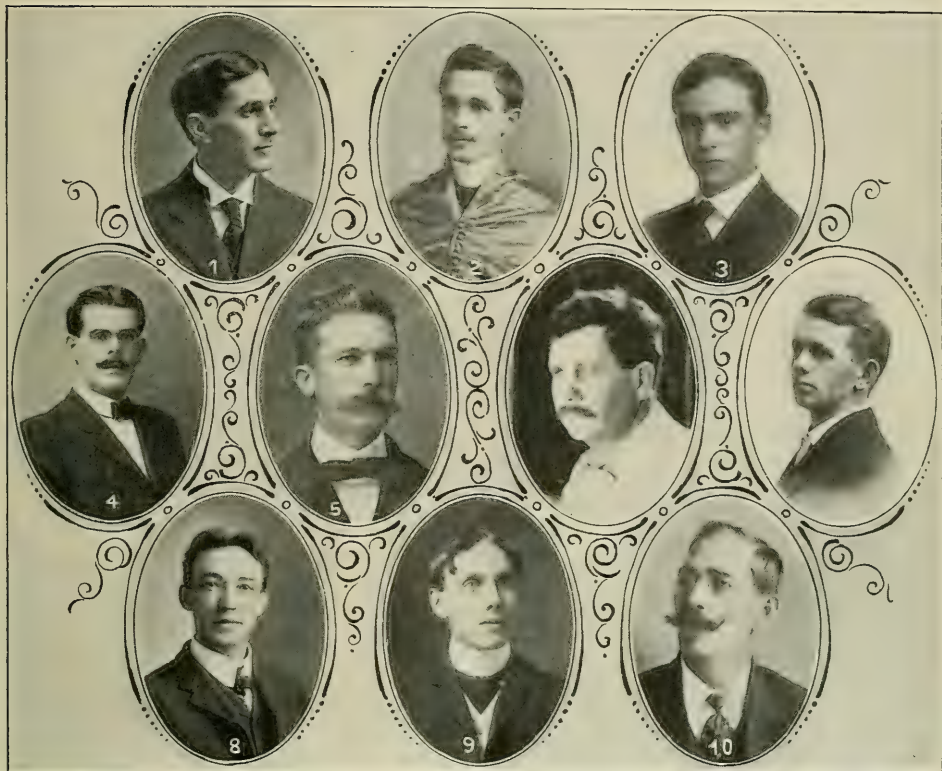
By C. J. FIELD.

The cable ship *Silvertown* laid the shore end of the *All-Sea Cable* to Havana-New York cable on *Havana*. October 4 last at Havana and sailed for New York the same afternoon.

The actual work of paying out the cable between Cuba and New York will take only about two weeks, and the only all-sea cable line between New York and Havana will be in operation before the end of the present month.

Messages can then be sent between New York and Havana in three minutes instead of thirty minutes as now, predicts Vice-President Nally, of the Postal Company. The New York terminal will be at Coney Island.

AGRICULTURE.



THE NEW STAFF OF WORKERS AT THE CUBAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.

1. C. F. Kinman, first assistant in the Department of Horticulture.
2. Dr. Enrique Babe, first assistant, Department of Chemistry.
3. J. D. Rose, assistant chemist.
4. Guillermo Gonzalez, assistant chemist.
5. J. T. Crawley, director of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station.
6. Prof. C. F. Austin, Chief Dept. of Horticulture.
7. J. S. Houser, first assistant, Department Entomology and Vegetable Pathology.
8. Dr. Nelson S. Mayo, assistant director and chief of Department of Animal Industry.
9. R. H. Mayberry, second assistant, Department of Animal Industry.
10. Ricardo Villaescusa, first assistant, Bureau of Agriculture.

The alligator pear has frequently been called the *avocado* or *avocado* pear, though that name is merely a corruption of the Mexican *aguacata*.

which has nothing whatever to do with the law. Alligator is presumably a corruption of *avocado*, and as it bears no relation whatever to the alligator, so the fruit, or vegetable, is nothing like a pear, except in its shape. Its scientific name, says the New York Times, is *Persea gratissima*, and the fruit is indeed grateful to the palate, with a well-compiled dressing of olive oil, lime juice, and a dash of pepper, it is ripe, mellow, and nutty.

Hawaii, noticing the increase in the demand for aguacates in the United States, is shipping them, and also pawpaws.

According to the Chicago Record Herald, the aguacate arrives in Chicago after its long trip from Hawaii in almost as good

condition as when it was picked from the tree, and sells in the market for from 35 to 50 cents.

Director J. C. Crawley has gathered about him a staff of capable people, expert in their several lines, and all are prepared for work.

Investigations of importance to cane and tobacco growers, to cattle raisers, truck gardeners, citrus fruit growers, etc., are scheduled for speedy attention. The results of their research will receive a wide distribution over the entire island by means of pamphlets and bulletins supplied free to all who need them on request to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Within the next two months the station will issue bulletins on five different subjects and these will be written in both English and Spanish, so that the English-speaking interests as well as native Cuban and Spanish interests will be covered.

THE COCOANUT INDUSTRY IN CUBA.

Cocoanuts Dying of Bud Rot and the Industry Seems Doomed—Character of Disease—Investigations and Former Attempt at Government Inspection—Present Work and Views of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station—Possibilities of the Industry.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE CUBA REVIEW BY MARY TRACY HORNE.*

During recent years coconut growing in Cuba, as a commercial industry, has been limited to a few regions at the east end of the island, the only important point of export for coconuts being Baracoa. This narrowing of area is chiefly due to a disease known as the heart rot or bud rot, which has practically ruined the coconut groves in the middle and western parts of the island. Around Baracoa this disease has recently made serious inroads, and competent authorities are convinced that unless the bud rot can be checked the whole industry is doomed.

This is a serious outlook. Sr. Simón, the chief buyer of coconuts in Baracoa, states that the monthly production of nuts in the surrounding region, which might at one time have been roughly estimated at three millions (including those used for feeding pigs, those sent to the oil mill, etc.), is now reduced to two millions, and is still dropping. This represents a money loss to the region of about ten thousand dollars per month, comparing the present with the best days of the industry.

The diminution is in spite of the fact that new cocales (coconut groves) have



Reproduced by permission of the Estacion Central Agronomica de Cuba.

*Two coconut trees which have died from the bud rot, and an affected tree, which afterwards died. When the picture was taken the leaves of the living tree were beginning to turn yellow.

* Mrs. Horne is the wife of Wm. T. Horne of the staff of the Cuban agricultural station, especially assigned to investigate the coconut disease at Baracoa.

been constantly coming into bearing, so that, were it not for the bud rot, the production would have increased.

The cocoanut growers near Baracoa now became alarmed and appealed to Governor Magoon to authorize an expert investigation of the disease and its possible remedies, and, through this appeal, Mr. Wm. T. Horne, of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station (Estacion Central Agronomica de Cuba), was sent to Baracoa to study the conditions there and see what could be done.

Mr. Horne had already made careful studies of the cocoanut bud rot, the department of vegetable pathology of the experiment station having taken up the subject in 1904. In the *Primer Informe Anual* of the station, issued in July, 1906, the disease is reported on as follows:

"Heart rot occurs in the region about Havana and is reported to us from various other localities; probably no part of the island is safe from it. The first sign is when all the young nuts fall. Then the leaves slowly turn yellow, a young leaf in the center is seen to be dead, and after this the other leaves die gradually, the ends falling down against the trunk so that a tree dying of this disease can be recognized from a distance. Various opinions have been expressed as to the cause of this disease. Professor Earle,[†] in describing the same trouble from Jamaica, expressed the opinion that it was a bacterial disease, and Dr. Erwin F. Smith,[‡] bacteriologist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and probably the most competent authority on the bacterial diseases of plants, reached the same conclusion after some time spent in studying the disease in various parts of Cuba in the spring of 1904. Final proof, however, is still lacking.

The attempt to determine the organism causing the disease has been continued since this report was written, and, although no absolutely conclusive results have been obtained, Mr. Horne, like Professor Earle and Dr. Smith, is confident of its bacterial origin, which he expects to demonstrate in time. His attempts at finding a cure for the trouble have convinced him, also, that there is little dependence to be placed on any measure except that of a thorough sanitation of the groves, consisting of the destruction by fire of all dead or hopelessly affected trees, and the disinfection by fire of those showing the attack in its early stages. The call to Baracoa has given him an opportunity to begin an extensive test of this method, which has been



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Cocoanut tree hopelessly affected by the bud rot. The youngest, undeveloped leaf, held out by the man in the top, is rotten, and the lower leaves are turning yellow. On each side of this tree may be seen the stump of one already dead.

[‡] Erwin F. Smith. Bud rot of the Cocoanut palm in the West Indies, Science, March 31, 1905; p. 500.

[†] F. S. Earle. Report on a trip to Jamaica, Journal N. Y. Botanical Garden, January, 1903; p. 4.

recommended from the British West Indies, and is also being tried in India and Ceylon.

At this writing (August, 1907), it is still too early to give the results of his work, but he is already much encouraged as to the possibility of saving the trees which are still in the early stages of the rot, and of demonstrating that the disease can be kept under control, though it will probably be impossible to completely exterminate it.

In March, 1907, Mr. Horne found the groves in Baracea half destroyed, although the trouble had not yet extended into plantings a few miles toward the interior. After studying the conditions, arrangements were made for experimenting in two cocales near the town aqueduct in Baracea.

Nearly half the trees in these two groves were either sick or dead from the disease. Both groves were cleared by felling and burning all hopelessly affected trees, while all other trees showing signs of the disease were disinfected by burning out the dry sheathing materials at the top of the tree. If the youngest tender leaves were beginning to decay the trees were pronounced hopeless and felled, but if these leaves were still healthy the tree was merely disinfected. In all the trees felled in the two groves the mistake of felling a tree with a healthy bud was not once made.

Mr. Horne left Baracea on March 28, and did not return until the middle of June. In the intervening months new cases had developed. Some of the treated trees had died, but others showed signs of recovery. It must be remembered, however, that no matter how encouraging the outcome of these experiments may be, the coconut industry will remain in imminent danger until the government establishes some general and thorough system of sanitation.

To understand the full importance of this effort to save the coconut industry of Cuba, one must realize that while the demand for coconuts and coconut oil is constantly increasing the area for the commercial production of coconuts is confined to a rather narrow strip of land bordering the tropical seacoasts. The control of the bud rot will greatly increase the industry, for not nearly all the suitable land has yet been planted and the production and handling of the nuts is still carried on in the crudest way. There are still no roads and the coconuts are carried to Baracea from the surrounding country on horseback or by the waterways. In bad weather it is often impossible to bring in the nuts at all, but the building of a certain amount of road has now been undertaken by the government and will lead to the planting of many tracts now virtually inaccessible.

The nut production of the region may also be greatly increased by better cultural methods and more attention to seed selection and the planting of choice varieties. At present in Baracea a tree is considered to have given an average yield if it produces fifty nuts per year. In India, two hundred nuts a year per tree is not exceptional, and in the Philippines the instructions are that nuts shall not be saved for seed from any tree yielding less than one hundred and fifty nuts per annum.

If the bud rot could be controlled, coconut growing might be counted as one of the most promising minor industries of Cuba. At the best, however, it will be a very difficult and expensive task, and it yet remains to be seen whether or not the government will feel justified in undertaking the task.*



Landing pier under construction in the bay of Cojimar. The bridge will be made entirely of steel and concrete, extending over 50 meters in length. As soon as the pier is constructed a line of steamers connecting the town of Cojimar with Havana will be inaugurated. The pier is being constructed by private parties interested in the development of Cojimar.

* A report on the final outcome of Mr. Horne's experiments will be made in a later number of THE CUBA REVIEW and Bulletin.

THE GUARDIA RURAL OF CUBA.

Its Beginning During the First Intervention—Its Steady Development Under American Instruction to its Present Perfection.



Gen. Rodriguez, Commanding the Rural Guard of Cuba.

THE following is a brief official history of the Rural Guard establishment from January 1, 1899, the day the American Government first took possession of the island of Cuba:

The island was at this time divided into six United States military departments: Santiago, under General Wood; Puerto Principe, under Gen. Bates; Matanzas and Santa Clara, under Gen. Wilson, and Havana and Pinar del Rio, under Gen. Lee; Gen. Ludlow being in command of the city of Havana and Gen. Brook commanding the division, with headquarters at Havana.

The Spanish Government had on the island an irregular military force known as Guardia Civil, whose duty was to support the civil authorities throughout the rural districts, preserving peace and protecting property. It was a semi-military organization under the Spanish Governor-General. It was this force that the Rural Guard was intended to relieve of its duties; the American forces merely supporting it by the moral effect of their presence throughout the island.

Each of the United States Department Commanders was authorized and directed by General Brook to organize in their provinces an independent force of native troops,

to be known as the Rural Guard, acting under immediate orders of the separate Department Commanders, and being paid from the Cuban Treasury. The total strength of this separate Rural Guard force was 1,208 men.

This condition existed until January 1, 1901, when, by direction of the Military Governor (Gen. Wood), a board of selected Rural Guard officers from the separate provinces, with Major (then Captain) H. J. Slocum, chairman of the Board, and representing the Military Governor, was convened for a reorganization.

The force as reorganized by this board and approved by the Military Governor, was as follows:

- 1 Brigadier General, Commander,
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel, Inspector,
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General,



Rural Guards and Municipal Police Officer—the latter in the center.

1 Major, Quartermaster and Paymaster,
1 First Lieutenant, Aide de Camp,
and fifty-seven officers and 1,302 enlisted
men, the officers being divided in the fol-
lowing manner:

- 5 Lieutenant Colonels,
- 4 Majors,
- 19 Captains,
- 15 First Lieutenants,
- 15 Second Lieutenants.

This entire force was mounted.

In January, 1902, the Military Governor authorized an increase of 40 men in Matanzas Province for protection of the sugar plantations, and in May of the same year there was another order issued by the Military Governor for an extra increase of 200

establishment consisted of a force of 1,604 men, and was so maintained until April 18, 1903, when a reorganization took place in obedience to law, there being an increase of 1,416 men, the total strength of the corps being 3,020.

Another change took place on March 12, 1903, when a law was passed for an increase of three lieutenant-colonels, inspectors, and six majors; also three surgeons.

When the recent trouble was anticipated by the Cuban Government early in August last, the strength of the Rural Guard being 3,020 men, as above stated, President Palma issued a decree on August 20, 1906, providing for an increase of the Rural Guard forces.



Major H. J. Sloeum, in Command of the Armed Native Forces
of Cuba.

men, to be distributed throughout the island.

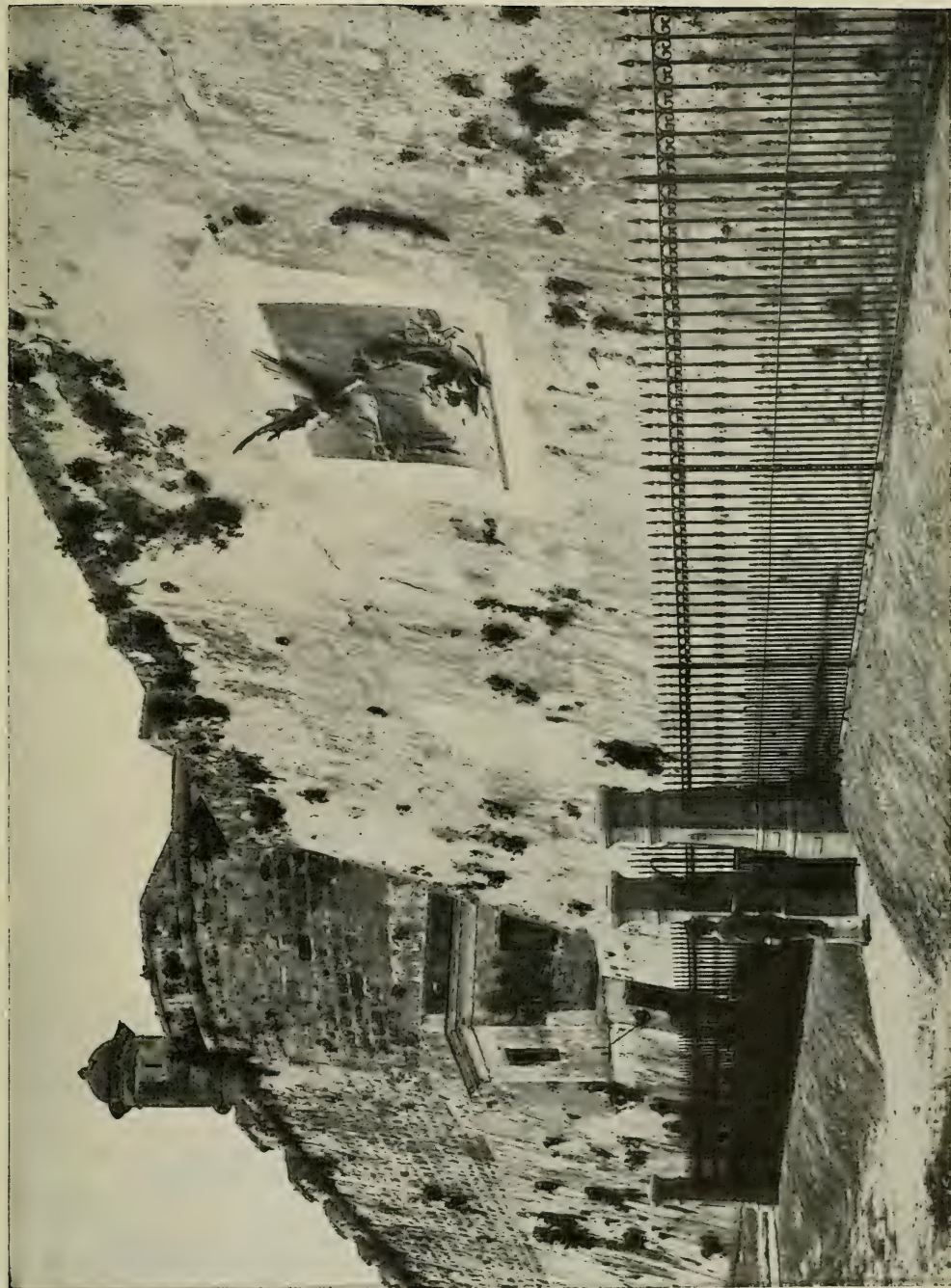
On May 1, 1902, the offices of inspector-general (lieutenant-colonel), and adjutant-general (lieutenant-colonel), were united and one officer with the rank of colonel was made adjutant and inspector-general.

Each officer and enlisted man was required to furnish his horse and horse equipments at his own expense, to feed and care for the same, and to provide uniforms, the government only furnishing arms, belts and ammunition.

On May 20, 1902, when the Republic of Cuba was constituted, the Rural Guard

Again on September 15 President Palma, in obedience to law, issued another decree for a further increase of the Rural Guard to 10,000 men, and the Artillery Corps to 2,000 men.

The decree of August 20, providing for an increase of 2,000 men, was complied with, and the Rural Guard force, thus increased, consisted of 5,020 men. The increase to 10,000 Rural Guards and to 2,000 Artillery, provided for by decree of September 15, has not yet been made, for reasons submitted in memorandum to the Provisional Governor October 18, 1906.



An interesting place to visit is the old Cabanas Fortress across the Harbor of Havana. This wall witnessed the shooting of many Cuban patriots and to preserve the spot the fence was built and the beautiful tablet fastened to the wall.

EL AZÚCAR EN SEPTIEMBRE.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Al comenzar el mes de Septiembre, los centrífugas polarización 96° se cotizaban á razón de 3.92 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, y al terminar dicho mes la cotización era 3.95 cents. la libra. Casi todas las transacciones que tuvieron lugar en el transcurso del mes se hicieron al último precio citado, siendo 2 9/16 cents. la libra, polarización 95°, el precio equivalente del azúcar vendido sobre la base de costo y flete.

El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba al principio de dicho mes á razón de 10s. el quintal, análisis 88, entregado á bordo en Hamburgo, luego subió á 10s. 3d., bajó á 9s. 10½d., subió á 10s., reaccionó á 9s. 7½d. y cerró á 9s. 9d.

El azúcar refinado granulado abrió á 4.65 cents. la libra, al contado, neto, y cerró á 4.65 la libra, es decir, que no tuvo fluctuaciones durante el mes, excepto en California, donde bajó 20 puntos debido á la competencia local.

En general, el mes de Septiembre resultó ser un mes en que las cotizaciones no tuvieron grandes fluctuaciones ni se vieron influenciadas notablemente por cambios en la situación de los mercados azucareros.

La producción total obtenida en la última zafra en Cuba, calculada por los Sres. Joaquín Gumá-Federico Mejer en 1,427,673 toneladas, no varía de los cálculos finales. Semejante zafra fué sólo posible debido al inusitado buen tiempo que reinó durante la época de la molienda, que permitió á los ingenios moler sin cesar hasta consumir toda la caña disponible. Ésto, no obstante, deja los campos limpios de caña con que comenzar la próxima molienda, lo que hace suponer una zafra tardía y menor que la presente, que es sin duda la causa de la actitud firme y expectante de los centros azucareros de Europa.

Todas las noticias recibidas recientemente con respecto á la cosecha de remolacha, acusan tiempo favorable, y es probable que la producción exceda el mínimo calculado por el Sr. F. O. Licht, el perito europeo, ó sean 6,230,000 toneladas, pero quizás no llegue al máximo calculado de 6,700,000 toneladas.

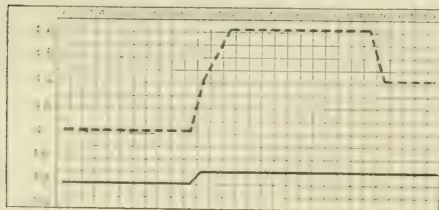
Al presente existe tendencia general á un marcado optimismo con respecto á los mercados azucareros del mundo en la próxima zafra, basada en la expectativa de acontecimientos concernientes á la producción y al abasto y la demanda, que puedan dar lugar á un promedio de los precios mayor que el habido en la última zafra. Sería muy aventurado exponer ahora las razones para tal optimismo, y, como es natural, el desarrollo de tales acontecimientos se observará por todos con inusitado interés.

Las importaciones de azúcar de Java á los Estados Unidos excedieron en mucho este año á las del anterior, siendo la ascendencia del fruto á flote 170,000 toneladas hasta el primero de Octubre, contra 140,072 toneladas el año anterior, y 115,568 toneladas en 1905. Todo este azúcar se necesitará aquí antes de que pueda disponerse de los azúcares cubanos de la próxima zafra. Las últimas ventas del azúcar de Java, polarización 96°, se hicieron á razón 3.95 cents. la libra, derechos pagados.

Los arribos en Septiembre de azúcares extranjeros á los puertos norteamericanos de la costa de Atlántico y del Golfo, ascendieron á 117,759 toneladas, y la demanda para refinar fué de 196,000 toneladas. Las existencias totales en los Estados Unidos y Cuba juntas ascendían en primero de Septiembre á 374,662 toneladas, que quedaron reducidas á 296,980 toneladas á fin de Septiembre.

Las indicaciones para Octubre son que los precios se mantendrán firmes tanto de los azúcares mascabados como de los refinados, pues las existencias se van aumentando con la producción del país, tanto de azúcar de caña como de remolacha, que está arribando á los centros consumidores, con la posibilidad de que la producción del primero sean este año mayor que la del pasado, y la del segundo igual á la de la zafra última.

Alguna atención se está prestando á la compra de contratos por azúcar de remolacha para entregar en Mayo próximo, que se cotiza á 10s. el quintal, equivalente á 4.11 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, por centrífugas polarización 96°, ó sea 2¾ cents., costo y flete, puestas en Nueva York por centrífugas cubanos.



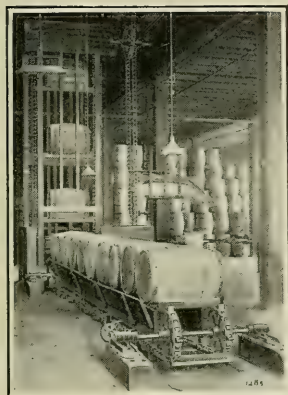
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Solid line, 1907

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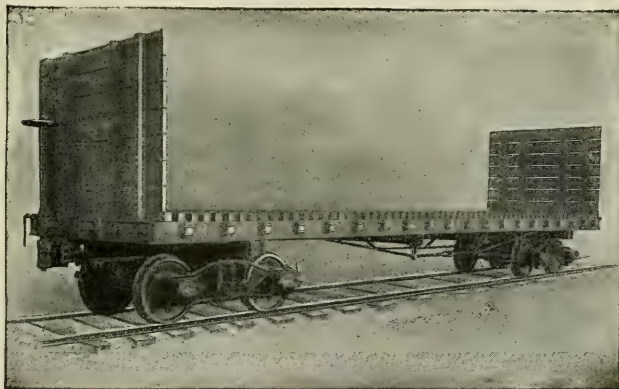
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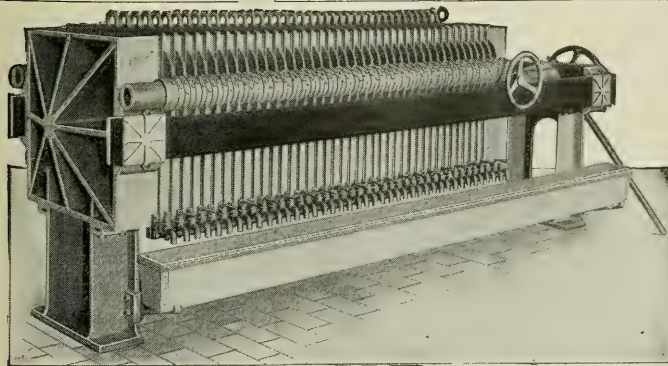


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SUGAR IN SEPTEMBER.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

September opened with Centrifugals, 96 test, at 3.92c. per lb. duty paid and closed at 3.95c. per lb. Nearly or quite all the business of the month was done at the latter basis, the cost and freight equivalent being 2 9/16c. per lb., basis 95th test.

Beet root sugar opened at 10s. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg 88 analysis, advanced to 10s. 3d., declined to 9s. 10½d., advanced to 10s., reacted to 9s. 7½d., and closed at 9s. 9d.

Refined, granulated, opened at 4.65c. per lb., net cash, and closed at 4.65c. per lb., making no change during the month, except in California, where a decline of 20 points occurred owing to local competition.

As a whole, September proved to be a month of quiet, steady markets, uninfluenced to any great extent by changing conditions.

The final outturn of the last Cuba crop as given by Messrs. Joaquin Guma-Federico Mejer, 1,427,6573 tons, did not vary from estimates. Such a sizable crop was only possible by reason of the unusually favorable weather of the grinding season which enabled factory work without ceasing until all the cane in the fields was used. This, however, leaves the fields bare of cane for early use the coming season and indicates a later crop and undoubtedly a smaller crop this season, which expectation is no doubt at the basis of the firm and expectant markets of Europe.

All recent reports of the European beet crop are of favorable weather, and it is likely that the minimum estimate already put out by Mr. F. O. Licht, the European expert, of 6,230,000 tons will be exceeded, but perhaps not reach his maximum estimate of 6,700,000 tons.

There is a general disposition to take a very favorable view of the sugar markets of the world for the coming campaign, based upon expectation of crop developments and of supply and demand which may lead to a higher average of prices than for the last campaign. It is, of course, too early to give definite reasons for such a belief, and all developments in that direction will be watched for with unusual interest.

Java is sending the United States a considerably increased amount of sugar over last year, the amount now afloat being 170,000 tons to October 1, against 140,672 tons last year, and 115,508 tons in 1905. All this sugar will be needed here before the next Cuba crop is available. The last sales of Javas, of 96 test, are on the basis of 3.95c. per lb., duty paid.

The receipts of foreign sugar in the United States in September, at the Atlantic and Gulf Ports, were 117,739 tons, and the requirements for melting were 196,000 tons. The total stocks in the United States and Cuba, together, on September 1 were 374,662 tons, which is reduced to 296,980 tons at the end of September.

The outlook for October is for a steady firm market for both raws and refined, the supplies being added to by both the domestic cane and beet crops which are now coming into active consumption with promise of fuller supplies of cane than last year, and about equal of beet sugar.

Some attention is being given to purchases of beet sugar contracts for next May delivery, which are quoted at 10s. per cwt., equal to 4.11c. per lb., duty paid, for 96 test Centrifugals, or say 23½ c & f New York for Cuba Centrifugals.

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Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds	97	102
Republic of Cuba 5% Internal Bonds	87	87½
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds	105	107*
Havana City 2d Mortgage 5% Bonds	104	107*
Cuba R. R. 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds	85	90
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	31	37
Cuba Company 4% Debentures	69	70
Havana Electric Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	81½	84½
Havana Electric Preferred Stock	74	76
Havana Electric Common Stock	27	32

* Ex October Coupon.

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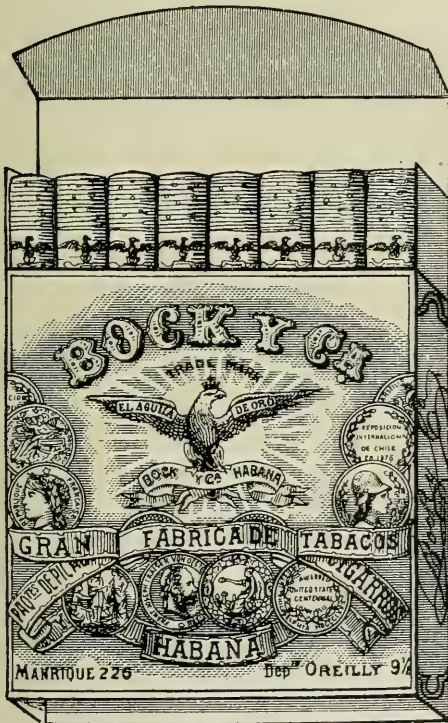
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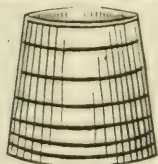
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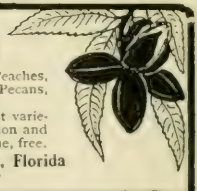
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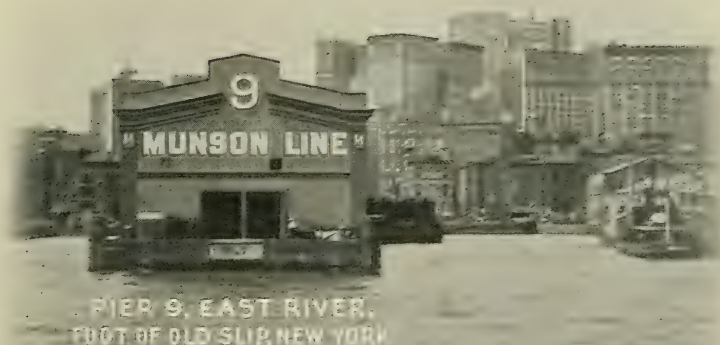
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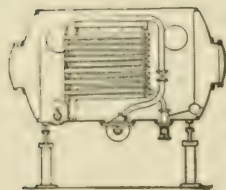
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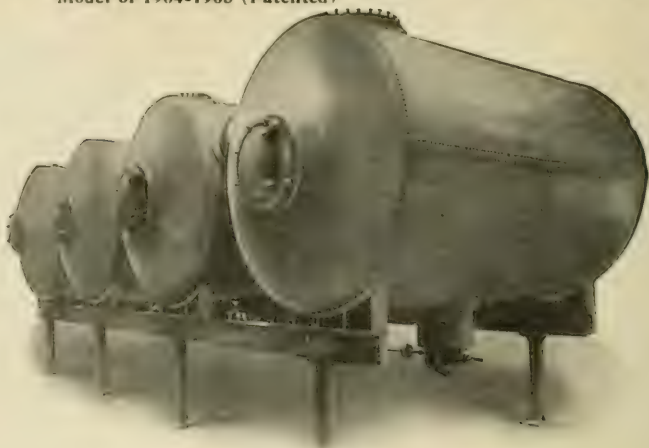
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The CUBA REVIEW & Bulletin



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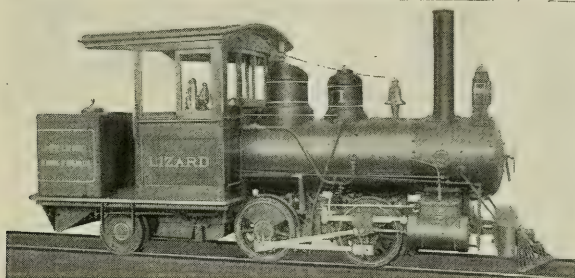
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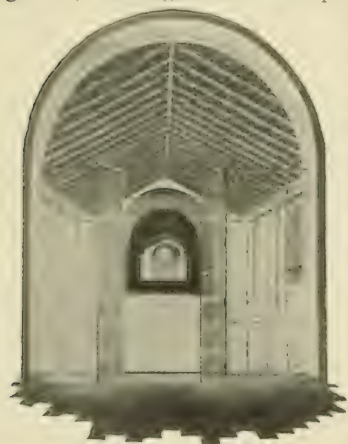
NEW YORK CITY



Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

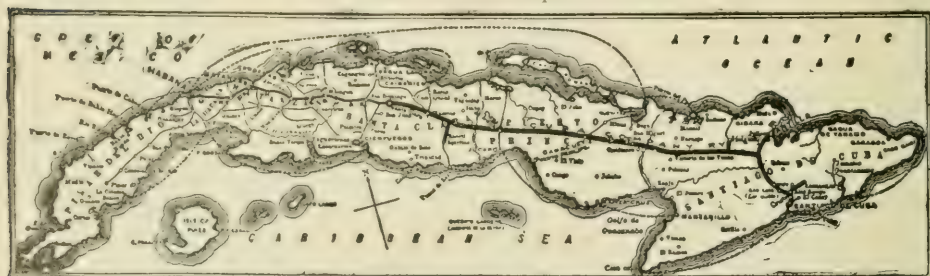
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, *lignum vitae*, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.



▲ Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.

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This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

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"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Advertising Rates on Application

Vol V.

NOVEMBER, 1907

No. 12

Contents of This Number

The cover pages picture the beautiful San Juan river at Matanzas.

News of political matters appears on pages 7 and 8. The Miguelistas want early elections and other factions do not.

The Agrarian League of Cuba wants free trade with the United States. See page 8.

The new waterworks at Santiago de Cuba are described and illustrated on pages 9 and 10. Other government matters, construction work, are referred to on succeeding pages. Illustrated.

The story of the industrial situation is told on page 13. There are strikes and disturbing conditions everywhere.

United States magazine and newspaper comments on Cuba's present conditions are on page 14.

General Notes are on pages 15 and 16.

Cuban mahogany and cedar importations on page 16.

The marble mountain of the Isle of Pines is described on pages 17 and 18. Illustrated.

La Gloria after seven years, on pages 20 and 21. Illustrated.

Omaja notes on page 22. Illustrated.

Tobacco news on page 23.

Agricultural notes, pages 23 to 25.

Rubber in Cuba on pages 24 and 25. Illustrated.

A review of a new work on "The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba" is on page 26. Also the figures giving the trade of the United States with Cuba.

The Sugar article by Willett & Gray, in English and Spanish, is on pages 27, 28 and 30, with chart of New York prices on page 28.



THE CUBA REVIEW AND BULLETIN

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume V.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Number 12.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

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Politics Quiescent. The month's political news is not particularly enlivening, as all parties striving for the leadership in the struggle for the Presidency of Cuba have been inactive. The various factions have held but few meetings of any importance, and there are no signs of any harmony between the two wings of the Liberal party. One faction supports Sr. Alfredo Zayas and the other Miguel Gomez, the former candidate of the Liberal party at the last election Cuba has held, when Estrada Palma was re-elected President. Both factions are maintaining their ground, holding meetings as occasion offers to keep alive the enthusiasm of their followers.

February Elections Wanted. The executive committee of the Gomez faction of the Liberal party petitioned Governor Magoon asking that the date for the municipal and provincial elections be definitely fixed for February.

The request concerning the elections voices the dissatisfaction of the Liberals at the continued postponement. Under the present governmental programme it seems impossible that the first elections can be held before March or April, or possibly even later.

Commenting on this petition the Diario de la Marina says the resolution may be sent to Washington and lead the United States government to imagine that the petition represents the will of the Cuban people, which the Diario declares is not so,

Petition Does Not Represent Cuban Will.

and it urges other political parties to express their opinion. A protest against the resolution of the Miguelistas, followed very quickly from Sr. Leandro Gonzales Alcora, a prominent, influential Liberal and leader in last August's revolution. He says no such hasty measure is warranted by the conditions. The political divisions, he says, should be obliterated and Cubans should unite. Like the Diario, he does not believe the petition represents the people. El Mundo falls into line and urges good Cubans not to precipitate the establishment of a republic, but help to have good laws framed and tested before they act, taking all necessary time in order to experiment successfully.

Don't Want February Elections. At the present time there are four political parties in Cuba, and the faction headed by Jose Miguel Gomez claims to control the political situation.

All other parties, except this faction, are willing to have the elections a year from now, and not next February. The New York World says that these political factions would rather see the continuation of the American government in Cuba than to take chances on the election of Gomez.

It was hoped that when the enumeration had been completed that the widely varying views of the leaders would end and that all parties would have a desire for a peaceful and fair election. While

these hopes have not been fulfilled, it is undeniable that the Provisional government and Washington are in much better repute with the Cuban than ever before.

Rumors of uprisings have come from this and that quarter, but as no official information reached the palace they died down, only to spring up afresh another day. The last bandits in Santa Clara province recently surrendered to the authorities, and the province is now quiet. A few outlaws escaped from the Bejuial jail and roamed between Managua and San Antonio, in Havana province, but a few days ago surrendered. Almost the same fate has befallen the band near Cienfuegos, the majority of which surrendered, with only four men remaining in the bush. The Mayari band is almost exterminated, and the Niqueros band surrendered on Oct. 23 on the promise that they would escape the death penalty.

"The real bandits now," El Mundo says, "are those who in the cities are conspiring against the Americans and spreading news of turbulence when no serious disorder exists in the country."

The Miguelistas also feel dissatisfied with Governor Magoon's acceptance of the Agrarian League's suggestion for the appointment of a commission to suggest legislation for the economic

problems of Cuba, and declare that members of Congress should have been chosen for such work. They also determined to hold meetings to discuss further economic measures, and asked the governor if he had any objections to their holding such meeting. The governor replied that he had no objection, but that no official character could be attached to their deliberations and that he would be grateful for any help they could give in solving government problems.

PROTECTION TO CUBA'S GREAT AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS DEMANDED.

THE agriculturists of Cuba have at last got together and for the first time have appealed to the government for better protection to their interests. They want closer trade relations with the United States, almost free trade, in fact, to be secured by a more favorable revision of the reciprocity treaty. This gives them now a 20 per cent. advantage over other countries exporting sugar to the United States, a benefit which they complain they do not receive but that the refiners profit alone by the rebate. The Agrarian League has taken the matter in hand and some weeks ago they prepared a memorial and presented it to Governor Magoon. In it they say they suffer from the non-enforcement of laws, from inefficient railroad service, excess of political agitation and lack of rural economy. Everything is subordinated to politics. There is money for sanitation, for water-works, for sea walls, roads, etc., but nothing for model farms, agricultural stations or colleges. An immigration law and an appropriation for agricultural stations were secured near the close of the republic, but the law is a dead letter and the appropriation never expended. A banking law for proper credit operations was asked for and likewise the establishment of an agricultural bank, but without success.

Rafael Fernandez de Castro, the president of the Agrarian League, said: "Electoral and municipal laws were not the important things most needed, but free trade with the United States, to save the island from impending ruin," which utterance created a

great sensation. They petitioned Governor Magoon to appoint a commission "to report on laws in which changes are urgently demanded by our critical economic conditions and state of our agriculture." The league represents nearly all the sugar planters of the island. On October 28 Governor Magoon asked the league to nominate men who would be willing to serve on a commission he purposed to appoint to consider certain reforms. The league agreed to do this without pay.

The governor in reply to this offer said the desire to work on the commission without remuneration was highly creditable to the organization, but that in all justice they should receive the same compensation as that allowed to members of the existing law commission.

The league in reply to this refused the offer of compensation, saying "their services were offered free as they wished to set an example in a country where office grabbing is a curse on the people and whose budget has been enormously increased on that account." The league will also defray the office expenses of the commission.

The president of the association selected nine men who will form the agricultural advisory commission and investigate all complaints of exorbitant charges and invite all Cubans to join the league. The nine men chosen are as follows: Fernandez de Castro, Gabriel Casuso, M. F. Cuevo, Leopold de Sola, Eduardo Dolz, Claudio Mendoza, Luis Galban, J. M. Espinosa and Luis Marx. The last is an American, Galban is a Spaniard, and the rest are Cubans.

GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION WORK

THE SANTIAGO WATERWORKS.

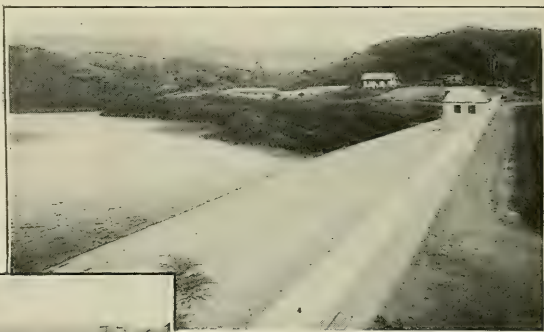
IN the year 1905 the government of Cuba

awarded the contract to the Snare & Triest Company for the construction of a waterworks system at a total cost of \$400,000, which involved the building of a dam across the Purgatoria River at a point about four miles from the city, to be used in impounding the flow of that stream during the rainy season with the expectation that sufficient water would be stored up for supplying the daily needs of the city of Santiago during the dry season, the city heretofore depending upon a meagre supply of water from the Boniata River, which was also so unhealthy and scant in quantity that during the dry season the city of Santiago was for a number of hours every day entirely without water.

The contract involved the building of a pipe line from the dam to the city of Santiago, de-

also a standpipe of sufficient elevation to supply the high service. This contract was completed, and accepted by the Department of Public Works on November 1 of this year.

The dam proper was built by erecting a concrete core wall across the river and an earthen embankment on each side of the same, requiring about 75,000 meters of earth fill; the inner face of the wall being ripped with stone and concrete.



No. 1. Crest of Dam.

The entire project was built along the best up-to-date engineering lines and has proven quite satisfactory in the volume of water stored, and the city of Santiago, for the first time in its



No. 2. Lower side of Dam showing outlet connection to the city.

livering the water to an interior distribution reservoir at an elevation sufficient to supply the lower section of the city, and



No. 3. Upper side of Dam.

history, has had a supply sufficient for the needs of the day.

Other cities in Cuba lack an adequate water supply, and it is Governor Magoon's intention to construct reservoirs as soon as possible. Engineers are at work at various places throughout the island making



No. 4. View of the interior reservoir at Santiago.

projects for the construction of waterworks. So soon as the projects are made up the matter will be laid before the provisional governor and an appropriation requested. During the coming year the water supply in the towns and cities of Cuba will be vastly improved, new plants built in some instances and in many others practically rebuilt. Santiago at the last census in 1899 had a population of 43,000 and it has probably largely increased in numbers since that time, and although it is one of the most ancient cities of the island it was not until 1907 that the city actually witnessed the construction of waterworks sufficient for its needs. The official reports of the United States engineers accompanying the army of Cuban Pacification confined largely to locations where an American garrison was located, shows an unsatisfactory water supply in many places, unsatisfactory either in quality or quantity. The source of Cienfuegos's supply, for instance, is the springs of Candelaria, 5 miles distant. The quantity was ample and the quality good, yet the precaution was taken to sterilize the drinking water. Havana, Caibarien, Baracoa, Cardenas, Matanzas, Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara and several other cities and towns are credited with an ample supply of most excellent water. The interior towns are supplied by wells and cisterns and nearby rivers and creeks which the engineers found unsatisfactory, and instructions were general to boil all water used for drinking. These conditions are rapidly being improved under the direction of the National Sanitation Board now controlled by the United States army.

*Five
Million
Dollars
for
Cuba's
Needs.*

Recognizing the financial stringency, Governor Magoon on November 11 offered \$5,000,000 in cash from the Treasury to the banks at 5 per cent. interest in order to give them sufficient funds to be used for the agricultural and other industrial needs of the island only. As security banks were required to deposit bonds of the Republic of Cuba, of the city of Havana, of the Gas & Electric Co., and of the Electric Railways of Havana and the United Railways at 10 per cent. less than their market value on date of loan. Loans will not be called until July 15, 1908. Banks are obliged to apply for deposit before the 30th of this month, and will pay 6 per cent. per annum for time deposits unreturned after that date. The newspapers praise Governor Magoon's action as being altogether wise and likely to restore shaken confidence, but bankers and planters think the time of the loan should have been eighteen or twenty-four months instead of seven.

*New
Post-
Offices.*

New post-offices have been established during the past month at the following places: Sagua de Tanamo, Caonao, in Santa Clara province; Chucho Luz, between Camajuani

and Placetas; Sabana, in Oriente province; Guantao, in Oriente province, and Amaro, in Santa Clara province.

Everything points to a good *Progress of census* and the work is being *the Census.* carried with precision and accuracy, judging by the reports received from all parts of the island, says Mr. Olmstead, secretary. The enumerators have until November 15 to finish their canvassing, at which time the work will be fully revised by the district inspectors who will order any corrections that they think proper. After the work is passed on by the district inspector the work is inspected fully by the Provincial inspector, who in turn reports to headquarters.

On November 17 it was stated that the Cuban census was complete. An unofficial estimate for the island shows a population of about two millions. The New York Herald's special advices of the same date estimate the population of Havana as 299,278, an increase of 18% since the last census. It is also said that doubtless many of the names mentioned will be challenged, and if this is done, it will entail a long delay before the lists can be approved and postpone still further the municipal and presidential elections.

*Rural
Guards
Have
No Vote.*

According to the first two articles of the new electoral law recently approved by the advisory committee, members of the rural guard find themselves classed with very undesirable people, to wit, inmates of asylums, those mentally incapacitated, those judicially under the ban through criminality and members of the land and sea forces in active service. These have no vote in the Cuban elections, although all other male Cubans over twenty-one years and registered, may vote at all elections required by law.

*Foreigners
May
Hold
Office.*

On November 20 the advisory legislative commission unanimously granted foreigners the right to be elected city councillors after a five years' residence, and if established in business. No right to vote is granted.

The position of chief of the signal station at the Morro Castle, at Santiago de Cuba, with an annual salary of \$1,000, has been created by the provisional government. The department of the interior has been authorized to acquire two sets of flags of the series of the international code, and all other necessary material.

Governor Magoon may repeal his orders making hunters get out a license for each gun carried. Sr. Sobrado, the acting head of the Department of the Interior, pointed out the impossibility of carrying out the order.

"The extraordinary expenditures of the pay department chargeable to Cuban pacification have been, in gross, for the seven months beginning with October, 1906, and ended with February, 1907, \$204,000.16, or an average monthly expenditure of about \$30,000," says the annual report of C. C. Sniffen, paymaster-general of the U. S. Army. "The three largest items for the period are: \$40,128.44 for 10 per cent. increase of pay to officers for foreign service; \$112,302.08 for 20 per cent. increase of pay for foreign service to enlisted men, and \$32,584.23 for mileage to officers and contract surgeons.

"Calculating the yearly expenditures on the basis of the month's actual expenditure, we may conclude that \$360,000 will be the pay department's share of the annual cost of the maintenance of the army of pacification, provided that army shall be neither increased nor decreased."

The new Cuban Revenue Cutter "Baire" was recently accepted by the government. At the trial trip the "Baire" made 15.3 knots per hour and her engines worked evenly. At present she is being repainted and refurnished. The new cutter was built at Danzig, Germany, at the shipyards of J. W. Klawitter, under a contract with Messrs. Hampel & Co., of Havana, who had the contract with the Cuban government. Her cost is about \$116,000. Her engines are double and develop 1160 horsepower, and her coal bins have a capacity of 120 tons; her tonnage being 200. The "Baire's" armament consists of two 2½-inch Krupp rapid fire guns mounted on both sides under the bridge and at her bow she has a revolving machine gun. She is also furnished with 10,000 candle-power searchlight.

At present Captain Luis Florez Castellanos has been assigned to her command.



The new Cuban revenue flag. The white star is in a red field and the stripes are blue and white.

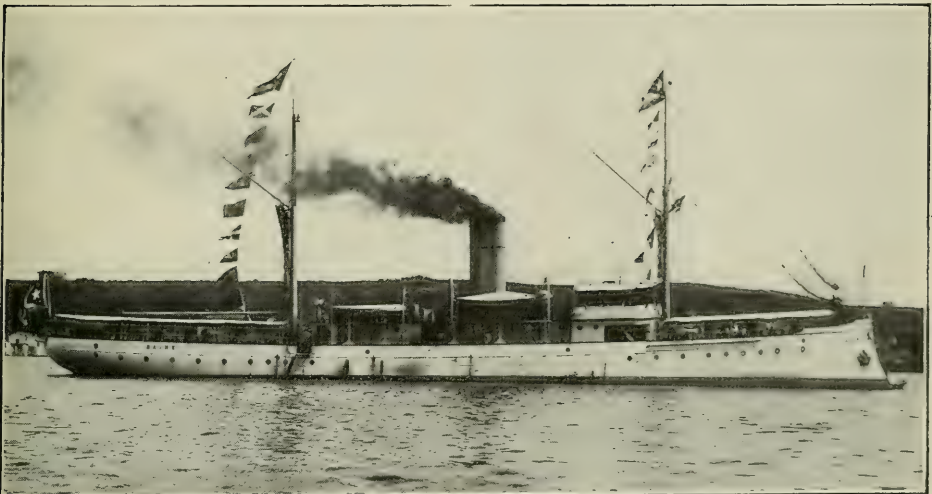
Praised for Public Works.

The programme of public works inaugurated by the provisional government greatly pleases the Cuban Press. The leaders recognize that the best work can only be done without precipitation. La Lucha says that since the intervention the work during one year has been wonderful. More than two hundred kilometres of roads have been finished and five hundred kilometres are under construction. Many bridges have been built and the harbors improved, which is more than was done by prior governments during one century.

El Diario de la Marina, said that in Pinar del Rio province alone 5,000 men are employed on the public roads.

La Discusion, El Liberal, El Comercio, La Union, La Española, La Avisador and La Comerciale use the same language, insisting that the provisional government is meeting with general approval.

MATANZAS parents are subject to heavy fines by the National Sanitary Department if they send children to the public schools who have not been vaccinated. This is a precaution required by law.



The new Cuban revenue cutter "Baire."



The church of Our Lady of Charity of Cobre, in the copper mining settlement of that name. The first edifice was built in 1631, but the present more pretentious structure soon took its place. It is now almost in ruins owing to the collapse of the walls from the mining operations constantly going on. It is intended to soon build another church in the valley.

*Want a
Children's
Court
in Cuba.*

Appointed by Governor Magoon to make a study of criminology in this country, General Carlos Garcia Velez, chief commissioner of the Cuban prison system, and Señor Solito Diaz Aluz, judge of the First District Court of Havana, visited the New York City courts. They also visited the Children's Court and said they would advocate the establishment of such a branch of justice in Cuba.

Under new regulations issued by the provisional governor of Cuba, all female sheep and cattle under six years of age belonging to the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Red-Poll, Galloway, Devon, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Zebu, Mysore or Brahmin breeds, imported for breeding purposes, and all cattle under six years old, imported from Porto Rico or the Argentine Republic for this purpose, shall be admitted into the island duty free.

SR. LUIS SIMON, a wealthy citizen and owner of large industries of the city of Guantanamo, has offered the building occupied by the city of Guantanamo for its City Hall for sale to the corporation. His public spirit and wishes of prosperity for his own city have been influential in having him ask a low price for the building.

Señor Yero has been reinstated as captain of the port of Havana from which he

was suspended eight months ago on charges made by Customs Collector Lastra. The latter's resignation is now expected.

Improvements Mr. Dady, contractor, is dredging for the government at Cienfuegos, making a channel and removing the bank outside of the wharves so that all ships can manoeuvre with safety. It is possible that the merchants, owning the wharves will later consider the dredging of their private property. The government work promises to be finished by March of April, 1908.

Governor Magoon has appropriated \$80,000 for improvements on the wharves at Cienfuegos. Work will begin in the near future.

A public park has at last been decided upon and the site is bounded by Trocadero, Colon, Morro and Zulueta streets. Plans will soon be drawn.

The Department of Public Works sent a dredge to the Isle of Pines a few weeks ago and work was begun on the dredging of the harbors of that island.

The engineers' work at surveying the road from Nueva Gerona to McKinley, Isle of Pines, has been completed and given to the government.

Contracts for five superstructures for bridges in various parts of Oriente province were awarded Oct. 23.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Business Conditions in Cuba. Loans to the sugar planters amount annually to between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and this year the banks are hesitating about advancing so much money because of general disturbed conditions, due more than anything else to widespread labor troubles. At last reports the United Railways was moving all its trains, but the Western Railway was badly crippled. The former has numerous branches and subsidiary lines forming a network of track along the north coast to Cardenas and beyond, and up through the center of the island to Esperanza. The latter road taps Pinar del Rio province as far west as San Juan and is one straight line without any branch connections. No serious violence has yet been reported, or clashes between the strikers and the strike-breakers. But the hesitancy of the bankers in money matters leads the *Diario de la Marina*, an influential paper in Havana, to predict that the next sugar crop will fall 40 per cent. below the normal, bringing the output down to about 900,000 tons. The newspapers generally see a most serious condition of affairs confronting Cuba, unless the general doubt and uncertainty regarding the political future, and the labor strike, be removed. The demand of the strikers in all parts of the island for payment in American money is also another disturbing factor. This matter could probably be easiest settled by a currency decree from the Provincial Governor, but there is no reason to believe that Mr. Magoon will depart from his well-known determination not to interfere in controversies of labor and capital.

Disturbing Conditions Everywhere. Members of the Federation of Labor who gave testimony in court to prove that De Menocal and Manager Robert M. Orr, of the United Railways, had infringed on the immigration laws by importing strikebreakers, have been indicted on a charge of perjury, as their testimony was found to be false. They depended mainly on the testimony of two alleged strikebreakers, Americans, who had signed statements declaring that they came to Cuba under contracts, for whom the police are also searching. This practically ends the Federation's case against Manager Orr. The United Railways announces that all applicants for the places of the strikers, if acceptable and capable, are sure of the permanency of their positions.

Arrested for Perjury. The striking railway employees had a conference with Governor Nuñez, of Havana province, on November 12, and refused the terms of settlement offered by Manager Orr of the United Railways. The strike is therefore still on. The terms of the strikers refused were debated at a meeting at which were present

a committee of the railway strikers, Robert M. Orr, general manager of the United Railways, and Governor Nunez, of Havana Province, and are as follows:

The men who are now occupying positions with the United Railways are not to be disturbed. Firemen's salaries to be raised to \$55 on passenger trains and \$50 on freight trains. There is to be no eight-hour day at present, and payment in American money is refused. Similar concessions were offered by the Western Railway, and, as already stated, were refused by the men.

275 Cases of Violence.

The Association of Architects and Builders have reports of 275 cases of violence against working masons. The strike has seriously hampered building operations in the Vedado and elsewhere. Buildings under construction are guarded by police to prevent overt acts of strikers. These charges were brought to the attention of Governor Magoon and as a preliminary to the prevention of further violence the police force has been increased.

Strikes have taken place at two plantations in Havana province and at the Havana Coal Company, where the workmen struck because the firm would not agree to apply to the workmen's association when it needed new men. At last accounts Chinese had taken the places of the strikers.

Strikes Extending.

Labor conditions show no improvement. The railroad strike continues, and the officials complain that they are not getting sufficient police protection. Loyal employees have quit because of threats of strikers. There is considerable talk by the British railroad officials of appealing to their government to obtain more protection.

The threatened cartmen's strike in Havana was averted by the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange members agreeing to pay the men for their unprofitable idleness caused by the railroad strike and general business stagnation.

Representatives of the workingmen called Gov. Magoon's attention to statements in their proclamations disclaiming any connection with political parties and protesting against the charge that they were in sympathy with conspirators. They only desired

The Republic to Be Restored. to see the re-establishment of the Cuban republic, and firmly supported Cuban independence. Governor Magoon said in reply "that the American government is bound to keep its word to the Cubans and restore the republic. "The Platt Amendment compelled the American government to keep order in Cuba and protect the interests of all citizens. Cuba will not be annexed to the United States; the latter does not wish to annex Cuba. They only wish to see Cuba enjoying happiness and prosperity."

MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The economic welfare of almost every one of the West India islands is in direct proportion to its intercourse with the United States, says Lewis R. Freeman in the Review of Reviews, and yet the American flag floats over but one of them. The writer describes the conditions he finds at each of these islands and suggests the peaceful annexation or purchase of the British West Indies as a good thing for all concerned. Mr. Freeman has also decided opinions about Cuba and says that not excepting Java it is the most productive island in the world. Sugar and tobacco have made phenomenal increases, and the railroad mileage has nearly doubled since the war, there being now in the vicinity of 1500 miles of broad guage lines on the island in addition to hundreds of private lines which serve the sugar plantations. The island cannot make the showing it is capable of during the present unsettled conditions, and these make American and foreign investors in Cuba unreservedly in favor of annexation, or at least a permanent protectorate. This feeling is probably thoroughly understood in this country, but the writer states that a belief that annexation with which they are in full sympathy must come is held by nearly all the British and foreign officials in the West Indies. He quotes the Hon. Hugh Clifford, C. M. G., the colonial secretary of Trinidad, as follows: "Your government will have to annex Cuba in the end, whether it desires to or not." He finds the ravages of the serious drought, from November, 1906, to May, 1907, almost as severe as that wrought by years of warfare, and sees the necessity for irrigation systems everywhere. Should this be done, "the uncounted millions of damage that has resulted from the drought need not be checked up as total loss."

Undoubtedly there will be *Cuba Prosperous Under* great prosperity if the island is not given a setback by the *American Occupation* establishment of another independent and unstable Cuban government, says the Chicago Tribune. During the last year of American occupation there has been a marked growth in Cuban trade, and the growth will not be checked as long as the occupation lasts, and every day that it endures adds to the certainty of its indefinite continuance.

President Roosevelt said in his last message that the provisional government which had been established in August would administer the island "for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new government inaugurated." Nearly eleven months have elapsed and nothing is being done toward inaugurating a new government. Instead, sanitation, road building, and other permanent improvements are being looked after.

The situation satisfies perfectly the property owners and taxpayers of Cuba, both native and foreign.

Business in Cuba. The New York Sun says the lines of least resistance for the United States, commercially, unquestionably run north and south, rather than east and west. It says further that in the lands south of the United States are markets which could be profitably cultivated, yet we hear more about trade opportunities in the Far East than about those which lie at our door, notably Cuba. It is a matter of record that exports from this country to Cuba are much below the imports of Cuba from all other countries, and that the imports of the United States from Cuba are very much larger than Cuba's exports to other countries. American merchants, says the Sun, might increase their sales indefinitely by the simple process of going after the business in a businesslike way.

Cuba's Internal Development. The real development of Cuba has been internal, says the Nashville Tennessean, and its foreign trade relations is but an imperfect index of the island's industrial growth. The augmentation of her natural industries, such as raw sugar, tobacco and its manufactures, agriculture and fruit productions, have been very noticeable. The importation account has been swelled by such articles as iron and steel products, machinery of various kinds, provisions and many other staples, which all express the effort of new capital entering a country in which material progress and increase in the laboring population has begun. Manufacturing for export and local consumption is also beginning to develop in the right direction.

It is utterly uncertain when *New Talk in the American troops* will be withdrawn from Cuba, says *Washington of a* the Washington correspondent of the New York Globe, and there is much warrant for the belief that an American protectorate will eventually be established. There is but little annexation talk. It does not think the tabulation of the census returns will be finished until May, 1908. It will consequently be near the close of that year before a president can be elected. Then will come a wait of three months for the inauguration, and it will be well into 1909 without unforeseen delays before the re-established Cuban government is under way. American officials have not an overserious expectation that things will run so smoothly as to see all these matters finished within the time stated, or that whatever party wins, it would prove strong enough to give Cuba a stable government without the backing of the United States.

GENERAL NOTES.

*Want
Wreck of
Maine
Removed.*

The 47,000 members of the New Jersey Junior Order of United American Mechanics, who deplore the fact that the wreck of the battleship Maine still lies in the harbor of Havana and that many of the bodies of the crew are still in the hulk, have adopted resolutions asking President Roosevelt to take action looking to the removal of the wreck and the proper burial of the dead.

These resolutions request him to include in his annual message to Congress a recommendation for legislation that will result in the speedy removal of the wreck to the United States and the interment of the bodies with appropriate honors.

*Milk
in
Havana.
Tainted*

Every day the sanitary department of Havana is finding large quantities of milk in bad condition, owing to unscrupulous dealers, says the Havana Post. No attention is paid to whether or not the milk may be alive with tuberculosis germs.

Nowhere in the world is consumption more prevalent than in Havana. The great white plague kills more of Cuba's citizens than several other diseases put together. This is in spite of the fact that Cuba has an excellent climate, better than which cannot be found anywhere.

A crusade is urged to save the lives of children, similar to that begun in some cities of the United States, says the Atlantic Monthly. The lives of

*A
Crusade
Needed.*

the city children hang in the balance to-day. If there is any means by which we can bring back ruddy cheeks and healthy bodies to children unjustly deprived of them, if there is any way by which we can lower our present fearful death rate, who of the community can refuse to lend interest or give aid?

*Another
New
Cable.*

Another cable from Mobile to Cuban ports is proposed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Negotiations, it is understood, are already under way for the laying of the cable. At present the cable business to Cuban parts from Mobile goes by way of New Orleans. The new direct cable between New York and Havana was formally opened last month, and the first message, from Clarence H. Mackay, the president of the company, was to Governor Magoon, and wished peace and prosperity to Cuba. The governor sent a suitable response.

SUPERINTENDENT of Schools Coronado, of the Province of Havana, has found many teachers who have become unfit to hold their schools and who will be removed. It is alleged that positions were obtained by persons, especially women, who were unfit to teach, and some have already been discharged. Superin-

tendents in other provinces are investigating along the same lines.



A HAVANA FIREMAN. Picture shows man with bugle used to call firemen to big conflagrations.

Havana will have a regularly paid fire department just as soon as the necessary preliminary steps are taken by the city government for its authorization and maintenance. A fund of \$80,000 has been provided, \$15,000 for a regular force and \$65,000 for a new station. The service has heretofore been a volunteer one, entirely inadequate for a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

The governor has authorized Colonel Greble to remove the fire station to the ground floor of the Audencia building, fronting the Malecon. The department will remain there until their new building is completed.

The fire on Baratillo street, in Havana, some weeks ago is still a fruitful subject for discussion by the Havana press, and it is referred to to call public and official attention to the urgent necessity of providing better fire apparatus for a city of 250,000 inhabitants, which was Havana's population in 1899. The present system is entirely inadequate, as the fire proved.

THE mortgage for \$203,255, which the Spanish Bank of Havana had on the old Cristina market, was cancelled on October 24. The mortgage was transferred to the Vento Works which supply the city's water supply. The property will now be demolished and a park constructed at the place.

*Special
Instructor
for the
Rural
Guard.*

Captain Gránville R. Fortesque, United States Army, retired, has accepted from Governor Magoon a commission that carries with it the duties of special instructor to the Cuban forces.

Captain Fortesque is a relative of President Roosevelt, and served with him in the Spanish War in the Rough Riders. He will rank second to Major Herbert Slocum.

Although a young man, Captain Fortesque has seen service in many quarters of the globe. He has a distinguished service medal, granted for gallantry at San Juan Hill.

At the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan he was sent to the Far East as military observer with the Japanese forces and attached to General Nogri's staff, with the Third Army Corps. In this position he saw the entire siege of Port Arthur and all of the great battles fought in the vicinity of the beleaguered city.

Under the guidance of the President and the War Department, Governor Magoon of Cuba is instituting radical reforms in the island soldiery, and in this work Captain Fortesque will take a prominent part. He will be stationed at Matanzas.

The new chief engineer in charge of the Gibara waterworks is W. J. Bancus.

On November 11 there were six cases of yellow fever on the island, the last case being that of an American soldier at Ciego de Avila, Camaguey province, Private L. H. Woods.

October receipts were less than any one month this year so far. There is not a large amount of wood on the market, and fresh receipts of mahogany of good size should meet with a fairly prompt sale. The arrivals since January 1, 1907, aggregate 19,597 logs, and for October 631 logs. The arrivals for September, 1907, were 5,516 logs. Prices ranged between 8 and 12, the highest prices going to mahogany from Santiago. More ports were represented in the October arrivals than usual, yet the aggregate number of logs received was less, and the stock on hand a month ago remains practically unchanged. The arrivals from all places in Cuba up to November 1 from January 1 was 118,715 logs, and for the month of October alone 4,407 logs. September's arrivals aggregated 7,958 logs. No wood was received from Nuevitas, Santa Cruz, Cardenas, Zaza, Cienfuegos, Havana or Guantanamo. Prices ranged 7½ to 9.

—From George F. Herriman's Trade Report.

THE new electric plant installed at Guines is now working and the light and power furnished by the company is highly satisfactory. The electric light improvement is one of the many improve-

ments that have been recently made in Guines, the center of the vegetable zone in the province of Havana.

The press of Caibarien is urging all land owners located between Caibarien and Nuevitas to grant the right of way to the syndicate which proposes to construct a railroad between Nuevitas and

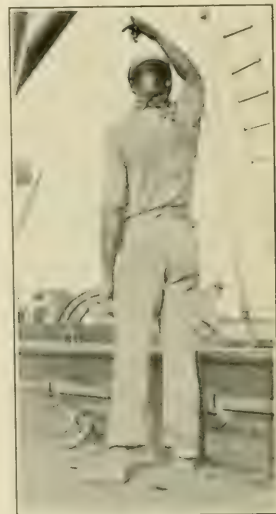
Caibarien which will be known as the Northern Railway. Representative citizens of Moron, Yaguajay and other nearby cities which will be benefitted by the line are likewise asked to co-operate in the good work of encouraging the syndicate to construct the line and to influence property owners to help the line, so that the road may be constructed at once.

The work of reconstructing the electric plant at Caibarien is now nearly finished. The boilers at the plant suffered by an explosion which took place some months ago and three of the galleries had to be reconstructed.

The Aldermen of Caibarien recently approved the following resolutions: To appropriate the sum of \$12,000 to rebuild the public park; and, To construct a modern city market with all the modern improvements, for which purpose the sum of \$10,000 is to be spent.

WORK on the railroad branch of the Cuba Railroad, which will unite Palma Soriano with San Luis (Oriente), are now nearing completion. The cart road which is being constructed by the government is also about finished.

THE new hotel which Mr. Rafael Borgellá is constructing on Marti Street, Palma Soriano will be opened to the public within a few weeks.



A Cuban stevedore at work at Matanzas.

A MOUNTAIN OF MARBLE IN THE ISLE OF PINES.*

How a Search for Gold Disclosed Marble and a Search for Flowers a Gold Vein.

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW BY S. G. KEENAN.

The immense marble deposits of the Isle of Pines have remained practically untouched, owing, chiefly, to political conditions.

It was not until 1834, three hundred and forty years after Columbus discovered the Isle, that a French chemist and geologist, M. Chueaux, exploring the West Indies in quest of gold found here instead a mountain of marble. This is the Sierra de Caballos, 1600 feet in height, situated at nearly equal distance (about two miles) from Columbo Bay on the east, the little port of Nueva Gerona, the capital, on the north, and the las Casas river on the west, at the point where it is joined by the Brazo Fuerte.

Caballos, like all the other mountains of the Isle, rises abruptly from an almost level plain. It is honeycombed with curious caverns, which have been only partially explored, and covered with a great variety of tropical trees and plants, except a cliff, near

its western summit, about a hundred feet in height.

The first blow of the geologist's hammer disclosed the fact that the dark gray surface was the weather-stain of ages upon pure white marble, such as is to be found without and within the famous quarries of Carrara.

Abandoning the quest for gold, M. Chueaux at once took steps to secure from the Spanish government the right to work the quarry. In this connection he obtained, besides, the land on both sides of the Brazo Fuerte to its mouth, in order to avail himself of its water power in working up the rough blocks into marketable shapes. The Brazo Fuerte (Strong Arm) is a stream of crystal water, less than a mile in length, which gushes from a spring, the overflow from a subterranean lake directly beneath Mount Caballos, and runs swiftly into las Casas river. All lay ready

* See October cover page for illustration of this marble mountain.



A distant view of the Mountain of Marble on the Isle of Pines.

to the capable hand of M. Chueaux, and by the following year his ox-teams were hauling blocks of marble down the gentle slope of the plain to the mill near the mouth of the Brazo Fuerte. Schooners ascended the river to this point, where a wharf was constructed substantially faced with brick and made on the spot from the clay underfoot. Thence the finished product was shipped to Cuba and elsewhere. The water impregnated with iron and magnesia first filtered through the rifts and caves of the marble mountain, then, emerging from the hidden lake as a swift little stream, served to cut and polish the blocks, and finally, joining the Casas river, helped to bear the finished product to a market.

The exceptional advantages of natural situation, at the command of a capable and energetic man, made the work profitable from the outset. The marble like that of Carrara was found to be of three grades, viz.: dense snow-white, statuary; the second class used for interior building, and the coarse-grained, gray product used for paving.

Having found marble when he sought for gold, M. Chueaux found gold when he sought flowers. He had created a beautiful garden in the plantation of Brazo Fuerte, importing trees and plants from many countries. It was while botanizing in search of rare specimens that he came upon a lead of gold-bearing quartz, which he believed to be so rich that he determined to file his claim immediately. Yellow fever raged in Havana, but, fearful of being forestalled, he hurried thither to "denounce" the mine, was stricken with the disease in its most virulent form, and died within three days.

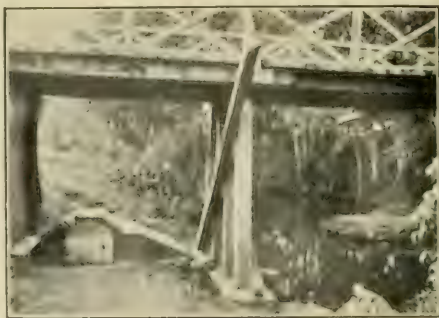
With him died the secret of the gold, like that of other treasure already mined and minted, and believed to have been hidden by the Buccaneers in this, their ancient rendezvous.

Quarries, machinery and tropical garden stood, neglected for five years after Chueaux's death. In 1841, O'Donnell, then Captain-General of Cuba, bought the marble mountain and formed a company to exploit the product.

A great mill was erected at the quarries, equipped with American machinery, quarters for superintendent, guards, and the prisoners, whose unpaid labor was to make the promoters rich.

A lime kiln was built for burning the refuse, and extensive docks at Columbo Bay, the nearest point on the sea and the only deep water on the north coast.

The Spanish government (or the military officer in charge) reaped a profit of one real (ten cents) per day for the labor of each prisoner, political or criminal, and he might be worked at the discretion of the contractor. Old shackles and chains at Brazo Fuerte show how this



Famous mineral springs at Santa Fe on Isle of Pines.

discretion was exercised, and tallies scratched upon the walls of the curiously segregated prisons at the ruined mill still bear witness how wistfully the exiles counted the days.

The first block of marble O'Donnell's company took out, was wrought into a baptismal font and presented with religious solemnities to the Church of the Blessed Virgin, the only one on the island, and is still in use.

The company's officers were chiefly personal or political friends of O'Donnell magnificently salaried but almost as ignorant of the work as were their unpaid toilers. Even so, the business was successful until enemies of O'Donnell procured the imposition of a tax upon the sea sand used in cutting the marble blocks. This additional handicap brought about the collapse of the company in 1849.

Some years later, Major Sardá, a noted Spanish engineer, acquired Caballas, Brazo Fuerte and Columbo. He continued at Brazo Fuerte the manufacture of bricks and tiles, but did not attempt to operate the abandoned quarries, where palms and bananas grew in the roofless quarters, and thrust through the rusting machinery. The product of his brickyard went largely to join the slabs of marble in Havana, paving parts of Morro Castle as well as numberless lesser structures public and private.

Sardá was the builder of the Havana market and other important government works, and was understood to cherish ambitious plans for the future when he died, not long before the outbreak of the last Spanish-Cuban war.

From his widow and children, Caballos, Columbo and Brazo Fuerte were bought, in 1901, by T. J. Keenan, of Pittsburg. At the latter plantation, Mr. Keenan has established his winter home, and is gradually restoring its wasted beauties. Owing to unsettled conditions, the quarries have lain idle, as during the tormented half-century that followed the day of O'Donnell.



LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN CUBA. Exterior of the Havana branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. The bank has branches in Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Cardenas, Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, and has just established another branch at Mayari, the center of the iron mining district of Cuba.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE, TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5% Bonds	99	100
Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds	99	100
Republic of Cuba 5% Internal Bonds.....	85	87
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	104	106
Havana City 2d Mortgage 5% Bonds	102	104
Cuba R. R. 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	87	94
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	25	40
Cuba Company 6% Debentures		Nominal
Havana Electric Cons. Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	80	85
Havana Electric Preferred Stock		Nominal
Havana Electric Common Stock	20	24



LA GLORIA COLONY. The main street of the village as it is to-day.

LA GLORIA AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

La Gloria is the oldest American colony on the island, for it is now nearly eight years old. Much has been said and written regarding this pioneer settlement. The hardship the first settlers endured were many and severe, but American pluck and determination slowly but surely bettered discouraging conditions year by year until to-day with a population of about 800 Americans and 200 Cubans, it is a thriving settlement, with hope and confidence in the future in every heart.

Knowing the interest in the north concerning the progress of the La Gloria community and the desire for information as to its present condition, THE CUBA REVIEW interviewed Mr. L. F. Wilson, the president of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, whose interests are largely in this section and from him the following facts were received:

The long awaited highways are coming, for the government is diligently building

the road to Port Viaro, and others, opening up the interior, which will place La Gloria in communication with other cities and towns, will follow. The water way to Nuevitas and northbound steamers has likewise improved, and the sailboat of former days has given place to a trim little steamer for at least a part of the way, and when the Zanja is deepened, a public improvement many times promised by the government, and now near realization, there will be speedy communication between La Gloria and Nuevitas and the markets of the United States.

There are now probably 2,000 non-resident La Gloria land owners, said Mr. Wilson, and their lands are being cared for by the residents, who many of them earn much money each year in such services. Some of the finest plantations in La Gloria are owned by non-residents. The plantation of the Rev. Mr. Stuart, of London, Ont., is one of these and will yield this year about



A colonist's garden in La Gloria.

3,000 or 4,000 boxes of oranges and other fruit. His output represents about one-third of the entire output of the colony, which Mr. Wilson estimated would reach about 15,000 boxes of fruit, oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, etc.

There are no data showing what percentage of these non-resident holdings are being improved, but it is probably a small one. Neither is there data giving accurate information as to what is being done by residents with their own holdings other than that conveyed by the information that the colony after seven years will pick about 11,000 or 12,000 boxes of citrus fruits. There is not much money in the community, continued Mr. Wilson, and those who are earning some in caring for other people's farms are improving their holdings as rapidly as possible.

There is some income from garden produce, sold in town and in neighboring villages. But the home market is limited and Camaguey, a large city with about 25,000 inhabitants at the 1899 census, is some 40 miles away, and the haul is a long one and transportation charges high. How much this local and Camaguey trade amounts to Mr. Wilson could not say, neither could he say how many of the residents were living off of the products of their acreage and making the farm pay. Others again seek employment at teaming, logging and freighting, and earn something that way. Asked if he could cite one case wherein a settler's condition had signally improved, he gave the case of a barber, who worked his farm, plied his trade, dabbled in real estate until he is worth about \$6,000 in cash and real estate. There may be others equally prosperous, but at all events, everyone has benefited by the great increase in property values. La Gloria has advanced considerably and when the forest roads are completed and the water-ways deepened it will take another long step forward, and every one familiar with the heroic struggles and the unflinching courage and energy displayed by this colony, will heartily wish it all the prosperity it deserves.

TALK WITH A LA GLORIA SETTLER.

Agucates Mr. Carleton, a Minnesota man, returned a few weeks ago to his home in La Gloria.

and future conditions of this pioneer colony. He has been there seven years. When he first arrived, he planted a seed of an aguacate. It is now 30 feet high; has a spread of 25 feet and for three years he has had a bountiful supply of aguacates from his tree, four months every year. He picks them while green and hard and mellows them in the house. He has not had much success with Irish potatoes, the soil does not seem quite right for them. They require, said Mr. Carleton, a sandy loam. He has his own ideas on potato growing and has had a long training in Minnesota and thinks he can raise them. He pays four and five cents per pound for them at the store. Those who raise them in other towns easily sell at the prices given all they care

Orange and Grape Fruit to dispose of. Bananas, he thinks, are not a commercial proposition in La Gloria. It is *Crop Large.* easy to raise enough for home use and local demands, but because of droughts a full crop cannot be depended upon. Further east, he continued, where the rainfall is more uniform and plentiful, bananas will grow well. Smooth Cayenne is the pineapple most preferred and also the Dominicana. Each reaches, a weight of from 6 to 14 pounds.

There will be a large crop of oranges and grape fruit this season, although the severe drought this year had a bad effect on all the trees.

The La Gloria saw-mill is *Orange Box* now getting out an orange box that is both stronger and *of Native* better looking than anything *Wood.* ever imported from the States.

It is a panel end box, made from Ocuji, a native wood of reddish brown color and very tough. In weight it will average well with the imported article, as it can be turned out to scale not more than eleven pounds.



COLONY OF LA GLORIA. The new steamboat at the wharf at Port Viaro.



OMAJA COLONY. Looking south from the Station on the Cuba Railroad.

NOTES FROM OMAJA COLONY.

Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Williams and daughter Majorie, Miss Williams, Mrs. N. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Smidt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mahan and family, Mrs. Graves, Miss Partridge, Miss Light, Miss Snell, Miss Cranston, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Gardiner.

Several new houses are being built. Mr. Pierson's, Mr. Mahan's, Mr. Yoder's, Mr. Arter's and Mr. Young's are practically finished. Mr. Smidt, Mrs. Graves and Mr. Blosser's are under way.

Mr. Keck has just harvested a fine crop of Virginia peanuts. From four rows thirty feet long he gathered three bushel of nuts.

The Buena Vista Fruit Company have, since January 1, 1907, prepared and planted to orange trees and corn one hundred acres. One hundred and five acres are ready for

further planting. They will commence clearing one hundred and twenty-five acres more this week.

Many fine musk melons and tomatoes have been raised here this summer. The tomatoes brought \$2 a five-gallon can in Camaguey. Mr. Ben realized \$30 from less than one-eight acre of tomatoes.

Mr. Pierson has a nursery which he is rapidly getting into shape on a portion of his 160 acres. In Mr. Kreider's garden alfalfa was growing vigorously, despite the statement often made that alfalfa will not grow in Cuba. He has eggplants and other vegetables all the year round. Ira P. Eby makes fine butter. His methods will be described in another issue. American money rules in Omapa.



... schoolhouse at Omapa, used also on Sunday for religious services. The picture shows that there is quite a colony settled here.

TOBACCO.

Effects of the Cigarmakers' Strike.

THE strike of the Cuban cigarmakers, who won their demands for payment in money of the United States, which was equivalent to an advance of 10 per cent., says the Philadelphia World, was followed by a similar demand by the planters, who insisted that goods sent into the United States must also be paid for in American coin. This is a direct advance to the American factories of 10 per cent.

The strike in Cuba also set producers back many months in their orders, and the factories in Key West, Tampa and other cities are advertising for cigarmakers, being short of help, the demand for cigars now being almost unprecedented. The strike has even affected the holiday box trade, and the largest producers will not book orders for any kind of holiday packages, and Christmas gifts of cigars, usually packed in fancy boxes, will this season be sent out in ordinary boxes. The strike, say some independent producers in the United States, is also responsible for the cutting off of a popular 5-cent brand which cannot now be made at a profit. Money is scarce in Cuba, says the Tobacco World, October 7, and rates of interest on loans forbiddingly high, consequently now is the time to buy in the island, for many dealers wish to lessen their holdings, and the man with cash can make favorable purchases.

While Havana cigar manufacturers are working with full forces, the World says a new strike would cause no surprise. The cigarmakers committee's demands include among other things that instead of reducing his help during slack season, that he reduce the hours of labor, and thus keep all employed. In reply to this the Manufacturers' Union said they intended to remain sole masters of their factories and would

conduct their business according to their own best judgment. Owing to the friction in the cigarmaking field, buyers are compelled to overlook many blemishes in color and workmanship.

FORMALIN AND BORDEAUX MIXTURE PREVENTS AND CHECKS DAMPING OFF.

Circular No. 28, issued in September by the Cuban Agricultural Station, and prepared by Mr. W. T. Horne, gives the results of experiments made to overcome the damping off of young plants, especially tobacco.

Full description is given of experiments in sterilizing the soil by means of formalin and bordeaux mixture. The former was found to be a preventive only, for if the disease appeared in the sterilized seed beds it spread as rapidly as in the unsterilized beds. The bordeaux mixture is recommended to stop the pudrición or damping off after it has appeared. The circular gives full directions for making this mixture, but cautious against its careless use, if not carefully made, for it will kill all seedlings. It gives the costs of the formalin preparation as \$14 for 5 gallons and the cost of 30 pounds of copper sulphate to make the bordeaux mixture as \$4.50. This latter will be sufficient for treating 2,000 square feet.

Later experiments carried on after the circular referred to was issued gave the following interesting results. No further data regarding the action of formalin was recorded, as the weather being dry no pudrición appeared in the open fields. It did appear, however, in the closed beds and bordeaux mixture was found to effectually check the damping off and unexpectedly protecting the beds from cut worms, another very destructive insect enemy.

AGRICULTURE.

We have already mentioned *A Machine to* this curious machine, about *Wrap* which some details have *Oranges.* reached us, says the Paris Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. The machine receives the oranges as they come out of the sorter on an endless chain furnished with pockets of felt and rubber. The wrapping paper comes from a roll. It is printed, cut into the desired sizes and wrapped around the fruit. The latter is held between a fixed pad covered with felt and a piston of rubber, while a single operation twists the paper so as to completely envelop the orange. There is in all this a notable saving of paper over wrapping the fruit by hand about 20 per cent. Moreover, this avoids the buying of paper of different sizes, as it is possible to adjust the machine for oranges of all sizes.

The machine operates with such delicacy that even eggs can be handled without the slightest injury. The machine wraps 72 oranges a minute, or 40,000 in ten hours.

EXPORTATION OF CUBAN PINEAPPLES.

The exportations of Cuban pineapples from January 1 to November 2, inclusive, were as follows:

1906	1907.
920,542 crates.	650,776 crates.

The abnormal drought all through the pineapple season of 1906-07 had the effect of materially decreasing the crop, as the figures show.

Nevertheless the exports for the four weeks ending November 2 show an increase over the same period of 1906. The exportations were:

1906	1907
5,170 crates.	6,295 crates.



CASTILLOA ELASTICA, about three years old. One of the rubbers for Cuba, thrifty and hardy.

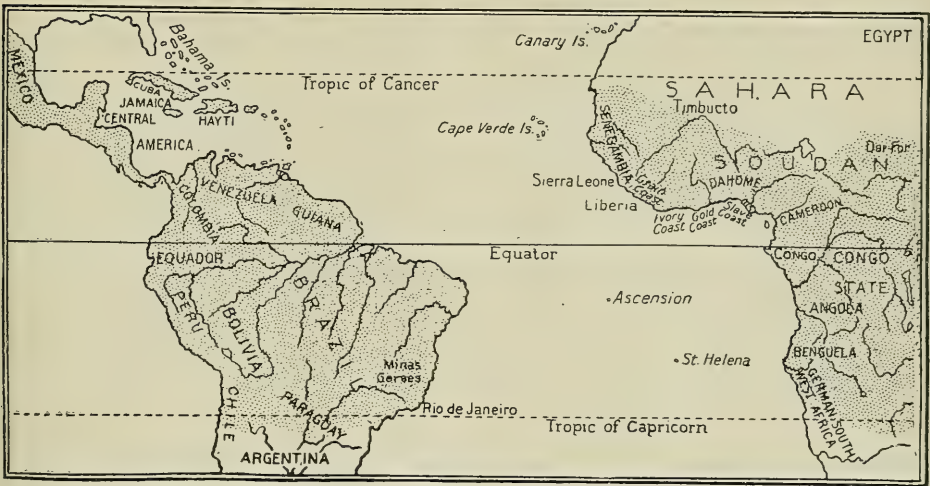
RUBBER IN CUBA.

CUBA'S position in the world's rubber producing territory while on the edge as yet distinctly within the rubber belt. Up to this time but comparatively little attention has been paid to the rubber plantation possibilities of Cuba, said recently Mr. Henry C. Pearson, of the India Rubber World, and there are no definite records of rubber planting attainable. The rainfall, he found, is heavy enough for rubber and

the soil and climate of Cuba, especially in the eastern part of the island, very suitable for the cultivation of these trees, facts which have been known for a half century or more. He found rubber bearing plants in the province of Pinar del Rio, indigenous to the island and known to the native as "goma," "gomero" and "palo babo."

C. F. Baker, chief of the Botanical Department at the Cuban Agricultural Ex-

* See the July, 1907, issue of the CUBA REVIEW.



ZONE OF RUBBER PRODUCTION. It is between the 'Tropic of Cancer' and the Tropic of Capricorn. Cuba is within this zone.

periment Station, found recently on one finca or farm* near Havana which he visited especially to estimate the value of the trees, some 2,500 seedlings near the parent trees of the castilloa elastica, six to twelve inches high, which, he says, the men of the farm not knowing their value had been accustomed to slash down with machetes. He found also on the same farm other seedlings from two to six feet high which received the same treatment. He found trees in an abandoned section of the farm, six to ten inches in diameter, healthy and yielding a splendid flow of heavy creamy latex, from one to two pounds per tree. A plantation of castilloa elastica could easily earn \$300 to \$500 per acre. In Mr. Baker's opinion these trees could serve as a shade for tobacco instead of the worthless trees now used for the purpose. Outside of Mantanzas, along the highways on each side, many rubber trees have been planted and looked healthy and strong.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

According to the Review of Reviews 125,000,000 pounds of rubber are used in the world each year and the highest grade free of impurities still costs the manufacturer \$1.50 a pound, which is one of the highest prices paid for any of the great staple commodities. The value of the world's total production, says the same publication, is valued at \$80,000,000, of which the Amazon Valley is credited with 65 per cent., leaving 35 per cent. for the rest of the world. The United States uses over one-half of the entire product.

American enterprise will undoubtedly develop the rubber industry in Cuba, and make it as successful as similar properties controlled by Americans in other countries. One serious drawback in Brazil and the Congo is the labor question.

The valley of the Amazon which supplies the bulk of the supply, and the Congo

Free State which also supplies a good percentage, are neither of them a white man's country. No one other than a native can work in the river bottoms. The mortality is so great that it is said every ton of Brazilian rubber costs a human life. It is not so in Cuba. White men can and do work hard in the island without experiencing any soil effects, and the rubber industry can be developed and pursued in security.

*Pests of
Citrus
Groves in
Cuba.*

Pests of Citrus Groves in Cuba.

The usual troubles were present, such as bibijaguas, fire ants, blue beetle grubs, etc., also a few cases of gummiosis, which had appeared among the grape fruit trees in the highest part of the place. This is a type of gummiosis in which twigs and trunks are both affected. It seems to be rather common in Cuba and has usually been associated with dry soil. Gummiosis appears in many forms of citrus trees and is a very serious trouble in Cuba, but the pathologist of the Estación Agronómica finds no evidence that it is due to a specific germ. It seems to be caused entirely by soil conditions. The groves were planted three years ago in deep red, gravelly and sandy loam well drained.

R. C. BOURDETTE has a number of avocados planted along the road outside the fence of his plantation on West Front Street. They are only four years old, but from two of them he has picked 144 fruits.—La Gloria Cuban-American.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA.

Exports to Cuba. In the nine months ending with September, 1907, the latest period for which figures have been received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the total value of the exports from the United States to Cuba is, in round terms, \$40,000,000, against a little less than \$35,000,000 in the same months of last year, and the total imports from the island, \$84,000,000, against \$75,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

It is estimated that the figures for the calendar year 1907 will be \$50,000,000, as against \$46,500,000 in 1906 and \$44,500,000 in 1905. The increase occurs in flour, lard, coal, bacon, hams and pork. Corn, milk and boots and shoes. Vegetables sent to the island in this same period are valued at \$1,181,035, against \$618,755 in the corresponding months of 1906.

Imports from Cuba. The increase in imports occurs in sugar while leaf tobacco shows a marked decline. 12,000,000 pounds in 1907 as against 18,750,000 pounds in 1906. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots also show a slight decrease, likewise bananas. Oranges show a marked falling off, but it is generally understood that the decrease in exports of this fruit from Cuba is due to a rapidly growing home demand and to the effects of the drought which decreased the crop. The total value of the imports from Cuba for the nine months ending September 1907, was \$84,221,713 as against \$75,118,420 in 1906, and the total value of the exports to Cuba in the same period were \$39,627,673 in 1907 and \$34,746,670 in 1906. Cuba took in 1906, the latest year for which statistics are at hand, 48.6 per cent. of her imports from the United States and sent to us 84.8 per cent. of her exports, chiefly, of course, sugar and tobacco.

NEW BOOKS ABOUT CUBA.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., of Chicago, have issued "The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba," by Captain Herbert H. Sargent, U. S. A., in three volumes of about 250 pages each. The author has described other campaigns, notably Napoleon Bonaparte's first campaign, and the campaign of Marengo, adding his own comments as also in the Santiago campaign. He has seen much service in Cuba and in the Philippines, as colonel of the Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 29th U. S. Infantry during operations in the Philippines.

The three volumes under discussion are accompanied with twelve valuable maps illustrating the various operations of the land and naval forces during the campaign.

The volumes begin with the first Cuban insurrection in the nineteenth century, that of October 10, 1868, when Carlos Céspedes, at the head of 140 Cubans, raised the standard of revolt in the province of Santiago and proclaimed a republic. The author narrates the facts dispassionately and then gives his comments which are of unquestioned value to all seeking an answer to the many peculiarities of the struggle. He outlines the errors of the combatants, pointing out where each failed to take advantage of the weakness of the other. As a specimen of his clear, concise criticism we quote a portion of his comment on the conditions which prevailed at the very beginning of the outbreak:

"The cavalry force of the Spaniards was much too small. The oppressive heat of the island made active campaigning there very debilitating for dismounted troops. Mounted troops would have been much more suitable for aggressive warfare. Cavalry was needed to scout the country thoroughly to hunt out the insurgents from their hiding

places and to attack and crush them when found. It is plain that if Spain had possessed twenty or twenty-five good cavalry regiments in Cuba, and had energetically taken the offensive and overrun the rebellious parts of the island, she could hardly have failed to conquer." With his experience with the United States cavalry, and their activity under similar conditions, he does not hesitate to add that "there never was a time during the insurrection when the insurgents with their lack of organization, poor discipline and disinclination to concentrate and fight could have prevented a single brigade of United States cavalry from marching victoriously anywhere on the island."

The first volume deals with the beginnings of operations of the land and naval forces and the blockade of Havana and Santiago harbors. The second volume begins with the sailing and disembarkation of the Fifth Army Corps under orders to capture the garrison at Santiago and assist in capturing the harbor and fleet, and follows with a description of the fight at Las Guasimas, the operations and battles of El Caney and San Juan and the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The third volume opens with the siege and capitulation of Santiago de Cuba, and some interesting letters are printed between Major-General Shafter, U. S. A., and the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces, relative to the surrender of the city. General comments follow on recent changes in the military art, the military policy of the United States, and the army and navy. There are numerous appendices, giving correspondence and figures regarding the Spanish and Cuban forces engaged, statistics of casualties, etc., and best of all, a very full index. The volumes are handsomely printed in clear type on fine paper with generous margins.

SUGAR IN OCTOBER

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

October opened with Centrifugals 96 test at 3.95c. per lb. duty paid and closed at a decline to 3.90c. per lb., which has been followed, however, by a decline to 3.80c. per lb. at this writing, Nov. 9th.

Beetroot sugar in Europe opened at 9s. 9d., declined to 9s. 7½d., and advanced to 9s. 9d., declined to 9s. 3d. during the last week of the month, rallied to 9s. 4½d. and closed at 9s. 3¾d.

Refined granulated opened at 4.65c. per lb., net cash, and closed at 4.65c. per lb., having made no change during the month, throughout the United States. Beet granulated sugar from domestic factories at the West declined ten points during the month, and is now selling on the basis of 4.55c. per lb. net cash at New York.

From the above it will be seen that the tone and tendency of the sugar market were to a decline in both cane and beet sugars at home and abroad. The reason for the decline at home is to be found mainly in an acute disturbance of our financial markets, which tended to reduce the consumption of refined sugar, to some extent, and acted as a disturbance to the sale of our domestic crop of sugar, both cane and beet.

At New Orleans, where the domestic Louisiana cane crop began to come to market in some quantity, towards the close of the month, prices naturally fell below the nominal



Entrance to the Central Santa Teresa at Sitio Cito.

parity of the New York market, and, at this writing, 96 test sugar is selling there at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., equivalent to 3.84c. delivered at New York.

Regarding crop prospects, during the entire month of October, the weather for the European beet crop proved favorable. Estimates of the European beet crops, made by five different experts, are as follows: F. O. Licht, 6,580,000 tons; Otto Licht, 6,600,000 tons; Blat, 6,730,000 tons; Gieseke, 6,240,000 tons; Factories, 5,879,920 tons without the other countries, which are generally estimated at about 450,000 tons by others.

The actual crop outturn for preceding year was 6,717,000 tons. It will be noted that the estimates for the present crop are less than the last, with one exception.

Regarding the cane sugar crops of the world, we have given out our preliminary estimates by countries amounting to a total of 7,196,000 tons, showing a net decrease of 165,936 tons from previous year. In these estimates the important changes are decreases of possibly 277,000 tons in Cuba and 50,000 tons in Mauritius, and an increase of 105,000 tons in Louisiana and 100,000 tons in Java. For Cuba, we estimate a minimum of 1,200,000 tons and a maximum of 1,300,000 tons, against last year's crop of 1,427,673 tons. The weather conditions in Cuba have improved considerably of late, but the crop will undoubtedly begin later than usual.

The receipts of foreign sugars in the United States in October, at the Atlantic and Gulf ports, were 169,938. The requirements for meltings were 210,000 tons. The total stocks in the United States and Cuba together on October 1st were 296,980 tons, which is reduced 256,418 tons at the end of October.

The outlook for November is disturbed by the financial conditions prevailing throughout the country, and for this reason no improvement in prices can be looked for, while, on the other hand, the financial disturbances appear to be extending to European markets, which may eventually turn those markets downward for beet sugars temporarily.

As regards supplies for refiners use up to the beginning of the Cuba crop, it is evident that such supplies will be sufficient to meet the consumption demand without inconvenience, inasmuch as a considerable portion of this demand will be met from the domestic products of cane and beet refined production. Meltings of raw cane sugars may be expected to be reduced for the balance of the year.

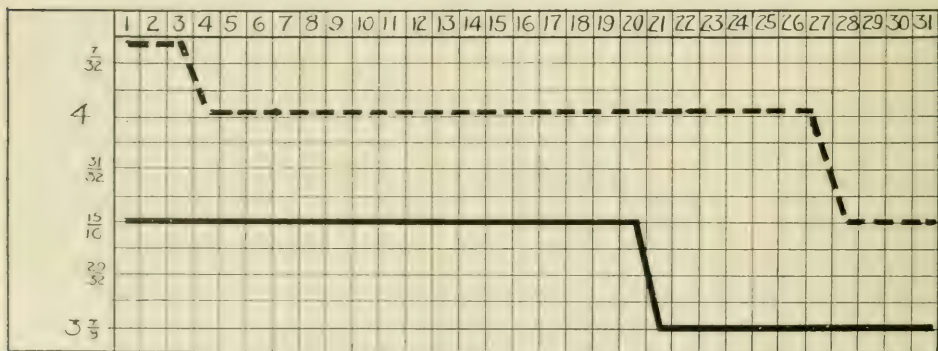
Beet sugar contracts at the close are quoted at 9s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for May.

The grinding season at the *Sugar News* Trinidad Central is to be a short one this year on account of the shortness of the crop. The lands near to the plantation are about the best in the Trinidad valley, and this mill which could easily make 50,000 bags will have a low production this season. The grinding will be commenced by about January 15 and end by April, as there is very little cane available at this time. The 1908-9 season will be larger, however, as cane is being now planted at the Manaca and Guáimaro colonies which are tributaries to the central. An-

other mill may be built in that district, according to reports. Laborers in the Trinidad district are preparing to migrate to other sugar-producing regions on account of the short crop expected.

F. GILBERT POTTERFIELD, E. G. Mills and Federico Delgado, the latter an interpreter, are at present at Cienfuegos as delegates of the Claim Commission to take testimony from the owners and other witnesses in the case of the Contancia Sugar Co. on the alleged losses suffered by that company during the August revolt.

SUGAR PRICES AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER.



BROKEN LINE, 1906.

SOLID LINE, 1907.

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EL AZÚCAR EN OCTUBRE.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

El mes de Octubre comenzó cotizándose los azúcares centrífugas polarización 96° á 3.95 cents la libra, derechos pagados, y terminó habiendo bajado la cotización á 3.90 cents la libra, cuyo precio sufrió otra baja, pues dichos azúcares se cotizan al escribir estas líneas (Noviembre 9) á 3.80 cents la libra.

El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba al comenzar dicho mes á 9s. 9d., bajó á 9s. 7½d. subió á 9s. 9d., bajó á 9s. 3d. durante la última semana del mes, subió más tarde á 9s. 4½d. y se cotizaba al finalizar el mes á 9s. 3¾d.

El azúcar refinado granulado se cotizaba al principiar el mes á 4.65 cents la libra, neto al contado, y se cotizó al mismo precio al finalizar el mes, no habiendo tenido, por lo tanto, fluctuaciones en todos los Estados Unidos. El azúcar de remolacha granulado para consumo de las fábricas del Oeste de este país, bajó diez puntos durante el mes, y ahora se cotiza á 4.55 cents la libra neto al contado, puesta en Nueva York.

Por lo expuesto se verá que el tono y tendencia del mercado azucarero fueron hacia la baja, tanto en los azúcares de caña como en los de remolacha, aquí y en el extranjero. La razón para la baja habida en este país, está principalmente en el profundo disturbio ocurrido en nuestros mercados financieros, que tendió á reducir el consumo del azúcar refinado hasta cierto punto, y vino á poner obstáculos en la venta de los azúcares de caña y de remolacha producidos en el país.

En Nueva Orleans, á donde comenzó á llegar el azúcar de caña procedente de Louisiana en importantes partidas hacia fines del mes, los precios bajaron, naturalmente, á menos del equivalente de la cotización en Nueva York, y en los momentos en que escribimos el azúcar polarización 96° se vende en la primera de dichas plazas á 3¾ cents la libra, equivalente á 3.84 cents entregada en Nueva York.

Durante todo el mes de Octubre, el tiempo ha sido favorable para la cosecha de remolacha en Europa. Cálculos hechos por cinco distintos peritos con respecto á la producción de azúcar de remolacha en Europa, dan las siguientes cifras; F. O. Licht, 6,580,000 toneladas; Otto Licht, 6,600,000 toneladas; Blat, 6,730,000 toneladas; Giesecker, 6,240,000 toneladas; Factories, 5,879,920 toneladas, sin contar los otros países que se calcula por otros producirán en general unas 450,000 toneladas.

La producción real en el año anterior fué de 6,717,000 toneladas. Se observará que lo calculado con relación á la presente cosecha es menos de lo que fué la última, con una excepción.

Con respecto á la producción de azúcar de caña en todo el mundo, ya hemos publicado nuestros cálculos preliminares por países, ascendentes á un total de 7,196,000 toneladas, lo que acusa una disminución líquida de 165,936 toneladas en comparación con el año anterior. En dichos cálculos, los cambios importantes son disminuciones probables de 227,000 toneladas en Cuba y 50,000 toneladas en Mauritius, y un aumento de 105,000 toneladas en Louisiana y de 100,000 toneladas en Java. Con respecto á Cuba calculamos una producción mínima de 1,200,000 toneladas, y máxima de 1,300,000 toneladas, contra 1,427,673 toneladas producidas en la zafra del año anterior. El tiempo ha mejorado considerablemente en Cuba durante las últimas semanas, pero la molienda comenzará, sin duda, más tarde que de costumbre.

Los arribos de azúcares extranjeros durante el mes de Octubre á los puertos de los Estados Unidos en el Atlántico y el Golfo, fueron 169,938 toneladas. Lo necesario para el consumo de las refinerías fué 210,000 toneladas. Las existencias totales en los Estados Unidos y Cuba juntas en primero de Octubre, eran 296,980 toneladas, que quedaron reducidas á 256,418 toneladas en fin de Octubre.

El aspecto del mercado para Noviembre no es de lo mejor, debido á los disturbios financieros que han ocurrido y que afectan á todo el país, y por esta razón no debe esperarse por algún tiempo ninguna alza en los precios; por otra parte, los disturbios financieros parecen haberse extendido á los mercados europeos, y ésto pudiera con el tiempo hacer bajar temporalmente los precios del azúcar de remolacha en aquellos mercados.

Con respecto al abasto de las refinerías hasta el comienzo de la molienda en Cuba, es evidente que las existencias actuales serán suficientes para suplir la demanda para el consumo sin inconveniente, dado que una considerable parte de esa demanda se satisfará con los azúcares refinados de caña y de remolacha producidos en el país. El refinado de azúcares mascabados de caña habrá de disminuir en lo que queda de año.

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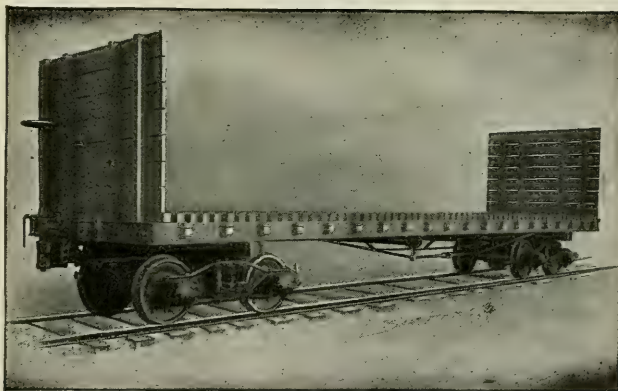
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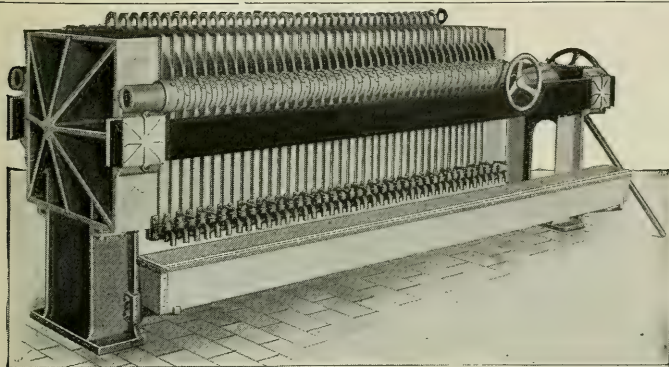
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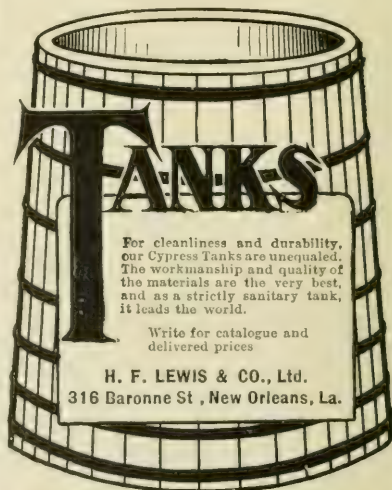
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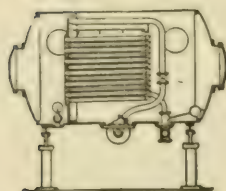
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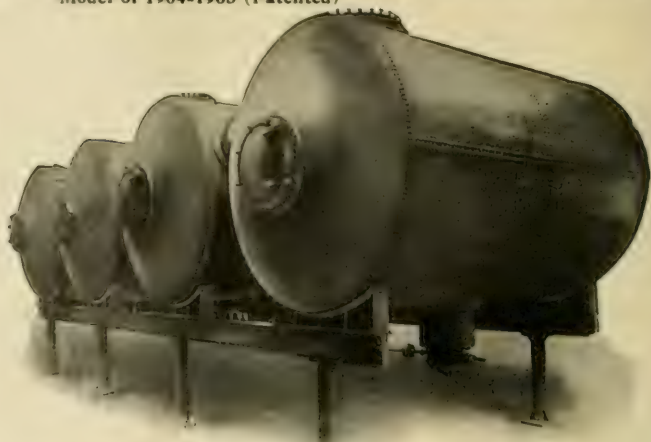
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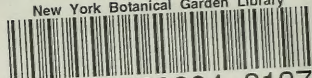
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